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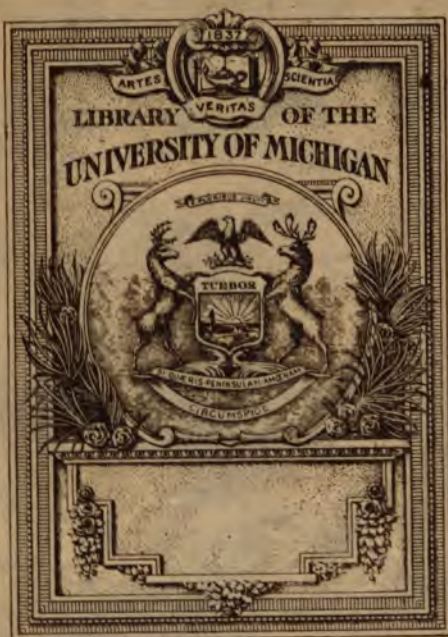
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100 million (World Health Organization 2000). The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased from 15% in 1980 to 25% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1994 (Reilly et al. 1995). The prevalence of obesity in children has also increased in the United States (Flegal et al. 1994) and in the United Kingdom (Reilly et al. 1995).

Obesity is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 2000). Obesity is also a risk factor for a number of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders (Reilly et al. 1995). Obesity is a complex condition, and its development is influenced by a number of factors, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle.

One of the most important factors in the development of obesity is diet. A diet that is high in calories and fat, and low in fiber and other nutrients, can lead to weight gain. A diet that is high in calories and fat, and low in fiber and other nutrients, can also lead to a number of other health problems, including coronary heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. A diet that is high in calories and fat, and low in fiber and other nutrients, can also lead to a number of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders.

Another important factor in the development of obesity is physical activity. A sedentary lifestyle, in which a person does not engage in any regular physical activity, can lead to weight gain. A sedentary lifestyle can also lead to a number of other health problems, including coronary heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. A sedentary lifestyle can also lead to a number of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders.

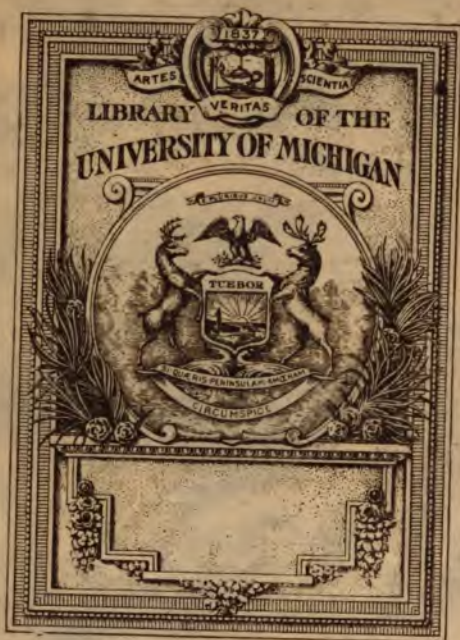
Genetics also play a role in the development of obesity. Some people are genetically predisposed to obesity, and this predisposition can be influenced by a number of factors, including diet and physical activity. Some people are also genetically predisposed to a number of other health problems, including coronary heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. Some people are also genetically predisposed to a number of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders.

Obesity is a complex condition, and its development is influenced by a number of factors. A diet that is high in calories and fat, and low in fiber and other nutrients, can lead to weight gain. A sedentary lifestyle can also lead to weight gain. Genetics also play a role in the development of obesity. Some people are genetically predisposed to obesity, and this predisposition can be influenced by a number of factors, including diet and physical activity.

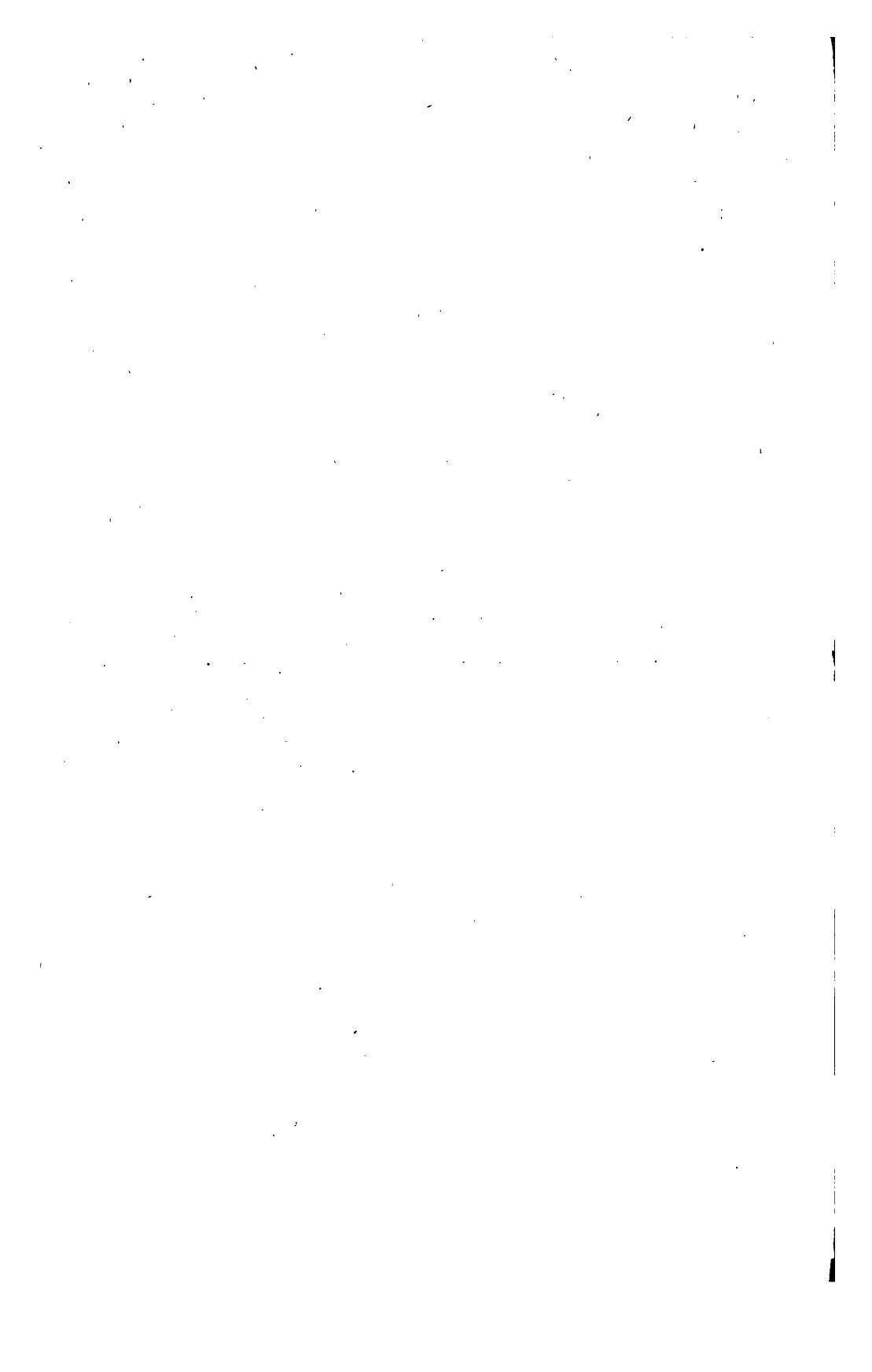
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J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
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July 19, 1898

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To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

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CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Title or Profession }

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 18

..... F.R.C.I. } from personal knowledge.
F.R.C.I. }

Proposed 18

Elected **18**

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.





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It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : From the statement which has just been read by the Secretary, you will have gathered that a substantial addition has been made to the number of our Fellows since our last meeting on June 15, and I may take this opportunity to mention, for your information, that the Institute numbers, at the present time, nearly 4,200 members. The year which is about to close has been marked with a particular distinction as being the sixtieth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign, an event which was celebrated in the summer, both in this country and throughout the

Empire, by an enthusiasm and an outburst of loyal feeling which will be still fresh in your recollection. In the universal rejoicings this Institute did not fail to take its part, and it had the privilege of offering its welcome and hospitality to many visitors from across the seas—some of them the honoured guests of the nation—the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies, distinguished representatives from India, and many others from various parts of the Empire. At this moment our most respectful and regretful sympathy is with the Queen and the Royal Family, in the loss with which the closing year has been clouded, by the death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, a princess whose amiability of disposition, kindness of heart, and the active part she took in all good works had long endeared her to the nation. The Institute has also to deplore the death, within the last few days, of Lord Rosmead, who was for some years one of our Fellows, and of Mr. W. J. Anderson, a Member of our Council, both of whom were closely connected with the country which is the subject of the Paper to be read this evening. Sir David Tennant, Agent-General for the Cape Colony, has been good enough to undertake to read the first Paper of our new session. He has chosen for his subject the railway systems of South Africa; and as South Africa has of recent years been much before the public, and the development of its wealth has enlisted a large support in this country, attracting many people and the investment of a considerable capital, some account of the railways which have been constructed there, and of the system or systems of communication which connect the seaports with the interior and one part of the country with another, will, I am sure, have a practical interest for all those who are interested in South Africa; while in the reader of the Paper we have one who, from a long residence in that country, and from having held for over twenty years the honourable position of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly at Cape Town, is eminently well qualified to inform us on the subject.

Sir David Tennant then read his Paper on :—

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A VERY brief introductory account of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope will suffice for the purpose of this Paper. The Cape was finally acquired by cession from the Dutch in 1806, and it then had a population of 78,668 (26,720 of whom were Europeans), with

an area of about one-fourth its present size. It now possesses an area of 276,902 square miles, being over five times as large as England, or nearly as large as France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal together. The population now numbers about 1,900,000, of whom 400,000 are Europeans, whilst many of the coloured people, or aborigines, are entitled, under conditions prescribed by law, to exercise the right of franchise, and in many instances are the recognised owners of land, and hold title by private purchase or gift from the Crown.

The Cape Peninsula, which includes Cape Town and Simon's Town, had been, during the Dutch occupation, and continued for many years after its cession to the British Government, cut off from free communication with the interior of the Colony by a belt or line of drifting white sand, extending across the isthmus between False Bay and Table Bay; from the Atlantic on the one side to the Indian Ocean on the other. This sand was continually set in motion by the prevailing trade winds, which still blow in summer from the south-east, and in winter from the north-west, oftentimes with great violence. These opposing forces caused the sand to shift from one end to the other, and to continue in a state of active mobility for a couple of miles and more in breadth, and with a depth of several feet, across the only road track to the country beyond Cape Town.

A barrier like this necessitated constant manual labour to keep open the road to the interior for the purposes of the traffic, which was gradually increasing, and to lighten the transport on the springless vehicles then in use between the capital and the country districts.

The waggons conveying produce to, and returning with goods from, Cape Town, were generally drawn by oxen; and though a span or team of twelve oxen sufficed for the country roads, twice that number of animals were often needed to draw these waggons through this belt of sand, whilst men and cattle were further subjected to the uncomfortable infliction of harassing showers of drifting sand, not unlike in appearance to a blizzard.

It was not until 1844 that this difficulty of untrammelled access to and egress from the capital was finally overcome.

The subsidence of the sand, as well as its fixture and maintenance within a defined area was successfully secured by the deposit and admixture, through a series of years, of town refuse; and this fertilising composition caused the barren soil to yield the prolific vegetation of grasses, specially selected trees, and other fibrous-rooted plants



now visible on all sides, and thus the whole area was brought into a condition of rest and usefulness.

At the present day the Government has still to combat the drift sands at Port Elizabeth, about 2,000 acres of which have been reclaimed in three and a half years, such reclamation being effected by a process not dissimilar to that which accomplished the change before referred to. The trees and vegetation on this reclaimed land have made rapid growth, and are already forming a dense plantation, whilst several sand dunes, running in a southerly direction from the terminus of the railway line, have been covered with bush. An Act of the Legislature was, however, needed in 1872 to preserve the port and harbour of Port Elizabeth from the effects of drifting sands, and this Act is still of force.

A similar disturbance of loose and drifting sand, caused by the south-east trade winds, is experienced in other portions of Cape Colony, and also in Western South Africa, particularly on the Damaraland coast, near Walvisch Bay.

About this time, that is, in 1844, the system of public road-making was inaugurated by the Government, and the construction of main lines of communication throughout the Colony was undertaken by the employment of Colonial convict labour upon them, under the administration and control of a Central Road Board. Mountain passes and bridges were constructed at great cost, these works displaying in their execution considerable engineering skill, whilst the importance of opening up a country having no navigable rivers, and possessing but few permanent streams—which was then already developing considerable material progress in its agricultural and pastoral industries—necessitated the levying for many years of special taxes for the maintenance, as well as construction, of its public hard roads and bridges.

Having thus shortly described the early attempts at road-making, by the conversion of loose sand into a hard road, and the extension of gravelled and macadamised main highways through the Colony, I now treat of the Iron Road or Railways, the subject of this Paper.

It was in 1859—or about five years after the grant of representative institutions to the Colony—that the first sod was turned of the Cape Town and Wellington line of railway, the construction of which line had been sanctioned by an Act of Parliament in 1857. This line to Wellington, of fifty-eight miles in length, was constructed by an English company, under a guarantee of a rate of interest of six per cent. per annum on a sum of £500,000. So

desirous was the Colony for railway construction that then, and for some years afterwards, the districts specially interested in the projected lines were subjected to a tax known as the Railway Sub-guarantee, and this burden was willingly borne until further railway development assured the country that such a tax was no longer needed. The Act of 1857 provided that, in consideration of the advantages which would accrue directly and indirectly to the owners of property through which the line of railway was to run, such properties should be rated to make up one-half of any amount which the Colonial Government might be called upon to pay in virtue of its guarantee.

This tax continued in operation till its abolition in 1874—or for a period of seventeen years—although the Government had two years previously, namely, in 1872, acquired such railway by purchase; but the continuance of the rate during this last-named period went in aid of the general revenue. All subsequent railway construction, however, created no extra burden on property in the shape of a special contribution towards any guarantee fund.

By an Act passed in 1861 the Wynberg Railway Company was incorporated, with power to construct a short line of eight miles from Cape Town, without any guarantee or Government subsidy, with the right of forming a junction with the Cape Town and Wellington Railway at Salt River, and this short suburban line was acquired by the Government by purchase in 1876.

After the introduction of responsible government in 1878, and consequent on the general prosperity then prevailing, resulting mainly from the discovery and development of the diamond mines in Griqualand West—which territory was formally annexed to the Colony in 1877—a further impetus was given to railway extension, and special legislation secured the construction, equipment, and working of lines to Queenstown, Worcester, and Beaufort West; also to Cradock, Grahamstown, Malmesbury, and Graaf-Reinet from the termini of existing lines in connection with the then principal sea-ports of the Colony, namely, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, these lines forming three main systems converging towards Kimberley and the Orange Free State, with junction lines connecting them with one another.

In 1881 the further extension of the then existing lines was undertaken to Colesberg, Kalk Bay, and Aliwal North; and also to Hope Town, on the Orange River, with a view to an ultimate extension to Kimberley, and to this last-named town the line was carried by special legislation in 1885. The Imperial Government

agreed at that time to advance a sum of £400,000 out of the Consolidated Fund at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for a term of five years, as a temporary loan towards the expenditure in the construction of this line to Kimberley.

In 1890 the line proceeded from Kimberley northwards to Vryburg, under an agreement concluded with the Chartered British South Africa Company in regard to its working; and about the same time the line to and across the Free State Republic was laid, under the convention concluded with the Cape Government.

In addition to the Colonial Government lines there was added, in 1881, the Grahamstown and Port Alfred line, for which a Government grant of £50,000 was given to the company who undertook its construction, with a further grant in 1894 of £20,000 towards the working of the line; in addition to which considerable sums were also voted for the improvement of the harbour known as the Kowie at the terminus of this line. The Port Nolloth line, on the south-west coast of the Colony, to the Cape Copper Company mines at Ookiep, in the district of Namaqualand, was built by a private company. The Cape Central Railways is the name of the branch line from Worcester to Montagu, constructed by a private company, and from the last-named town the Government has been empowered to contract with a company for the extension of the line to Swellendam, at the rate of £1,500 a mile. This will open up the south-western districts of the Colony, and add materially to the progress of that part of the country. The Metropolitan and Suburban Company, also a private undertaking, annexed the populous searorts of Sea Point and Green Point to Cape Town by a line which has proved of much benefit to the metropolis and the suburbs. These several private lines make in all a total of upwards of 300 miles.

An extension of the Cape Town suburban line was in 1889 continued from Kalk Bay to Simon's Town, of about six miles in length, through and along a difficult and expensive rocky and sandy beach, at a cost of upwards of £102,600, or £17,000 a mile.

This line which was opened in 1890 was admittedly constructed by the Government, with the approval of the Legislature, for strategic purposes, and chiefly for Imperial and Colonial defence, and as such, and in consequence of its excessive cost, will never, from a commercial point of view, yield a return sufficient to meet the full interest on the amount expended in construction. The Government also constructed in 1890 a branch line from the main or trunk line at the Eerste River station between Cape Town and Stellen-

bosch, through the pretty town of Somerset West—so famed as a seaside resort on the sandy shores of False Bay—to the foot of the range of mountains known as Sir Lowry Pass. The branch line to Malmesbury, the principal corn district of the Colony, which was opened to traffic some years ago, will, it is hoped, ere long need an extension northwards, and such expansion will have to proceed through Piquetberg to Clanwilliam, thereby completing the railway and commercial junction of those western districts which are recognised as the granary of the Colony.

The boundless prospect to commercial enterprise consequent on the development of the goldfields in the Transvaal had, in 1890, secured the construction of the Orange Free State railway; whilst at the same time the northern expansion of the Colony, together with the actual and prospective increase of traffic, had produced an extension of the railway system from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking.

From Mafeking the line has proceeded with such rapid strides through Rhodesia to Bulawayo that it can now be opened to traffic within a few days, and the inaugural ceremony of such opening on the 4th inst. will be recorded amongst the noteworthy events of this year of special historic interest.

We will hope that Bulawayo is destined to be but a temporary terminus, and that at no distant period the interests of trade and the advancement of a country which is the latest addition to the Empire will warrant an extension of its railway further northward towards the Zambesi.

A further extension of railways in the Colony from the existing lines has been lately sanctioned by the Legislature. These additional lines of nearly 400 miles will be immediately undertaken, and portions are already in progress, whilst the section on the Graaf-Reinet line will, it is hoped, be opened to traffic in the course of next month. Some of these lines will be constructed with a Government subsidy, and thus a network of railways will be formed which must secure not only considerable traffic from the rich stock and agricultural districts through which the lines are to pass, but which will also provide a shorter route between Cape Town and the eastern province; a saving of time of about twenty-four hours between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and of some thirty-six hours to East London, being thereby effected in the interests of passengers and traders.

There are now in the Colony three established lines of railways. First the Western and Interior system, from Cape Town to and

beyond Vryburg to Mafeking, which includes amongst others the Stellenbosch, Malmesbury, Simon's Town, and East River lines, giving a total of upwards of 860 miles. Secondly, the Midland system, from Port Elizabeth to the Orange River Bridge, which includes Colesberg, Graaf-Reinet, De Aar, and Grahamstown, of 612 miles; and thirdly, the Eastern system, from East London to Aliwal North, including among other points Bethulie on the Orange River, Middelburg Road, and King Williamstown, of upwards of 415 miles. To the above may be added what is known as the Northern system, being the line built by the Cape Government and lately acquired by the Orange Free State, from the Orange River Bridge to Bloemfontein and Viljoen's Drift on the Vaal river, of upwards of 860 miles. An inspection of the map which is issued with the Cape Government railways monthly time tables will afford a very clear explanation of the routes and names before mentioned, with some information as to the general contour of the country. These railways have been carried out on the three feet six inches gauge, and with the exception of the Cape Town and Wynberg line, and a portion of the Port Elizabeth line to Uitenhage, are all single lines; it is hoped, however, soon to lay a double line from Salt River to Durban on the Western and Interior railway system. A large amount of water-way had to be provided for in the construction of several of these lines, and the bridges, culverts, and openings number no less than 8,590. The bridges on the Orange River are substantial specimens of engineering work. That on the Kimberley line has a length of 1,230 feet, in nine spans of 180 feet each, plus the extra width of the piers. The Bethulie bridge has a length of 1,486 feet, that at Norval's Point has thirteen spans of 180 feet, and cost £76,598. Over the Vaal river at Fourteen Streams there is also a bridge of ten spans, of 138 feet each.

In laying the line from Wellington to Beaufort, a barrier range of mountains had to be encountered on the edge of the Karroo plateau, upwards of 100 miles from Cape Town, but engineering skill overcame the difficulty, and secured an entrance by the Hex River Valley, near to Worcester, by means of cuttings through the perpendicular rock; the line thus gradually ascends the mountains by sweeping curves and zigzags, piercing portions of the mountains by tunnels and light viaducts, until within a distance of thirty-six miles from Worcester it attains an altitude of 3,193 feet. From this summit can be seen the beautiful valley beneath, dotted with farms and plantations of corn, and vineyards, whilst some of the surrounding mountain peaks, 6,000 feet high, present a grand

appearance when capped with snow in the winter season. For upwards of twenty miles of this ascent the gradients are 1 in 40 and 1 in 45, with curves of five chains radius. The highest point is attained about seventy-seven miles from Worcester, at an altitude of 3,588 feet. From the Karroo Plains to Kimberley, and beyond Vryburg to Mafeking, the line runs on comparatively level ground. The highest point on the Midland system, of 5,185 feet, is reached at a distance of 164 miles from Port Elizabeth. The Eastern system attains its summit of 5,586 feet at a distance of 207 miles from the coast at East London. The highest altitude is that attained at Johannesburg, of 5,600 feet. The lines from Port Elizabeth and East London likewise possess distinctive beauties and characteristics peculiar to the nature of the country and its gradually ascending altitude. Uitenhage, with its pretty gardens and valuable farms, is within easy reach of Port Elizabeth. So also is Graaf-Reinet, with its extensive sheep-walks, and likewise the district of Albany, having Grahamstown for its capital. It was in the Albany district, and especially in and around its capital of Grahamstown, that the English settlers of 1820 founded their home; here they, in concert with their fellow Colonists in adjoining districts, and from other parts of the Colony as well, struggled manfully against the early Kafir wars and inroads which desolated so many border homes, and here their descendants are now improving the soil and advancing the material and educational interests of the eastern province of the Colony. The line from East London proceeds for a considerable distance along the Buffalo river, through a beautiful country, which was rescued some fifty years ago from savage occupation and control, and which is now peopled and cultivated by Europeans and Colonists who, by their energy and knowledge of agriculture, have made the soil to yield its fruits in great abundance; for over one hundred miles the railway winds round hills and mountains, through kloofs and poorts with ever-varying scenes. The railway workshops at Salt River, near Cape Town, at Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, and at East London, are large and excellent establishments, where repairs and transformations of locomotives, rolling-stock and coaching are executed to meet the needs of the different railway systems.

South African coal is largely used as fuel on the Eastern and Northern systems of railway, but a considerable quantity, or about two-fifths of the whole, is still annually imported from Wales to satisfy the wants of the Cape railways, which consume on an average about 900 tons daily—the sources from whence Colonial coal can

be obtained being Sterkstroom (which is connected by the Indwe Company's railway to the coal mines at Indwe) and those of Molteno and Cyphergat, all situated in the districts of Queenstown and Albert. The two Republics have their own coal mines, which largely, if not entirely, meet their wants, whilst some of these mines also contribute largely to the needs of the Cape railways.

The manufacture in England of locomotives and every description of rolling stock for the Cape railways has, during this and the past year, greatly exceeded all previous orders.

It is impossible to omit a passing reference to the telegraph system, as this service is necessarily connected with the railway system. I therefore mention the fact that communication in the Colony by means of the electric telegraph has increased wonderfully in the last few years, as the figures I now give will prove. The number of miles of wire worked in 1896 was 16,326, and the number of miles of line 6,464; the revenue last year amounted to £252,910, and the total number of messages forwarded was 2,229,668.

These telegraph lines cost a little over half a million, which sum was raised on loan, and the surplus interest on this investment is considerable.

Sleepers for railway purposes to the extent of 180,000 have been requisitioned by the Government from their own and private forests in the Colony during the past year, and though these numbers are insufficient for railway construction, as well as for renewals, yet it is hoped that with the proper conservation and extension of these forests a more abundant supply will be procured in the future, whilst for the additional supply of this article, and also of steel rails, recourse must be had to this country. It may be further mentioned that a permanent factory is about to be erected in the Colony, on the outskirts of King Williamstown, with the necessary creosoting plant, whilst in the George and Knysna districts appliances of this character already exist.

The benefits direct and indirect which have arisen from railway construction in the Colony cannot be over-estimated. In its commercial, social, and educational aspects the happiest results have been achieved; places separated from the metropolis by weeks of ordinary journey can now be reached within a couple of days, and the facility and celerity of transport, coupled with the various improvements that modern science and skill can secure for comfort, conduce to more social intercourse; whilst the security afforded in the conveyance of goods from place to place, with reduction—as compared

with previous rates—in cost of carriage, has secured a substantial and lucrative traffic.

The inducements offered to those in this country and in other parts of the world to visit the Cape and South Africa for purposes of health, pleasure or business are considerably increased by the extensive railway system of the Colony. In proof of this I refer to the increase in 1896—as compared with 1895—of over one million and a quarter in the number of passengers by sea carriage to the Cape, nearly all of whom availed themselves of the advantages offered of travelling on the Cape railways. But beyond all this, the educational benefits arising from more frequent communication by means of the penny postage system, brought about by the extension of the railways, and by the telegraph wire, are very marked, and a thirst for knowledge, as also a desire for information, are quickened and satisfied by being kept in touch with the world outside the lonely veld and the isolated farm. Even the native population exhibit a growing partiality for railway travelling. Members of the Legislature, as well as the farming population in general, continue to clamour for further railway extension, and portions of the country unconnected with railway communication present, by petition, their several claims for consideration during each session of Parliament. Though great caution has to be exercised by Parliament in the avoidance of any cost for the survey of expensive and possibly unproductive lines, yet every facility is given to considerate claims by the authorisation of surveys wherever such can be profitably undertaken. An important survey has been sanctioned, in the last session of Parliament, for a projected line through the native territory of Pondoland towards the Natal border, so as eventually to connect the Cape Colony with Natal. The importance of such a line of railway cannot be over-estimated, and its accomplishment would be an inestimable boon to the two British Colonies in South Africa.

Having thus endeavoured to give a short historical account of railway undertaking, let me essay a brief sketch of its cost and yield. The railways of the Cape Colony cost on an average £9,407 per mile in construction and completion. The length of the Government railways alone according to the official return amounts to 2,258 miles, and the cost of construction to £21,198,417, of which £20,790,288 is capital entitled to interest. This money was obtained by means of loans raised on the credit of the Colony at an average of about four per cent., and from the last official returns for 1896 the percentage of Cape share of net earnings has reached the highest




figure on record, namely, £8 19s. 7d. per cent., and if the share due to the Orange Free State were not eliminated the percentage earned would be £10 7s. 6d. upon the capital invested. A financial return of so satisfactory a character necessarily places Cape Stock on a secure basis, and as an additional security for this investment, we hold that the railways, valued as a commercial asset, are worth considerably more than the total indebtedness of the Colony.

The Orange Free State has, under the authority of a convention agreed on with the Cape Colony—when the latter undertook to construct the line in that Republic—acquired by purchase the said line, and the railway administration of the Cape Colony ceases at the Orange River, and thus from Norval's Point northwards the two Republics have the complete control of the traffic. A new railway convention has lately been entered into for a term of twelve months, and thereafter terminable on a notice of six months, between the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, regarding the interworking of the railway administrations of the Colony and the Orange Free State. This agreement provides for modifications, subject to mutual consent, of the working of the Free State line, and each Government is bound to fix the rates applicable to its own lines, and in the case of traffic passing from one State either into or through the other, the rates shall be the sum of the rates of the two administrations, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. The railway bridges remain the joint property of the two Governments, but are to be maintained by the Cape, the Free State contributing one-half the cost of such maintenance. The great object the Colony has now in view is the endeavour to prevent opposing tariffs working injuriously to the interests of the whole; and while the Colony, on its part, is pursuing a policy in the direction of reducing rather than increasing rates upon through traffic, it hopes that the two Republics may view the question in the same light, by agreeing to a reduced tariff which must tend to the benefit of all interested. The purchase by the Free State of its line will cause a proportionate reduction of earnings by the Cape Government; but against this disadvantage must be set the fact of the bright prospect opening towards the north, and the completion of the line to Bulawayo (the official opening of which is fixed for November 4 of this year) ushers in a new era of railway extension and traffic suggestive of considerable advantage to the Colony and Rhodesia. The Free State will, it is believed, soon start branch lines in the Republic for the development of traffic, and the expansion of the trade which has prospered with the advent of railways.

The Chartered Company has built the Vryburg-Bulawayo line

of 579 miles of railway at its own expense through a comparatively flat country, and in the agreement entered into with the Cape Government, as ratified by the Cape Legislature, the working of the line is to be undertaken by the Cape Government on terms similar to those on which the line from Vryburg to Mafeking is now worked. The Cape Government is to work the line at cost price, charging everything that could possibly be set down for the working of the line, and so guaranteeing itself against the possibility of loss, whilst a rate of a halfpenny per ton per mile is chargeable on all Cape produce conveyed over it. This agreement is to continue for a term of ten years, though subject to earlier termination on a notice of six months being given by either party.

The line from Beira, on the Portuguese coast, to Salisbury is also nearing completion, and the service of two lines, with outlets to the oceans on the south-east and south-west of the continent, will prove of great benefit to the trade and development of Rhodesia.

I will not overburden this Paper with details and statistics which may prove wearisome, but a few facts in support of my statement of the value and progress of railways at the Cape may not be uninteresting. The passenger traffic for 1896 yielded £1,018,816, being an increase of 28 per cent. on the previous year, and about 8,000,000 passengers were conveyed on the lines. The tonnage of goods in the same year amounted to 1,378,845, being an increase of 19 per cent. on the previous year. In the year 1878 only 68½ miles of line had been opened; within twenty years from that period, or in 1898, the present total of 2,253 miles of Government railways had been reached, this being exclusive of some 800 miles laid by private enterprise. The earnings last year realised £4,078,561, and the working expenses chargeable against this sum were £1,921,809. The total exports and imports for 1896 from and through the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London amounted to nearly twenty millions sterling, the goods so exported and imported being nearly all carried on the different Government railway systems of the Colony.

In connection with railway construction it may not be out of place to mention the fact that marine works of very large proportions are being undertaken at the three principal harbours of the Colony. Cape Town has already spent upwards of two and a half millions sterling on the construction in Table Bay of a breakwater and docks. When the Table Bay Docks were constructed it was supposed that sufficient accommodation had been secured for trade purposes for all time, but as sailing vessels and steamers are now

built of double and treble the tonnage and length of those in use twenty years ago, the necessity has arisen for the enlargement of, as well as an addition to, the existing works in Table Bay. At Port Elizabeth, the works in course of construction will afford greater facilities for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers; and with regard to East London, which is protected by a breakwater of considerable magnitude, and has also an excellent patent slip in full working order, even here the need for further harbour improvements is fully recognised.

Mossel Bay, between Table Bay and Port Elizabeth, will soon be an additional harbour having direct railway communication with the rest of the Colony. It is being provided with a sea-wall, and will require further conveniences for the shipping and landing of the goods to be borne on the railway line in course of construction from Mossel Bay to George.

I have confined my remarks to, and conveyed such information as I possessed, on the Cape Colony railways only, with a slight reference to the Orange Free State line and its railway convention, because that agreement is closely connected with the Cape Colony system; and I have also introduced to your notice the Mafeking-Bulawayo railway and the agreement with the Cape Government for the working of that line. I have thus far avoided all reference to the Natal lines, fearing I might, through want of sufficient knowledge of the subject, fail to convey useful and correct information in regard thereto; yet I may be permitted to supply a few facts in order to give expression to the feeling of regard entertained by the Cape towards the neighbouring British Colony.


Natal, which comprises an area of 20,851 square miles (being over one-third that of England and Wales), was from 1843 to 1856 a portion of the Cape Colony, but in the last-named year was constituted a separate Colony. The progress and continued advance of Natal in her public works and in her trade relations, within and beyond her own limits, justified (about four years ago) the introduction of responsible government into that Colony, and now, as one of the group of self-governing Colonies, was, on the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, privileged to witness her then Premier, Mr. Escombe, taking part with the Premiers of the other self-governing Colonies in offering homage and swearing fealty to our Sovereign Lady the Queen. The railways in Natal, of upwards of 400 miles, have, specially in regard to the one constructed to Charlestown and thence to Johannesburg in the Transvaal, increased her trade and progress to an extraordinary

extent. The line northwards to Johannesburg is a wonderful achievement, and, taking into account the size and small European population of Natal, we feel bound to admit that very few Colonies would, under similar conditions in regard to extent and population, have attempted a work of so costly a character. The work has, however, proved a great success, and has added very largely to the revenues of that Colony; and so also have the one or two smaller lines within Natal, chiefly on the sea-board, helped to augment the volume of her trade. The line from Durban to Maritzburg, which was the first railway undertaking, connects the capital with the seaport, and is indispensable to the commercial progress of the Colony. A distinct branch line also connects Natal with the Orange Free State. Natal is further possessed of extensive coal mines, which have been profitably worked, and which are about to be more fully developed, and these will continue most valuable acquisitions to railway maintenance and progress.

I have before referred to the intention of the Cape Government to authorise the expenditure of a survey for a line of railway through Pondoland, which may eventually connect Natal with the Cape. Such a junction would be most desirable, but whether this link be effected or not, whether practicable or impracticable by reason of the cost or other circumstances, no reason exists, and none can reasonably be urged, against an immediate closer federal union of the two Colonies. A Commercial and Customs Union would be the prelude to a future South African Dominion.

Much, however, has already been done to bring the Colonies and States more closely together, by the holding of a South African Railway Officers' Conference.

The first Conference was held at Pretoria in November, 1895, and at the second, held at Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, in March last, thirteen representatives or delegates were present on behalf of the Cape, Orange Free State, Transvaal, the Portuguese Administration of Delagoa Bay, and Natal, all of whom, during the six days' Conference, considered the management of the five railway systems of South Africa. Upwards of 160 points or subjects in relation to the different systems were discussed, opinions expressed, suggestions made, and resolutions adopted bearing on the improvement of the permanent way; the rates on all goods and live stock; train regulations; the types of engines and rolling stock best suited for the different systems; the desirability of a general uniform time on the hour zone system, recommended by the Prime Meridian



Conference as the best basis on which to settle the time standard; and on the passenger traffic.

It was not possible to secure unanimity or perfect co-operation in details over the management of between four and five thousand miles of South African railway, or over the numerous locomotive engines of the various administrations running, as these do, through the Colonies and States which contain an area of nearly half a million of square miles, and which, moreover, present differing Governmental conditions, as well as multiform topographical features. Yet, as these conferences are held for the discussion of matters of common interest, and with the object of harmonising the methods of action of the several systems, as well as remedying all defects, and promoting the advancement of the different portions of South Africa, much good may eventually result from such periodical gatherings.

The next South African Railway Officers' Conference will be held at Cape Town in March 1898, and it may then be possible—and it would be a wise policy—to invite the attendance of delegates to represent the newly completed Rhodesian lines of railway.

Of the Transvaal railways which, with those I have before enlarged on, complete the South African railway system, I can say no more than that the principal lines have junctions with the Orange Free State on the one side, and with Delagoa Bay on the other, and in addition to these, a direct line to the Natal border. The traffic on the Delagoa Bay line is, however, the most important in point of commercial success, and it has attained a magnitude which demands an increase in rolling stock with corresponding facilities. There are also one or two smaller lines within the Republic, namely, one from Johannesburg to Klerksdorp, *via* Potchefstroom, already opened to traffic, and another, the Pretoria-Pietersburg extension, now nearing completion. All the lines in the Republic are under the control of the Government, and subject to the administration of the Netherlands Railway Company.

The terrible scourge of rinderpest will, it is feared, deprive the farming population throughout South Africa of a large number of cattle, chiefly used for purposes of transport and for farming operations; one remedy to meet the first of these untoward events would be to increase the railway lines where practicable, and to enlist steam power in the service of the Colonies and States of South Africa, as a more enduring as well as a more reliable substitute for the labour of draught oxen for transport purposes.

The steady advance in the facilities for inland communication in

so extensive a Colony as the Cape of Good Hope—and also in that of Natal—and the gigantic strides which have characterised the development and financial success of their several railway systems, amid drawbacks and difficulties inseparable to the condition of sparsely-populated countries, afford indisputable evidence to the energy and perseverance of the people in furthering the cause of useful and remunerative public works.

The year now drawing to a close has borne witness to the existence of a firm and loyal union between England and the scattered portions of her Empire. The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope is drawing the different portions of that vast country closer to each other by further railway and telegraphic extension, and is seeking to secure closer and more friendly commercial relations with the adjoining States and Colonies. All these efforts will, it is hoped, secure a federation and union in commerce and friendly intercourse of lasting benefit to the people of South Africa, and to the Empire at large; whilst the Cape and its people will always rejoice to continue an integral portion of this Empire, and be always prepared to tender to the Sovereign of this country and the Throne the assurance of its devoted allegiance and loyalty. I may further be permitted to add, without any intention of trespassing beyond the defined limits of my position as the Cape's representative, that Natal is sure to join heartily in the utterance of these patriotic sentiments, and to aid in the maintenance and advancement of every interest that will secure the progress and growth of a United Empire.

APPENDIX.

I now furnish an explanation of the photographic illustrations which are submitted to the meeting :—

BRIDGES OVER THE ORANGE RIVER.

There are three important bridges over the Orange River.

Bridge No. 1 is on the line to Kimberley, some ten miles from Hopetown, and known as the Good Hope; it is composed of 9 spans of 180' 0" each, equal to 1,280 feet, with masonry piers; the height from the water to the rail is 56 feet; the weight is 95 tons per span, giving a total of 855 tons for the whole structure, which cost £60,000.

Bridge No. 2 is on the line to Johannesburg, and crosses the river at Norval's Point; it is composed of 12 spans of 180' 0" each, and is erected on iron cylinder piers.



These are the bridges shown on the photographs.]

The Orange River is subject to very heavy floods, the water occasionally rising from forty to forty-five feet in the course of twenty-four hours; it was therefore considered undesirable to adopt the use of staging for the erection of these bridges, and a system of launching was designed by the consulting engineers. Some of the photographs show the bridges in course of erection, and the main girders being launched from pier to pier.

The method of launching was as follows. Two pairs of main girders were erected on the river's bank, the girders being coupled together longitudinally, and braced together transversely at a distance apart of 7' 6"; they were then placed on specially constructed trolleys, roller bed plates were fixed on the abutments and piers, and overhead gantries fitted with a travelling carriage were fixed over the bed plates. A strong double-barrelled crab was anchored on the opposite bank, connected to the main girders by a wire rope. The four main girders were then hauled forward over the openings, the connections and bracing taken away, and each main girder was lifted into its permanent position by the travelling carriages on the top of the gantries. These main girders, when in position, were used as a track for a light travelling gantry by means of which each cross girder was slung and run into its permanent position, and the rail bearers were fixed on to the top of the cross girders to a gauge of 7' 6". Two more pairs of main girders were then prepared and placed on trolleys; these were hauled through the two bridges already erected, and over the succeeding piers in the manner described above; they were then opened out, the cross and rail bearers placed in position, and the next two spans were similarly prepared and hauled over, until all the spans were in their positions. The rail bearers were then moved in to the gauge of the line, viz., 8' 6", the permanent way was laid, and the bridge was ready for trains to run over it.

The third Orange River bridge near Bethulie and a large bridge over the Vaal River at Fourteen Streams, of 10 spans of 133 feet each, were also erected in a manner similar to that described above.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

The photographs show the two latest types of passenger and goods engines and tenders sent out to the Government railways; 159 passenger engines, and 41 goods engines of these types have been ordered since 1895, or at the rate of 100 locomotives a year.

The passenger engines, which have six coupled wheels and a

four-wheeled bogie, were designed to work the traffic from Cape Town to Johannesburg, a distance of over 1,014 miles. The goods engines have eight coupled wheels and a four-wheeled bogie. As a result of trials made on the Midland system, it is stated that these engines will take weights of trains (exclusive of their own weight and that of the tender) of 449,616 lbs. up a gradient of 1 in 40 at fifteen miles per hour, and will take 828,905 lbs. up gradients of 1 in 80 at thirteen miles per hour. The cost of the engines and tenders of both types are very nearly alike, the last prices paid being over £3,000 per engine and tender.

DISCUSSION.

HON. J. W. LEONARD, Q.C.: I am sure you will hardly expect me to add anything to the information Sir David Tennant has given us in his interesting and instructive paper, information which, I venture to say, will be of the greatest value and importance to all those who look to the records of this Institute for information on all that concerns the Colonies. The subject on which he has so ably addressed us does not lend itself to casual, or after-dinner, discussion. He would be a witty man who could jest on the subject of railways. Sir David Tennant, who emphasised, and rightly so, the fact that he represents the Cape Colony, has not, I think, quite grasped the importance of a statement over which I think he rather gloated, and that is the little circumstance that Cape Railways are earning something like 10 per cent. per annum. Now I hold that that is a political crime and injury to all South Africa, but more especially to the country which is nearest to my heart at present—the Transvaal. It is a financial sin. I say that no Government railway ought to earn 10 per cent. Government railways are not established for the purpose of relieving people, who ought to pay their share of taxation, of that taxation; and especially in South Africa, where industrial conditions have changed like magic within the last ten years, it is a sin that something has not been done to right the wrong which is embodied in the statement that the railways are earning 10 per cent., and practically paying the whole debt of the Cape Colony in regard to wars, bridges, roads, public buildings and all other purposes for which public money is expended. As one who looks at things, not from the Cape Town or Pretoria or Natal point of view, but from the South African, and Imperial South African, point of view, I protest formally, and I hope my protest will be heard, against these railways earning 10 per cent. at the cost of an industry like the gold-mining industry of the Transvaal. I should

like the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal to establish such rates as will conduce to the industrial prosperity of South Africa, the throbbing heart of which is Johannesburg, and without which half South Africa would be bankrupt now. If the people who control these railways would do something to loosen the bonds which are strangling the big industry of South Africa, the springs of that industry would respond, and I am convinced that in pursuing a wiser and more far-seeing policy, a policy also more economically sound, they would reap a degree of prosperity they would see no cause to regret. Imagine Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield, in the hands of people who imposed the heaviest possible taxes on everything the workman ate and needed for his daily comfort, and imagine the industry of those places in the hands of railway companies trying to make the industry which provided the goods for them to carry pay for all their bad debts for a century past! The thing is ludicrous for any one who looks at things from the honest tradesman's point of view. They ought to be content with 3 or 3½ per cent., which is fair interest, with perhaps 1 or 2 per cent. extra just for luxuries. This is my little quarrel with Sir David Tennant. Nobody who has any thought or political sense can help feeling gratified at the prospect of prosperity for South Africa in all that he has so lucidly put before us. A word about maligned Rhodesia. Anyone who looks at the map and sees the distance between Mafeking and Bulawayo will understand why Rhodesia has not hitherto been prosperous. I say nothing of rinderpest or Kaffir wars—they are part of our natural heritage, but we shall get rid of them in time. It is the lack of communication that has held Rhodesia back. I cannot speak myself of its mineral wealth, though friends express themselves hopefully and confidently on that point, but I say that Rhodesia is as good a country as the best part of the Transvaal, and a great deal better than a very large portion of Cape Colony. All you have to do is to give it the common facilities of civilisation and you will see a prosperous country there, no matter what its mineral resources are. We want roads and telegraphs and all the devices of modern civilisation. There are troubles in South Africa, but there is a solution to those troubles to be found in the sentence of the poet—"That things are in the saddle and ride mankind." Meantime I will express the hope that the Transvaal, too, will do its share towards the completion of this network of railways in South Africa, which will do more to unite us than all the speeches from all the platforms in the world.

Mr. E. E. SAWYER: This most interesting paper would have been

still more interesting had an account been given of how the lines—that is, the trunk lines—came to be laid out as they are. This is our only Colony in which politics, in opposition to local requirements, have played an important part in railway construction. Railway construction at the Cape is a fair representation of the history of the Colony during that period. In 1878 there were only 328 miles of line; two years later, owing to the progress of the diamond fields, the length of railway was brought up to 937 miles, or nearly trebled, and in 1885 there were 1,600 miles open. Then for four years little more was done until the goldfields in 1890 gave the work of construction a fresh start. In 1888 an extension from Kimberley northward had been sanctioned by the Cape Parliament, but political reasons prevented its being commenced. The Ministry of the day, under the influence of the Africander Bond, desired to enter into closer relations with the Transvaal. Its two leading members proceeded to Pretoria to try and arrange for the construction of a line from Kimberley to Johannesburg, but failed to come to an arrangement, for President Kruger did not want any line from the South until the Delagoa Bay line had been completed. The Cape Government then turned to the Free State to try and approach the goldfields that way. The negotiations resulted in the convention of May 1889, in spite of President Kruger's active opposition, while President Reitz concluded it on the understanding that the northern line would not be proceeded with. To conciliate President Kruger the Bond party at the Cape tried to pass a Bill prohibiting private persons making a railway on their own lands, the object being to prevent the Bechuanaland Railway being constructed along the Transvaal frontier, to which President Kruger was strongly opposed; but the attempt failed. Mr. Rhodes was then in England forming the Chartered Company, and the Bechuanaland Railway Company was buying up farms along its proposed line from Kimberley to the Bechuanaland frontier. A few months later Mr. Rhodes returned, having not only the Charter, but having secured the entire interest of the Bechuanaland Railway Company, an important factor for carrying out his schemes to the north. His influence brought about a complete change of policy. The line north from Kimberley was commenced, and the Ministry had to apologise to President Reitz on the ground that the line was being undertaken by a private company, over which they had no control. This was the commencement of that line which, extending over 600 miles, has reached its goal, and is to be opened on Thursday next. The dream of 1890 is now realised. What was

then the kraal of the dark chieftain is now a prosperous town, and I am sure we all regret that the originator and prime mover of this great work will not, owing to ill-health, be present at its inauguration. The Free State had at that time the key of the position from the sea to the Transvaal through the railway conventions with the Cape and Natal, but unfortunately for them they threw that key away. They fixed the point of junction without consulting Natal, and would not allow the Harrismith line to proceed direct to Viljoens Drift, so confident were they that President Kruger would not allow the Natal line to proceed from Charlestown. In 1894—to refer to the railways themselves—there was great excitement all over Cape Colony because of the approaching opening of the Delagoa Bay line, the fear being that trade would be removed from the Cape. Three years have passed, and if we compare the three systems, we find the Delagoa Bay Railway still occupies a back seat. It seems at first sight incredible that a line of only 380 miles in length, the Delagoa Bay line, cannot completely cut out the lines from Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg (732 miles) or that from Natal (476 miles). We may take Port Elizabeth Harbour to be about equal to that of Durban, while Delagoa has undoubtedly the finest harbour in South Africa. Yet, owing to its want of facilities and general mismanagement, owing to the great delays in forwarding, and the damaging of goods, that line is certainly a long way behind the other two. Taking the capital expenditure, which on the Port Elizabeth line comes to $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and Natal $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions, we find, on the Delagoa Bay line, it is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 7 millions. Looking at the nature of the different lines we find that each has its peculiar features. The Port Elizabeth line has few, if any, gradients of one in forty; the Natal line has many sharp curves and grades steeper than one in forty, besides ascending ranges only to come down again; Delagoa Bay has a steady rise from the Portuguese frontier of one in forty up to Machado Dorp, where it attains a height of about 6,000 feet. It has, besides, a short length of rack railway, where special engines are required, but this is introduced in such a way as to minimise its disadvantages for traffic purposes. We have, therefore, all three lines pretty fairly matched, both as regards capital and working expenses, and that is why none can lay absolute claim to the lion's share. It will depend on management at the ports and on the lines, and the present distribution of the through traffic is about in proportion to the management. The development and advancement of a country in material progress may fairly be gauged by the

extent of its railways in proportion to its area and population. Looking at the latter we find South Africa well ahead of any of our great Colonies. In Victoria and New South Wales there are 450 inhabitants to a mile of line, in Canada 480, and in South Africa, taking the Cape, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, we find only 187 white inhabitants to the mile. It is only a very rich country that can afford such railway expenditure, and one would think that these lines could not pay. We know, however, that they do pay handsomely. The Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg line pays over 18 per cent. on the outlay, while the Netherlands Company present their accounts in such a way as not to divulge the extent of their gains. The fact is, they one and all charge excessive rates, which have to be paid by the unfortunate gold industry, and hence the present outcry at Johannesburg as to excessive railway charges, which is more than fully justified. The only remedy is that advocated by Mr. Rhodes some years ago—namely, the pooling of all railway receipts, to be divided on such a basis as to give an equitable return on the whole of the capital invested.

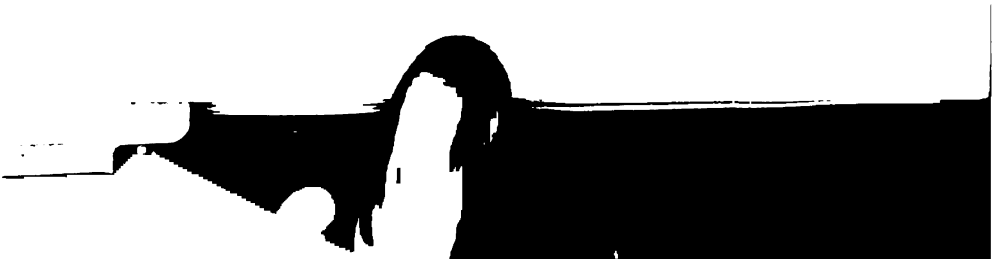
Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I leave to my eloquent friend who opened the discussion the task of finding any little point for hostile criticism of the paper we have just had the pleasure of hearing. So far as I am concerned, I am anxious to express my personal obligation to Sir David Tennant for the admirable way in which he has described the progress of railway enterprise in South Africa. We all know that the pioneers of civilisation from the earliest periods were, like the Romans, the makers of "roads." But it was reserved for our own century and for the reign of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to initiate the introduction of railroads, which are the real pioneers of modern civilisation. No country in the world has derived more benefit from them than South Africa herself. It is, indeed, wonderful to think of the energy and ability and pluck of our South African fellow-subjects in carrying out such a vast amount of railway construction as we have there at the present day. It is only some eight years ago that I paid a somewhat long and extensive visit to that country. At that time, while I was able to travel by rail up to Kimberley (700 miles) from Cape Town, I had to be relegated afterwards to the old-fashioned system of waggon travel through Bechuanaland to Vryburg, and thence to Pretoria, some 450 miles more. Now you may go from Cape Town to Pretoria without a break. I also travelled for some weeks in a waggon in the northern part of the Transvaal. On my return to

Pretoria, I had an interesting interview with President Kruger, and I told him what was much impressed on my mind, that I hoped to live to see the day when the Transvaal would be penetrated with railways in every direction. I do not suppose this will altogether come in my lifetime ; but it is quite clear from what has been done already, and what is so rapidly progressing northward in South Africa, that before many years are over that dream of mine with respect to the Transvaal will be finally accomplished. Probably the terrible misfortune of the rinderpest, which has decimated the herds of cattle, and inflicted such terrible loss on both the English and Dutch, will be the means, as Sir David Tennant has said, of more quickly developing the railroad system throughout that country. The benefits, direct and indirect, which have arisen from railway enterprise in the Colonies cannot be over-estimated, and anybody who has seen South Africa will fully endorse Sir David Tennant's sound and authoritative sentiments on that subject.

Mr. GEORGE CAWSTON: After the exhaustive statement which has been made by Sir David Tennant, I should not have attempted to add anything on my own account except to take the opportunity of testifying to the ability and energy displayed by the engineers and contractors of the Bechuanaland Railway in completing within such a short time the railway to Bulawayo. It is only two years since the survey of the line was commenced, and during the past year more than a mile has been constructed for every working day, and in one week as much as twenty miles were made. As regards the extension of the Beira line to Salisbury, the money has been found for the construction of a line of the same gauge as the Cape from the Portuguese frontier, near Umtali, to Salisbury, and when this is complete it is the intention of the Company to relay the Beira line on the same gauge as the extension to Salisbury. The construction of the lines to Bulawayo and to Salisbury being completed, the Company will consider the extensions to the North ; the Western or Bechuanaland Railway to the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi ; and the Eastern or Mashonaland Railway to cross the Zambesi near the Kriebaska Rapids to bring the high territories lying to the north of the river in communication with the territories of the British South Africa Company south of the river. The Company has already found three and a half millions of money on railway construction, in addition to the five millions which it has spent in opening up the territories under its control, and it can thus claim to have secured this Colony for the Empire, and when the

time comes to hand over the country to the settlers it will be a Colony able to support itself on its own resources and be available for the emigration of the overburdened population of this country.

Mr. R. W. MURRAY: At this late period of the evening any remarks must necessarily be brief. Mr. Sawyer said it would be interesting to really know how the construction of these railways in South Africa came about. I think I can help him. We had in South Africa, when responsible government became *au fait accompli*, as our first Premier Mr.—afterwards Sir John—Molteno, and he was faced by a powerful Opposition. Ministerialists as well as Oppositionists were loyal to the interests of this country. It is singular that in South Africa its public works have not been conceived or designed by professional men. When Mr. Molteno formulated his railway scheme he sent for his consulting engineer, who asked him what was the route he desired. Mr. Molteno asked for a map of South Africa, which was brought to him. Taking a ruler he drew his pen along it in a direct line from Cape Town to Beaufort West. "But," said the engineer, "that means you go slap bang at the Hex River Mountains." "Never mind," said Mr. Molteno, "that is the way I want to go." And that is the way it did go. The Opposition was not in accord with the route, but seeing that it endangered railway construction by not agreeing to it they accepted the Molteno line. With this result: after twenty minutes' discussion the Cape Parliament—that is, the House of Assembly—passed a vote of £4,000,000 for railway construction. Rather smart legislation that! Then when the railway got as far as Kimberley the conception of further northern expansion grew into concrete form, and the conception was not put into practical shape by the Cape Parliament or anyone in the Cape Colony. It was designed by those deeply interested in the Cape Colony at that time on a visit to London, who got London financiers to interest themselves in the matter, and also the Colonial Office, when Lord Knutsford was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and when Sir Robert Herbert was Permanent Under-Secretary of State. The funds for the railway survey were not provided by the Cape Colony but by London financiers. The survey under the desire of the British Government was fair sailing as far as British Bechuanaland was concerned. But just at this time the Ministry of the Cape was coquetting with the Government of Pretoria, and there was a matter of sixty miles between Kimberley and the Bechuanaland



border. Mr. Sawyer is quite wrong in saying Mr. Rhodes in London interested the financiers. He had nothing whatever to do with it, but at his own urgent desire he was allowed to share in the enterprise after the surveyors were at work. This sixty miles between Kimberley and the Bechuanaland border might have prevented the northern extension which many of those who now laud it so much were opposed to. The problem was solved by a journalist and a lawyer, who in fourteen days bought the right of way for all time for the construction of a railway from Kimberley to the Bechuanaland border, and marked out the line of railway, of which the surveyors when their time came approved. The railway which Mr. Rhodes and those acting with him have now carried to Bulawayo is a magnificent achievement both in point of speed and the standpoint of economy. As one who understands his subject I feel deeply indebted to Sir David Tennant for the trouble he has taken in preparing his valuable paper. The history of railway enterprise in South Africa proves that we can with knowledge and care make lines of railway in almost any direction in South Africa, and they will pay. I am not going to quibble over the making of such large profits; it is satisfactory to know that they are paying so well, and it has brought home to South African legislatures which once doubted their paying that such doubts were not justified. I trust they will go on paying, and that railways will be made more and more throughout the length and breadth of the land, until we get in grip with all the various communities and manage to make South Africa a happy and prosperous as it is a great country.

Mr. W. F. LEESON: I am sure we are deeply grateful to Sir D. Tennant for the excellent account he has given us of the South African railway system. I have only one word of criticism on that system, and that is with reference to the line from the Cape to Johannesburg, which is of a very zigzag character. I suppose some day there will be a more direct route between De Aar and a point on the line in the Orange Free State. With reference to Natal, I would remind you that its railway system was inaugurated by the Chairman of this meeting nearly twenty-two years ago. New lines there are being pushed forward, one to Richmond, which I hope will soon form a connecting link with Cape Colony; and the south coast line, which may ultimately form a second connecting link. There is also the northern extension, being constructed by my firm, the first section of which is, I hope, being inspected to-day, previous to opening for traffic. This line will sooner or

later be extended through Zululand and develop the great mineral wealth of that country, and probably at some future time will be carried right up to Delagoa Bay. I would emphasise what has been said with reference to the designing of railways, and the great importance of proceeding on well-considered and far-reaching plans. Railways everywhere have been too much left to local considerations, without due regard to future development. In railway construction, as in government, we need men of broad outlook, who, while making due provision for that which is local, and, I need not say, for that which will pay, will plan their schemes in no spirit of parochialism or narrow exclusiveness. I trust this will be especially the case in South Africa, where there is still a great field for railways, so that newly projected lines will form so many links in the chain, binding in the most effective manner the countries which will one day be federated under the British Crown, and under the flag of the South African Dominion.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir HENRY BULWER, G.C.M.G.): We have taken a long journey with Sir David Tennant to-night. Starting from Cape Town in the year 1859, when the first sod of the first South African railway was turned by that veteran Governor, Sir George Grey, Sir David Tennant has conducted us over many hundreds of miles, along several different lines of railway and through many different provinces and countries, till he has landed us, or almost landed us, upon the platform of the Bulawayo Station, with a half-promise that we shall have an early train to take us on to the Zambesi. It is indeed a long distance that he has taken us, but he has made our way pleasant and interesting to us by the extent, the character and the variety of country through which we have gone. We have looked down with him upon the beautiful valley of the Hex River, though I confess in the views of the railway exhibited to us as passing over that river I did not see the valley, but he has described to us the valley with its farmsteads, its waving corn and its vineyards. We have had a glimpse of the gardens of Uitenhage, and the sheep pastures of Graaf-Reinet. We have passed by many a town and settlement, the names of some of which are famous in South African story, and familiar to South African ears as household words. He has led us across the Great Karroo, with its vast expanse of arid waste and yet with a beauty that was all its own. He has brought us within sight of snow-capped mountains; he has shown us the Orange River in its flood; he has taken us to the diamond fields and the gold fields, to Kimberley and to Johannesburg; to the Orange Free State and the

Transvaal, to Bloemfontein and Pretoria; across Bechuanaland to Matabeleland and Mashonaland. With him we have descended to the Indian Ocean and visited the beautiful Natal country, for his kindly though brief reference to which I, as an ancient Governor, offer him my acknowledgments and thanks, with its line of railway ever climbing upwards, till it crosses the Drakensberg at two different points, and so connects the Port of Durban with the farming industries of the Free State, and the mining industries of the Transvaal. Then he has taken us to the Portuguese possessions of Delagoa Bay and Beira, whence we have seen the lines going to Pretoria and Salisbury. In short, he has taken us over a distance of 4,600 miles. That extent of railway is a great work, which has so far been accomplished; a great work, indeed, when you consider that it has been accomplished within a comparatively short time; because although the first sod, as I mentioned just now, was turned in 1859, it was not till many years afterwards (it was not till some years after the discovery and development of the diamond fields) that much further railway work was done in South Africa. It was not till 1878, I believe, that the Cape Town main line, which we see stretching far north, was carried beyond Wellington, a distance of fifty-eight miles. It was not till 1878, I believe, but I speak subject to correction, that there was any railway construction at Port Elizabeth or East London; and it was not till January 1, 1876, that the first sod of the Natal system of railways was turned. Therefore it is within these last twenty or twenty-five years that all this great work of railway construction has been carried out; and whilst it is unquestionably to the discovery and development of the diamond fields and the gold fields that this construction is mainly due, because without them it is impossible this vast work could have been undertaken or carried out, yet the work itself is, in its vast extent, a testimony, and a remarkable testimony, to the foresight and sagacity, to the energy and the enterprise of those who have projected and carried it out. Sir David Tennant in his interesting paper has pointed out to us the advantages and benefits, commercial, social, and educational, to be derived from this large extent of railway, and from the enormous facilities now offered of communication and transport, in a country to which access a few years ago was exceedingly difficult. There can be no doubt of this. There can be no doubt either that these lines of iron rail which are stretching across the face of the country are altering the whole features of South African life. It is becoming a new country. The old South Africa, as known to

the early colonists and missionaries, to the travellers and mighty hunters of former days, is fast passing away. Nay, the South Africa, as those amongst us knew it only twenty or twenty-five years ago is fast passing away. The long line of waggons with their slow and patient trek oxen, the inspanning and the outspanning, the journeys which took days and weeks and sometimes months, the incidents and the dangers of the road, the lions which prowled about the camp at night, the elephants and the big game, the countless herds of antelopes—all are become, or are rapidly becoming things of the past; something presently to be read of in books but never again to be seen. The iron road is changing the old order of things, and with it no doubt will disappear much of the poetry and romance of the South Africa of the first half of this century. But with it, we would fain trust and believe, will come something that is better; we trust and believe that it will fit the land for a larger population, and that it will be the means of covering the country with settlements and villages and towns; that it will contribute to peace, to the rule of law and equal justice, and to the welfare of all classes and races that inhabit it. For his most interesting and instructive paper I now ask you to join with me in giving a cordial vote of thanks to Sir David Tennant.

Sir DAVID TENNANT, K.C.M.G.: I beg to thank the Chairman for introducing the subject of a vote of thanks and you for your most cordial response. At this hour I will not detain you, but will ask you to join with me in a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Meeting then terminated.



An Afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, November 23, 1897—Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., in the Chair—when Mr. T. H. Hatton Richards read a Paper on

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.¹

[ABSTRACT.]

MR. HATTON RICHARDS gave a short history of the Colony—which he described as one of the most important on the West Coast of Africa—since it was discovered about the fourteenth century, up to the present time, and dealt with the reasons which led up to the Kumasi expedition which was despatched in January 1896, and which subsequently brought King Prempeh to the coast. The lecturer pointed out that Prempeh, who had assumed the title of King Kwaku Dua the Third, never really succeeded to the “Golden Stool” of Ashanti. By certain of his supporters he was recognised as the rightful successor, but by other and more important tribes, whose recognition of him as king was essential before he could be placed on the “Golden Stool,” he was not regarded in the same light. Still, so far as Kumasi was concerned, with the power he had usurped he was the man to reckon with. It was probably due to the strength of the expedition sent up in 1896 that Prempeh saw the utter futility of making anything like a stand in opposition.

Up to 1886 Lagos formed a part of the Gold Coast Colony, but in that year it was separated therefrom, and is now quite distinct. Referring to Accra, the capital of the Colony, he described it as flat and uninteresting, and added that the first thing which would probably strike a new arrival there was the absence of anything visible to make the place so unhealthy, and perhaps a casual passer-by might think the place could not be so bad as it is generally reported. There were no mangrove swamps, the houses appeared to be fairly comfortable, while there was always a fresh sea breeze coming straight from the South Atlantic. But that the climate was bad there could be no doubt. Statistics would prove it. The very severe time in Accra, towards the end of 1895 and commencement of 1896, the lecturer thought, might to some extent be ascribed to the clearing of what was known as the “burnt area” (the result of serious fires in 1894), and the removal of the

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

accumulated filth of generations. Certainly, however, Accra had never been so bad before, and has not been so bad since. He wished in no way to make out the climate worse than it was. At the same time, he considered that it should be correctly stated, so that those who were going there should not underrate the necessity which existed for the greatest care and caution. In the Colony there was a large and efficient medical staff, and within the last year a small nursing staff had been added, which he felt sure had so far been, and would be, a great boon to the place. Everything had been and was being done by the Government to minimise the risks to life.

That the Colony was growing in importance there could be no doubt, and particularly since the opening of the country about Kumasi, and larger fields for enterprise were thereby available. The principal exports were rubber, palm kernels, gold, timber, and palm oil. Of those products the following quantities were exported in 1895:—

Rubber	4,022,385 lbs.	value £322,070.
Palm kernels and other nuts	15,791 tons	„ £95,261.
Gold	25,415 oz.	„ £91,497.
Timber	3,587,337 ft.	„ £28,245.
Palm oil	4,332,627 gals.	„ £213,415.

Petroleum had been discovered, and at one time it promised extremely well, but subsequent developments proved that it was a lubricating and not an illuminating oil, but in its own way none the less valuable, and he had reason to believe that the present lull in this enterprise, which was quite in its infancy, was to enable experts to consider certain points. He was also glad to learn since his arrival in England that much practical attention was being paid to the Colony by sound business men with capital, and he saw no reason why the country, which was in a prosperous condition already, should not very rapidly become still more so. One difficulty might however arise—he did not say it *would*, but at any rate one factor should not be lost sight of—and that was the question of labour. The natives of the Colony did not like manual labour, and the best obtainable there at present was that imported from the Kroo Coast. It could not be forgotten that if at a time when the country was practically preparing for the contingency of war, and the success or failure of the Ashanti expedition to a great extent depended on the supply of carriers, it was so difficult to obtain them that the Government had to resort to the extreme measure of

passing a law to compel able-bodied men to work ; it did not require any great stretch of imagination to see that there might be times when settlers would in their smaller ways experience a similar difficulty. Still, while considering that point, it should also be borne in mind that the natives had not been accustomed to discipline, but they were now being awakened to the knowledge that as citizens they had duties to perform to their country, and that they should contribute their quota to its success by paying taxes and supplying labour. When they thoroughly realised their duties in this respect, any difficulty which might exist now would probably be removed.

The lecturer paid a tribute to the memory of Sir W. Brandford Griffith, who was Governor of the Gold Coast from 1885 to 1895, and whose death was recently announced. In conclusion he said that the importance of the question of the Hinterland could not be possibly over-estimated, but more than this he would not say at the present time, which could be easily understood for obvious reasons. But if he religiously steered clear of all matters political, he hoped he would not thereby lessen the interest of his audience in the place, or fail in impressing them with the importance of the Colony.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. F. W. BOND considered that the British authorities might learn a lesson from the French, who do everything possible to foster private enterprise. The only support afforded to the British mercantile community of the Gold Coast Colony is the subsidy given for carrying the mails. He pleaded for better facilities for landing goods and passengers at the various ports of call along the coast, and that more help might be given with regard to educational matters.

Mr. G. W. NEVILLE (M.L.C. Lagos) also referred to the defective harbour accommodation, and the difficulty of landing through the surf in small boats. He contended that there had virtually been no improvement in this respect for the last twenty-three years. The regulations of the existing railways were based on those of the leading English lines, and were, in his opinion, quite unsuited to local requirements.

Mr. C. D. TURTON (late Treasurer, Gold Coast Colony) called attention to the progress made in the Colony with regard to financial matters, and quoted a variety of statistics in relation thereto. The trade of the Colony had increased considerably, the exports of palm oil and gold dust being particularly noticeable. The foreign trade, especially with Germany, showed considerable

expansion. The sailing vessels of the olden days were, he contended, the pioneers of West African trade and prosperity.

Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD (Director of Education, Gold Coast Colony) wished to correct the reference made to the lack of proper competitive examination of the natives, and stated that the present Governor of the Colony (Sir William Maxwell) had arranged for the introduction of a system of testing the abilities of candidates for admission into the Civil Service, and also before promotion. For the last ten years the Government had supported education by making grants to the schools. In 1893 there were 100 schools, of which sixty received grants, and the latter number had now reached 125. School-quarters were being built even in Kumasi. The annual Government grant, which three years ago was £4,000, had now risen to nearly £8,000. In making journeys for the purpose of inspecting the various schools he had had exceptional opportunities for studying the native population, and seeing the resources of the country. He admitted that it was impossible to overrate the difficulty of landing at Accra and Cape Coast Castle, and recommended the construction of a harbour at a point between Dixcove and Sekundi. With regard to the partly developed products, gold and timber (especially mahogany), there was room for a large increase. The lack of transport and railways had, up to the present, prevented the country from being opened up.

Mr. F. SWANZY also attached the greatest importance to increased facilities for landing goods and passengers. The present cost to the merchants of canoes and canoe-men was very considerable, and the impossibility of landing heavy machinery stopped trade. The want was felt of a railway up to the mines, where, however, substantial results had already been achieved by the native miners. In his opinion this would in a few years pay its way. The climate would be better if greater attention were paid to sanitary matters.

Captain A. M. BOISRAGON—one of the two survivors of the Benin massacre—observed that during his military experience out there the quarters of the troops were very bad and required attention. He was in command of the escort of Captain Lang, the British Commissioner appointed to meet the French representative. He was glad to see that the English were now taking an earnest interest in West African affairs, and it was very necessary that they should do so. At the time when he was serving with the Boundary Commission, whole countries inhabited by people flying the British flag were given over to the French. English residents in the Gold Coast were very much concerned about the matter.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the reader of the Paper, referred to the tact he had displayed in dealing with his knowledge of the subject, and said it had been the means of eliciting some most important information with regard to the Colony.

Mr. T. H. HATTON RICHARDS, in reply, briefly alluded to education and other points referred to in the discussion, and predicted a great future for the country as soon as the British capitalist saw a probable fair return for his investments. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 7, 1897, when Mr. W. Saville-Kent, F.L.S., F.Z.S., read a paper on "Australian Natural History Gleanings."

The Right Hon. Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz. 10 Resident, 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Kenneth S. Anderson, Thomas A. Bayliss, J.P., James Gillanders, Count Stanislaus, J. Ostrorog, Rev. Edward G. C. Parr, Henry C. Richards, M.P., Alexander Thomson, William H. Tyser, William J. Wadham, Lee Wright, B.A.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John Austen (Matabeleland), Alfred Brown B.A. (Gold Coast Colony), John Grant Browning (Straits Settlements), S. R. Cochran (Mauritius), Edward C. Dicey (Transvaal), Henry S. Dutton (Queensland), Frank Earp (New South Wales), Charles D. Fleming (Matabeleland), Captain Wm. Raffles Flint (British North Borneo), C. H. Gardner, J.P. (Queensland), Rev. Alfred Hall (Cape Colony), Alfred Hawkins (Sierra Leone), Francis E. Hodges (Niger Coast Protectorate), Capt. Gilbert L. Johnstone (Gold Coast Colony), Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh M. Nelson, K.C.M.G. (Queensland), Major M. J. O'Farrell (Victoria), Joseph J. Walklate (Queensland), Robert Witheford (New Zealand).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman called upon Mr. W. Saville-Kent, F.L.S., F.Z.S., to read his Paper on

AUSTRALIAN NATURAL HISTORY GLEANINGS.

I HAVE been honoured by an invitation to submit to you this evening a few gleanings from the rich field of Australian Natural History, wherein it has been my privilege to work as a humble labourer for many happy years.

Australia, as all present are aware, is a huge island-continent rivalling Europe in size, and that extends from the parallel $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South latitude to within ten degrees of the Equator. Its natural history products, or fauna and flora, in consequence of its magnitude and geographical position, embrace a multiplicity of forms of both a temperate and tropical character.

By far the greatest interest, however, attachable to the animal and vegetable life of Australia is due to the circumstance that its terrestrial constituents are, to a very large extent, represented by forms that have long since been extinct in other regions of the world. This fact has only within recent years received what appears to be a logical and satisfactory explanation. The interpretation advocated is that Australia, as the abode of the higher or mammalian animal class, must be regarded as a land area that was isolated from all the other larger divisions of the earth's surface at a very remote epoch of its existence, and that that isolation has been uninterruptedly maintained down to recent times. Had a contrary condition prevailed, and had Australia, by way of example, been brought into closer relationship with her nearest existing continental neighbour—that of Asia—it may be safely predicted that the present peculiar mammalian fauna of Australia would have gone down before the inroads of the more powerful and essentially aggressive Asiatic carnivora, and that under such circumstances the only evidences remaining to us of their former existence would have been that of their fossilised bones. This condition actually obtains in other lands where similar primitive and weaker mammalian types have given place to the products of a higher evolution.

The interpretation here submitted with relation to its specialised mammalia by no means, however, exhausts the peculiarities and interest attaching to the fauna of Australia when examined from a wider standpoint.

Almost overwhelming evidence has been adduced to show that, while the interconnection, if such existed, between Australia and the continents of the Northern Hemisphere must have been severed at a very early epoch in the world's history, an intimate relationship must, on the other hand, have subsisted between Australia and the land areas of New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. These several land surfaces would appear, in fact, to have been then united in such manner as to form one vast southern continent.

The late eminent biologist Professor Huxley was one of the first to establish this theory, and he it was who proposed to confer upon this hypothetic South Continental region the distinctive title of

Notogea. The names of Charles Darwin, A. R. Wallace, W. R. Parker, H. F. Blandford, H. O. Forbes, and F. Ameghino, may be mentioned among those who have contributed substantial evidence towards the vindication of this theory.

Among the most convincing testimony that has been produced in support of this South Continental or Notogean interpretation is that afforded by the class of fishes. The near relationship of marine fishes, which would experience little or no difficulty in traversing the intervening waters, would, of course, be of no account in the question under consideration. When, however, we come to find delicate fresh-water forms that would be killed by immersion in salt water, not only generically, but specifically, identical in such remote regions as Australia, New Zealand, and Patagonia, the inference that these now widely separate stocks originated from some common and contiguous centre is scarcely avoidable.

Among such examples of fresh-water fish that are now found flourishing in the several remotely separated regions named may be mentioned certain species of the so-called Australian native trouts, belonging to the genus *Galaxias*. The little fresh-water fish, *Haplochiton Seali*, indigenous to Tasmania, and known there as the Derwent Smelt, is also remarkable for the circumstance that its only known living allies are found in the rivers of Patagonia.

Closely allied species of large tropical fresh-water fishes are, moreover, found inhabiting the rivers of the Australian mainland, and those of the continents of Africa and South America. The Queensland Barramundis, *Osteoglossum Leichhardti* and *O. Jardinii*, are represented in Brazil by one member of the same genus *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*, and others belonging to the same family, including, notably, *Arapaima gigas*, that attains to a length of fifteen feet, and is the largest known fresh-water or Teleostian fish. *Heterotis nilotica* is a member of the same group that inhabits the rivers of tropical Africa.

The Queensland Lungfish (*Ceratodus Forsteri*) may be also quoted as a most interesting Australian type, whose only living allies, *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus*, are found respectively in the rivers of South America and Central Africa.

The evidence that bird-life yields in the direction of indicating the probable existence of an extensive southern continent of which Australia formed an integral portion, or with which it was formerly connected, can necessarily be fairly instituted with relation only to those forms which are either flightless or possess but feeble wing-power. The Ostrich tribe or *Ratitæ*, including the emus and

cassowaries of Australia, the Rheas of South America, and the living Apteryx and but recently extinct Dinornis or Moa of New Zealand, represent the links which would appear to yield the most substantial testimony in this direction. The bones of fossil forms, Dromornis and Metapteryx, obtained from the Queensland tertiary, Darling Downs, deposits have indeed been pronounced to possess scarcely recognisable characters for separation from the two last-mentioned New Zealand types.

Abundant testimony might be brought forward to show that in the matter of plant life, as in that of animals, Australia has been left either as a sole residual legatee, or as joint legatee with Africa and South America, to forms of ancient lineage that in other countries have long since been extinct.

Passing on to the more legitimate subject of this paper. I do not propose to dwell at any length upon a description of those Australian animals with which a visitor to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park may readily make himself familiar. The composition of the Australian mammalian fauna to its largest extent of marsupials is common knowledge, and may be verified at any time by a brief study of the Regent's Park kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, so-called opossums or phalangers, and allied types.

Among the more noteworthy members of the marsupial order there are, however, two forms occasionally also on view in the Zoological Society's Gardens that call for a further notice. These are the so-called Tasmanian Devil, and Tasmanian wolf, *Sarcophilus ursinus* and *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, remarkable for being at the present day limited in their habitat to the small southern island of Tasmania. The fossil remains of a species identical with or closely allied to the Tasmanian Thylacinus have, however, been found on the Australian mainland, a fact that indicates that a union of the land areas that are now separated by Bass's Straits apparently existed at a comparatively recent geological period.

The Tasmanian wolf is of itself especially remarkable as being the largest living member of that essentially carnivorous section of the Australian mammals known as the Dasyuridæ, and which includes the many smaller predatory forms known to Australian colonists as "native cats," and which have won a most unenviable reputation for the depredations they commit among the settlers' henroosts. The Tasmanian wolf, or Thylacine, is of considerable size, its dimensions being but little less than that of its European namesake. Its carnivorous propensities being manifested in the

direction of levying a heavy toll on the herdsman's flocks, it has become the object of constant persecution at the hands of the settlers, and will doubtless, as has happened with the wolf in England, be eventually exterminated.

It is a significant circumstance in relation with the facts that have been previously dwelt upon, that the fossil remains of an animal closely resembling the Tasmanian wolf have been recently discovered in Patagonia. It has been distinguished by the title of *Prothylacinus Patagonicus*.

An interesting Australian mammal which, though occasionally brought to Europe, has never been preserved alive for any considerable time is the so-called Koala, or Australian bear, *Phascolarctus cinereus*. It is by no means the formidable animal that its name is calculated to denote. It subsists, under natural conditions, exclusively on the leaves of certain species of eucalyptus, and will remain for days, or even weeks, among the branches of the tree in which it has taken up its quarters. The wild adult animals even will allow themselves to be handled without making any show of resistance, while, if taken when young, they make the most charming pets. An interesting circumstance connected with the life-history of this species is the one that the young animal or cub is not long retained in its parent's pouch or marsupium, but is transferred to and carried about on its mother's back.

Among the most abnormal and, as it happens, the latest discovered members of the Australian marsupial mammals must be mentioned the Pouched Mole (*Notoryctes typhlops*), that possesses the burrowing habits and much of the correlated structure that is distinctive of the European mole. This singular little creature was first made known to science in the year 1891 by Dr. Edward C. Stirling, the Director of the South Australian Museum at Adelaide. Up to the present date the pouched mole has been found in no other locality separate from that of its original discovery, in the vicinity of the Finke river watercourse, in South Australia, about 1,000 miles north-east of Adelaide. A further investigation, of more especially the little known central and north-western areas of the Australian continent, will probably reward the biologist with the discovery of yet other new and aberrant representatives of the marsupial order.

The mammalian types which deservedly take the front rank, from a scientific standpoint, in the Australian fauna are those two quaint creatures the Ornithorhynchus and the Echidna. Of the Ornithorhynchus there is but a single known species, of the

Echidna two, and they constitute together the only known surviving members of a primitive order of their class that has had conferred upon it the title of the Monotremata. Their most remarkable distinctions are connected with the circumstance that, in place of producing living young, they lay eggs after the manner of birds and reptiles. In many important anatomical points their affinities are essentially reptilian, while in their toothless, beak-like mouths, and in the case of the Platypus webbed feet, their resemblance to the birds is more distinct.

The Ornithorhynchus or Duck-billed Platypus, as it is variously known, is a semi-aquatic animal confined in its distribution to the fresh-water streams of Tasmania, South and East Australia. It lives chiefly on the aquatic insects, mollusks, and crustaceans, with which such streams abound. As has been elicited in connection with the trout-hatching establishment on the river Plenty in Tasmania, the Platypus has developed so appreciative an appetite for the ova of the imported English salmonidæ, that special precautions have to be taken to guard them from its depredations. This includes, I regret to say, the systematic destruction of these most interesting mammals in the neighbourhood of the Hatchery.

The Echidna, Porcupine Ant-Eater, or Porcupine, as it is commonly called by the colonists, bears at first sight a by no means inconsiderable resemblance to the British hedgehog. Its spines, however, are considerably longer and stronger, and the peculiar beak-like elongation of the snout proclaims at once its substantial distinction from that form. In its manner of egg-production and incubation the Echidna presents a marked contrast to its near relative the Platypus, for while the latter deposits its eggs in burrows at the riverside, the female Echidna carries hers until hatched in a rudimentary pouch or marsupium.

It might be presumed from the title of the Porcupine Ant-Eater that has been bestowed upon this animal that it commonly feeds upon ants in their ordinary or adult state after the manner of the typical ant-eaters belonging to the order of the Edentata. From an investigation of the Echidna's habits, conducted by myself through the possession of several examples of the Tasmanian variety, it was distinctly demonstrated that the animals had no liking for adult ants, but tore open their nests to feed upon their tender, succulent larvæ.

As a fitting pendant to the reference to these very primitive and in many respects reptile-like mammals, Ornithorhynchus and Echidna, a few notes on some of the more remarkable lizards of Aus-

tralia would seem to be appropriate. Australia abounds in lizards. Its vast expanses of virgin forest, rugged rocks, arid sand, and above all its almost perennial sunshine, render that island-continent a veritable paradise for these reptilia. Some of the largest of the Australian lizards, the so-called Monitors or Varani, may attain to a length of as much as seven or eight feet, and one of them with amphibious habits, *Varanus salvator*, inhabiting the tropical northern territory, indistinctly seen when rushing into the water, is not unfrequently mistaken for a crocodile. A more familiar form, *Varanus varius*, and which has been distinguished on account of the beautiful lace-like pattern of its skin markings as the Lace-lizard, is a denizen of the southern Colonies, and to a large extent arboreal in its habits. This species is unfortunately in bad odour among the colonists on account of the predilection it has developed for robbing poultry yards of both eggs and the young chickens. A little anecdote may be related of an example I kept in Queensland. Being of a wild and intractable nature, it was confined in a rough cage in the garden, from which one day it effected its escape; the animal was given up as irretrievably lost. One day, however, a fortnight later, the strange spectacle was presented of the truant lizard struggling to effect a re-entrance into its cage—the fact, however, that it had returned to the scene of its captivity minus its handsome tail favoured the anticipation that it had been caught raiding some neighbour's henroost and, barely saving its life with the sacrifice of its caudal appendage, had flown for shelter to that asylum of which it retained the memory of previous liberal board and secure lodgment.

It being, I believe, a recognised principle that the utilitarian element should be incorporated as far as possible in the papers presented to the meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, it may appropriately be mentioned that the skins of these large Monitors, as hitherto imported chiefly from India and Egypt, possess a recognised commercial value. They are held in high esteem for the manufacture of purses, bags, and other fancy leather or so-called "lizard skin" articles. And there can be but little doubt that Australia might be drawn upon for a substantial and very choice contingent of the supplies that are in demand for the purpose named.

One of the most singular and characteristic Australian lizards, which, on account both of the technical and popular names conferred upon it, is calculated to impress the imagination of new arrivals in Australia with the anticipation of a creature of mighty stature and fearsome aspect, is the little harmless species scien-

tifically named *Moloch horridus*, and known in Western Australia as the "York" or "Mountain Devil." Did this lizard equal the larger monitors in dimensions, it would certainly be an inconvenient obstacle to stumble over, or to meet in a narrow pathway. It literally bristles with spines of needle-like sharpness, and my own fingers have bled from handling them, but the animal's total length scarcely exceeds six inches.

In the romantic past there were, nevertheless, huge reptiles that trod Australian soil that embodied many of the salient features of Moloch, notably its horns, and that attained to a no less formidable length than fourteen feet. From the fragmentary fossil remains of this type first discovered, that illustrious palæontologist, the late Professor Sir Richard Owen, pronounced it to be a form very closely related to Moloch, and upon which he conferred the title of *Megalanian prisca*. The subsequent unearthing of a more perfect skeleton demonstrated, however, that, though a reptile, the remains were those of a remarkable long-tailed turtle, and it was accordingly renamed *Miolania Oweni*.

The habits of Moloch are highly interesting. The study of a number of specimens in my possession in Western Australia elicited the fact that they fed exclusively on ants, their chief favourite being a small black, evil-odoured species, with which Australian housekeepers are only too familiar. These ant-eating lizards do not, like most ant-eating mammals, seek their prey by tearing open the nests or hillocks in which the insects breed; but they will settle down in a most business-like manner across a teeming ant-track, and pick up the ants one by one with a flash-like motion of their slender, adhesive tongues. Experimentally tested, the numbers of ants that a single Moloch was found capable of disposing of consecutively and without cessation at a sitting, was no less than from one thousand to fifteen hundred. And such a meal these little lizards were prepared to assimilate several times a day. It will, I think, at once suggest itself to practical minds that, notwithstanding its formidable name, *Moloch horridus* might be very advantageously pressed into the service of Australian household economy. In the "land of the Golden Fleece," the ant, though not the poor, is always with us; and many and dire are the stratagems resorted to by the Australian housewife to preserve the contents of her larder and store-closet from the depredations and spoliations due to these insect pests. As a matter of fact, ant-infested rooms and verandahs were on several occasions cleared of ants by utilising them as

pasture grounds for my Molochs, to the no small satisfaction of their owners.

Exigencies of space will permit of the introduction of but one other little group of notable Australian lizards. These, from a purely natural-history standpoint, however, possess peculiar features of interest. The most singular member of this group is the so-called Frilled Lizard (*Chlamydosaurus Kingi*). It is a native of the northern or tropical districts of Australia, and takes its name from the remarkable frill-like organ, capable of elevation or depression, that is developed around the creature's neck. As seen in repose, the presence of this organ would hardly be suspected. Awake, however, and prepared to meet a premeditated attack, the animal presents an altogether different aspect. At the first alarm, the mouth springs open. Simultaneously with this movement, up rises the voluminous frill, and stands out at almost a right angle around the lizard's head. In adult specimens this outspread frill measures as considerable a diameter as eight or ten inches. The effect produced on an aggressor unacquainted with the phenomenon is, as can be imagined, highly disconcerting, insomuch so, that dogs accustomed to attack and kill other larger lizards, such as the Monitors, will hesitate, and even turn tail, when brought face to face with the frilled species. The animal's frill may, in point of fact, be appropriately described as a scare organ given to the creature for the discomfiture of its enemies, and from whom, before they have time to recover themselves, it usually makes good its escape by taking to its heels.

The term here employed, of "taking to its heels," will probably be commented upon as a flippant and unscientific one to apply to a reptile's perambulation. In this instance, however, the style of gait implied is literally indulged in. When moving along tree-branches or over the ground in confined spaces, the frilled lizard walks or runs on all fours like an ordinary lizard. If, however, surprised on open ground, or when crossing an interspace between two widely separated tree-trunks, the animal rises up on its hind legs, and will run swiftly in that erect bipedal fashion for a distance, it may be, of thirty or forty yards before halting. With the aid of instantaneous photography, a faithful record of the singular, and in many instances very grotesque, aspects presented by the frilled lizard when thus running erect have been secured.

Out of several examples obtained from the neighbourhood of Roebuck Bay, in Western Australia, I was fortunate in bringing one alive to England. This specimen was for some time on view at the Zoological Gardens, and afforded others an opportunity of witnessing

and corroborating my own testimony concerning its remarkable gait. This upright bipedal mode of progression of the frilled lizard is of special interest to the naturalist, since it yields to his mind's eye a very near approach to the aspect that, under similar conditions, was probably presented by a certain very ancient and long extinct order of reptiles, known as the *Dinosauria*, and which group is generally regarded by biologists as having been the primæval ancestors of the existing lizards and birds. Many of these, from the peculiarity of their preserved skeletons, and from their footprints left on the petrified sands of time, were accustomed, it is anticipated, to habitually walk or run in a similar manner on their hind limbs only.

To the naturalist there is, as might be imagined, a fascinating temptation to endeavour to discover a link of connection between the erect running lizard, coming from a land so pre-eminently productive of ancient types, and those extinct reptiles with which a similar bipedal method of progression was habitual. The anatomical structure of the frilled lizard is not found, however, to differ materially from that of many other of the ordinary so-called Agamoid lizards. It may be at the same time remarked, however, that, as first enunciated by the late Charles Darwin, habits are often as conspicuous an indication of hereditary relationship as is structure, and from this point of view there would appear to be some justification for anticipating that the erect method of progression exhibited by the frilled lizard is a vestigial habit that has been handed down to it from a remote ancestry.

The opinion has been expressed that the bipedal locomotion of the frilled lizard is an altogether abnormal habit that has been independently acquired by the species to meet the special circumstances of its environment. That argument, at first sight, appears to be a difficult one to gainsay. When, however, we come to find that a like habit is possessed by several other Australian lizards belonging to distinct genera, and existing under altogether distinct life-conditions, that argument is rendered nugatory.

The interest awakened in this subject impelled me during the past summer to investigate the life-habits of many other lizard species. Among those which I found endowed, as is the frilled lizard, with the capacity and habit of running erect on its hind limbs is the large species known as Leseur's Water Lizard, *Physignathus Leseuri*. This species inhabits tropical Queensland, and grows to a length of between three or four feet. It is semi-aquatic in its habits, frequenting the banks of rivers, into which it rushes, or plunges from some

overhanging branch, on the slightest alarm, and is a most expert and graceful swimmer. On account of its large size, and the commotion it makes on entering the water, it is not unfrequently mistaken when seen from a little distance for the young of the crocodile. As is the case with the frilled lizard, this semi-aquatic species only exercises its bipedal method of progression when traversing an extensive stretch of level ground. For short distances it runs like ordinary lizards on all fours.

Another form which I have discovered progresses in a corresponding bipedal fashion is known to science by the name of *Amphibolurus muricatus*, but has, unfortunately, as yet no scientific name. It is a relatively small lizard, scarcely exceeding a foot in length, and is for the most part arboreal in its habits. There are over a dozen closely allied species of this genus all inhabiting Australia, and which so closely resemble *Amphibolurus muricatus* in their aspect and general structure that it may be almost confidently predicted that they possess the like accomplishment of running erect on their hind limbs.

A field of Australian natural history that has hitherto attracted but few labourers, but which will be found to yield a most rich and abundant harvest, is afforded by the tribe of insects popularly known as white ants or termites. The destruction wrought by many species of termites in tropical countries is unfortunately only too familiar a phenomenon. Little, however, has been recorded respecting the wonderful edifices that they construct for the lodgment of their countless socially-dwelling hordes, for the safe storage of their garnered harvests and for nurseries for their rising generations. As a matter of fact, the account and illustrations published by Henry Smeathman in the Transactions of the Royal Society over a century ago, 1781, concerning the nest mounds of certain West African species, have constituted down to the present time the standard references that, with trivial variations, have been reproduced in almost every natural history treatise that deals with these insects.

Australia, as I propose to show you this evening, rivals Africa and probably any known country in the variety and huge dimensions of its white ant tenements. To all those who are acquainted with the northern territories of the Australian continent, and more especially those who have visited Thursday Island, and sailed through the Albany Pass, North Queensland, the tall nest mounds of one variety of white ant nest will be familiar objects. They are of pyramidal shape, are built to a height of as much as twelve or fourteen feet,

and are in some localities so crowded together as to constitute regular village-like settlements. Individually, the nest mounds of this species of white ant vary but little in shape, with the exception that the crown of the pyramid, in place of being simply acuminate, may be subdivided into two, it may be three, acuminate points.

Should the traveller approach Australia by its north-west coastline, and land, say, at Derby, the first port of call at the head of King's Sound, he will have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of an entirely distinct type of termite industry. In this instance the shape of the nest mounds, while very commonly conical or hive-shaped, varies in a most remarkable manner. One peculiarity of construction is at the same time constant throughout the ranges of individual variations. This is the composition of the nest mounds, of, as it were, superimposed hodsful of the mortar-like material out of which the mounds are built up, and each superadded one of which slightly overlaps the previous one.

The termite mounds belonging to this class are often fashioned into the most grotesque shapes. In one example, of which a photograph was taken, the apex of the mound bore a most remarkable likeness to a dog's head, though this was not observed until after a print had been taken from the developed negative. In another yet more irregularly constructed example, the contour of the nest mound suggests that of some antiquated type of locomotive engine, apparently just exhumed from a bed of adhesive clay. In this and the many other irregular forms observed the fundamental structure is identical, consisting, as it were, of overlapping layers of half-solidified mortar. A section made of one of these north-west or Kimberley types of white ant nest mounds served well to illustrate the innumerable internal cells or chambers that are appropriated to different uses. There is one central cell that is known as the royal chamber, and contains the queen mother, whose sole duty is to lay eggs—it may be many thousands in the course of a single day—and who is thus the parent of the great majority of the many millions of individual insects that are aggregated together in any of the larger ant-heaps. Next in importance to the royal chamber are perhaps those to which the eggs are removed, and in which the young larvæ are tended and nursed. The greater bulk of the chambers, however, in the type of nest mound now under consideration are used for the storage of their accustomed food supplies. In this and several other varieties of the larger Australian nest mounds, it will be found that the food material systematically gathered and stored consists of dried grass

fibre cut up into short and approximately even lengths, as though it had been passed through a finely gauged chaff-cutting machine. It is worthy of note that these grass-eating termites, which appear to be the constructors of all of the larger types of nest mounds, are entirely innocent of those omnivorous and more particularly wood-destroying propensities that are commonly attributed to white ants of every description. These most justly dreaded destructive species live for the most part in subterranean tunnels or in excavations of the timber on which they most habitually feed.

Some of the most remarkable examples of Australian white ant mounds are found in the neighbourhood of Port Darwin, in the tropical northern territory of South Australia. Especially noteworthy among the mounds belonging to this district is the variety upon which the title of magnetic or meridian ants' nests have been conferred. A typical mound, as seen in broadside view, has much the appearance of a large flat or wedge-shaped slab of roughly hewn sandstone, set up perpendicularly on its edge. Viewed end-on, this slab-like mass is seen to be very narrow, presenting the aspect of a compressed acuminate pillar. The greatest peculiarity attached to these mounds, and whence they derive the title of meridian or magnetic ants' nests, is the circumstance that the longer axis is in a perfect line with that of the parallel of latitude in which they are situated, pointing due north and south, so that a traveller in a district where these ants' nests abound may utilise their presence for the regulation of his route. A true explanation of this peculiar orientation of the meridian ants' nest has not yet been definitely arrived at; but there appear to be substantial grounds for suspecting that they are thus constructed with the object of exposing the smallest possible area of their surface to the noon-tide heat.

The concluding variety of white ant architecture that invites attention is also from the neighbourhood of Port Darwin. It is of columnar form, and remarkable as representing the loftiest type of these insect edifices that have as yet been reported from Australia or from any other country. An example of this type that was selected for photographic illustration measured over eighteen feet high, and a man with horses and a carriage standing beside it were completely dwarfed by its tower-like proportions.

The economic uses of white ants and their nests, as applied to the human species, are not very extensive. Certain of the varieties of the insects are eaten by the natives of India and Africa, and have occasionally been appreciated by European palates. In

Western Australia, I have seen the aborigines eat the mould out of which the mounds are constructed, but they are not in the habit of eating the insects. Capital ovens are frequently improvised by the Australian prospector out of the white ant mounds. They make a solid, almost cement-like flooring for the settlers' huts, and have been turned to profitable use in the township of Derby, in Western Australia, broken up and rolled in as a top layer on the public roads.

Lizards, snakes, small mammals and many birds use the white ant mounds as a harbour of refuge, or make their nests within them. Among birds, several species of kingfishers almost invariably select white ant mounds for the construction of their nest-burrows. Australian kingfishers are noted for the facts that they frequently live in perfectly waterless districts, and feed on lizards, snakes, insects, and small mammals in place of fish. The so-called Australian Laughing Jackass, *Dacelo gigas*, is a familiar example of one of the largest members and that living, it may be, hundreds of miles away from water, possesses a practically omnivorous appetite.

From a contemplation of the marvellous edifices that are built upon Australian soil by individually minute and puny insects, a fitting advance may perhaps be made to a brief consideration of the yet more colossal architectural products of those organised beings whose works are manifest in the waters on the Australian coast-line. Reference, as might be anticipated, is here made to the coral reefs, which in early days, and not unfrequently even now, are ascribed to the work of a so-called coral insect. As the scientifically informed will know, corals and coral reefs are built up through the agency of soft-bodied polyps or zoophytes, which belong to the same animal group as the flower-like sea-anemones on our own coast-line. The coral animals are simply skeleton-secreting anemones. The coral is their skeleton, and it is such skeletons, in their aggregated living and dead conditions, that build up that wonderful structure, the coral reef.

Australia can lay claim to the possession of the largest coral reefs in the world. The most remarkable of these, known as the Great Barrier Reef, but actually consisting of a congeries of reefs, fringes the north-eastern coast of Queensland from a little above Moreton Bay to Torres Straits, a distance of no less than 1,250 miles. Extensive coral reefs abound also on the northern and north-western coastlines. As a rule, reefs and the coral-secreting polyps that form them are limited to intertropical waters. A very interesting excep-

tion, however, to this rule occurs off the western coast of Australia. This is exemplified by a little archipelago of, for the most part, coral reefs and islands, known as Houtman's Abrolhos, situated between the latitudes of 28° and 29° south, and laying thirty miles due west of the Western Australian port of Geraldton. A remarkable feature of these Abrolhos Islands coral reefs is the circumstance that not only are its component corals and many of its associated fish and other animals absent from the adjacent mainland foreshore, but a large number of the marine organisms found there, notably several species of Trepang or Bêche-de-Mer, are identical with types that flourish in Torres Straits and on the North Queensland coast, but are apparently unrepresented on the tropical coastal reefs of Western Australia, as far north, at any rate, as King's Sound. The explanation of this anomalous condition of affairs would appear to be that a warm current flowing southwards from the Indian Ocean impinges on the Abrolhos archipelago, but does not strike the adjacent mainland. As, in fact, was discovered by the early Dutch explorers, there is a distinct northerly drift of the colder waters from the Southern Ocean up the mainland coast. As an indication of the substantial difference in the temperature of the sea-water that obtains respectively at the Abrolhos Islands and the neighbouring port of Geraldton, experimental tests made by myself and a coadjutor, simultaneously one mid-winter morning, gave severally those of 69° and 56° Fahrenheit, or a difference of 13° . The ascertained fact that reef corals will not grow in water having a lower mean winter temperature than 68° amply explains the circumstances of their presence at the Abrolhos and of their absence from the coast near Geraldton.

The composition of coral reefs in separate localities, and even in contiguous areas, varies to a most marvellous extent. This fact is abundantly illustrated by a series of photographs that I was fortunate in securing under abnormally favourable conditions on the Queensland coastline. Such photographs were necessarily taken at extremely low conditions of the tide. At high water these coral growths are covered to a depth of as much as from three to four or five fathoms, and it is only during occasional low spring tides, locally termed king-tides, that the living coral is fully exposed to view, and then only for a brief interval of perhaps an hour or so. Some of these reefs observed and photographed were remarkable for the variety and luxuriance of the corals that composed them. They consisted chiefly of several distinct species of the branching Stag's-horn, corals or *Madreporæ*, while interspersed among them are a few of

the solid globose masses of so-called "Star" and Brain-Stone corals. As seen in life these living coral masses are, according to their several species, radiant with their own distinctive colours, including various pure or mixed tints of green, purple, lilac, orange, and more rarely blue, while others are clad in sombre hues ranging from light ochre to russet brown.

On many reef areas, and more especially among the inshore or fringing reefs, the component corals are for the most part of the massive hemispherical or boulder-like description, including species that are popularly known as Brain-Stone and Star corals. The name of brain-stone corals (*Mæandrina*) has been conferred upon them on account of the brain-like convoluted pattern in which the polyps are arranged in the general mass, while the star corals (*Astræaceæ*) are so named with reference to the symmetrical star-shaped outline of the individual polyp-cells, and their contained subdivisions or septa.

Although, as a rule, the corals entering into the composition of a growing reef are of a more or less mixed description, it sometimes happens that one particular kind of coral, more commonly a species of so-called *Madrepora*, or stag's-horn coral, is dominant over an area of several acres, presenting, under such conditions, the appearance of furze, heath, or other shrubby vegetation. This resemblance to vegetation is, however, very much further enhanced when the coral growths are covered by their natural element. A more or less translucent flowerlike polyp is then protruded from every cell, and each coral stock may be likened to a branch of living blossoms.

In another variety of *Madrepora* or stag's-horn coral reef, the coral stocks, in place of constituting a uniform shrubby mass as in the examples last referred to, build up flattened, bouquet-like masses which among vegetable forms may, perhaps, be most nearly compared with the growths of certain club-mosses or lycopodiums. A tint commonly exhibited by this *Madrepora* is a rich bronze-green. Not unfrequently, however, it is a pale-ochre or straw colour, and the apex of each branchlet tipped with lilac, while, in a form very nearly resembling it, the entire corallum is of a deep violet hue. The type of coral growth now under consideration is notable for the extent to which its area is broken up into intercommunicating channels and pools. These pools are left perfectly calm, and are of glass-like clearness when the tide retreats, and teeming with bright-coloured fish and innumerable other marine organisms form natural aquaria of the most remarkable beauty.

Among the denizens of these coral pools are sea-anemones of phenomenal size. One genus, *Discosoma*, includes several species whose expanded disks may measure as much as eighteen inches or two feet in diameter. These giant anemones are especially remarkable for the circumstance that they give free lodging or shelter within the folds of their voluminous disks to small colonies of fish and also to small species of crabs and prawns. Most of the fish distinguished for these technically termed "commensal" habits—they living as guests, not as parasites, with their adopted hosts—are conspicuous for colours which contrast most vividly with both those of their zoophyte host or with their general surroundings. The fish belong to the Percoid genus, *Amphiprion*, and are usually brilliant orange, vermillion, or deep black, with one or more broad white bands across their head or body. The explanation of their conspicuously bright colouring would appear to be that these fish either fulfil the rôle of a lure for the enticement of other and larger species within reach of the anemone's numerous tentacles, or that their brilliantly contrasting tints act as a safeguard, warning would-be aggressors of the trouble that awaits them should they rashly pursue their quarry to their harbour of refuge among the anemone's tentacles. This last-named "protective" interpretation appears on most points to be the more probable.

Coral reefs in addition to constituting veritable mines of wealth to the natural-history explorer yield also a rich and mixed harvest to the commercial world. The mother-of-pearl shell, and pearls they yield, for which Australia is so justly famous, were originally collected almost exclusively from the surface of the coral reefs when exposed at low tide, or from the shallow water around and among them. As these supplies have become exhausted it has become necessary to explore greater depths in search of it, and it is now almost exclusively obtained with the aid of diving apparatus from water varying in depths of from five or six to as much as twenty fathoms. Even at these greater depths mother-of-pearl shell through incessant fishing is becoming comparatively scarce, and much attention is now being paid, with some prospects of success, to the invention of apparatus that will enable the diver to work with safety at still greater depths, where shell is reported to abound.

The one correct solution to the very important question of the resuscitation of the much-depleted mother-of-pearl shell fisheries is undoubtedly, however, as has been shown in the case of ordinary oysters, the adoption of systematic methods of cultivation.

Up to within a recent date it has not been deemed possible to thus deal with pearl shell, it being exceedingly impatient of disturbance, and more especially of isolation from its native element. Experiments, however, that have been carried out by myself on both the Queensland and Western Australian coasts have proved that, providing the necessary precautions are taken in the transport of the shell, it will grow and propagate under hitherto altogether unexpected conditions. Acting on my initiative, practical pearl-shell cultivation has already been commenced in the neighbourhood of Thursday Island, North Queensland, and will, I anticipate, ere long be also made a subject of commercial enterprise in Western Australian waters.

One of the preliminary experiments in pearl-shell cultivation was made at Roebuck Bay on the Western Australian coast under very adverse conditions. The site selected, for want of a better one, was a tidal pond in a mangrove swamp that was covered by several fathoms of water when the tide was high. The pearl shells, which had been placed for safety's sake in wire-covered cages, had nevertheless within the first year commenced to propagate, young shells being in many instances attached to the parent shells. The success attending this and kindred experiments have proved that it would be a comparatively easy task to re-stock and systematically cultivate mother-of-pearl shell on and among those shallow reef areas where it formerly used to flourish, and that operations undertaken in this direction under skilled management and on an adequate scale could scarcely fail to realise an abundant return.

Time and space will not permit me to more than name a few of the many collateral fishing industries that exist side by side with those of mother-of-pearl shell among the coral reefs of Australia. That of the trepang or *bêche-de-mer*, of which vast quantities are exported to the Chinese markets, takes a front place among them. Oysters of excellent quality and of various descriptions are widely distributed. The edible turtle and the tortoiseshell-producing species, resort systematically to the islands to deposit their eggs in the coral sands, where they are then left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. So soon as the little turtles emerge from the eggs, they scramble with all possible speed to the sea in order to escape the attacks of the many sea-shore birds that evince as keen an appreciation of turtle in its tender infancy as a London alderman is accredited to for its maturer growth. Arriving at the sea the young turtles find awaiting them an open-mouthed crowd of sharks, dogfish, and other redaceous fishes. Consequently it is but a very small per-

had connecting links, so that it is possible to imagine that the fauna and flora of these distant lands may have been brought into contiguity with one another by *old-land-routes* now broken and submerged. That is one of the most interesting points, quite worthy of an evening by itself, and one can only just refer to it; but the curious fact, the lecturer has mentioned, of the discovery in Patagonia of fossil remains of marsupials, many of which have strong affinities with those existing in Australia at the present day, is alone sufficient to arouse one's interest in the researches which are now being made by Professor Ameghino in that distant part of the world. I hope that the Institute will throw its best efforts into one subject of investigation which it has the power to greatly further, and that is the exploration of the Antarctic regions. I hope we shall see some effort put forth within our lives, that will result in investigations into the natural history of that great unknown region. If any trace could be found on that Antarctic continent of a fauna, if not of a flora, which had some connection with the neighbouring lands, it would be an enormous step gained towards the question, which is most interesting and important to naturalists, the geographical distribution of animals on the lands south of the equator. I beg to congratulate the Society on having had such an interesting Paper.

Mr. P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S. (Secretary to the Zoological Society of London): I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of my friend Dr. Woodward as to the interesting character of the sketch of the Australian continent that Mr. Saville-Kent has brought before us this evening. Of course the subject is a very large one, but in a short-time allotted to him Mr. Saville-Kent has undoubtedly alluded to the most important features. He has told us about the very extraordinary mammals of Australia. He has pointed out some of the noticeable reptiles, and he has alluded to the fishes. He has described the splendid animals of the coral reef, to which he has paid so much attention, and he has also exhibited most remarkable photographs of the extraordinary houses made by the white ants. Although I had often heard of the Termites' nests, I never, before I saw those photographs, had a correct idea of their character. If I were disposed to be critical, I might say that Mr. Saville-Kent has not said quite enough about the birds of Australia. These are very numerous and varied, and embrace some groups of most extraordinary character. I need only remind you of the Emu, the Lyre bird, the great order of Paradise birds, and many other groups peculiar to the land of Australia. The fact is, the birds of

Australia themselves would easily afford matter for another lecture. As regards Mr. Saville-Kent's views about the Australian Continent, I am quite disposed to agree with him up to a certain point; at the same time I think that the Antarctic land which formerly existed must have been of a much more ancient date than I think he would be disposed to allow. The whole fauna and flora of South America and Australia are so utterly different at the present moment that an enormous period must have elapsed since any sort of land connection between them could have existed. This subject, which is an attractive one, has lately had a good deal of attention drawn to it, but the fact is, as Dr. Woodward knows, we want to know much more about the Antarctic regions than we at present do before we can come to any positive conclusions on the subject. Therefore, I would join in expressing a hearty hope that the time may come when a new Antarctic expedition will be sent out in order to explore more thoroughly what remains of the continent in the extreme south. It has been long known to naturalists that in the extreme north of the world (the north polar regions), where there is now no trace of animal life, except bears and walruses, the fossils discovered there have shown that there was formerly a large series of living animals and plants; and we have just begun to know that some little traces of the same kind exist in the Antarctic regions. One of the ships which visited those regions in the last few years has brought back a certain number of fossils. Of course those fossils were not gathered by an expert or a naturalist, but were incidentally taken out of one of the islands lying adjacent to the Antarctic continent. They have shown that in those lands, where there is now no trace at all of terrestrial animal life, there was formerly life which could only have existed when the climate was of a very different character. One of the objects of the new Antarctic expedition, if it is carried out, will, I hope, be to search for traces of animal life which formerly existed in those lands. Until we know more I think we can hardly come to any just conclusion about the former conformation of the ancient Antarctic continent.

THE BISHOP OF BALLARAT: I presume I am invited to add the testimony of a mere member of the general public to that of the scientists who have spoken in appreciation of the paper to which we have listened. In one respect, however, I have serious fault to find with it—it was far too short. Intensely as we have been interested in all we have heard of the walking lizards, the open-house-keeping anemones, the meridian ants turning the edge of their hills to the sun as the gum tree its leaf, and for the same reason, we

should gladly have sat longer to hear something about the walking fish, that emerge from the sea and climb trees, the caterpillar in whose fleshy back vegetable seeds take root and grow, above all, the bunyip—that “fearful wildfowl” of which I could tell Australian stories that would make the hearer’s hair stand up like quills on the fretful echidna; greatly should I have liked to hear the learned lecturer expound the marsupium, and its value—whether as a matter of evolution or (as I hold) design. I have always thought it a provision for a waterless land, a kangaroo, for example, being able to carry long distances to water, in its natural perambulator, the little kangaroos who would otherwise perish on the journey. I travel much in the solitary bush, and should feel lonely indeed at times without the company of its fauna, the emus, and eagles, and kangaroos, and iguanas. Two things have struck me about Australian zoology, first, the wonderful absence of indigenous wild beasts. The torrid plains and jungles yield none, the whole land reminds one of the scripture text, “No lion shall be there, neither shall ravenous beast go up thereon.” There are alligators and serpents, of course, but no carnivora, which alone makes it possible for our huge flocks and herds to graze the land. In the ancient carvings and drawings found in the caves of the interior, no wild beast is represented, only the creatures now known, with the addition of the monkey. If the theory of the Notogeal continent be true, and Australia was once contiguous to Africa and South America, why no lions, jaguars, or pumas? Another impression made on one by the Australian fauna is that it presents the quaint—the humorous side of Nature. No one can have looked at the slides representing the moloch, the walking lizard, the young Australian pelicans, and the laughing jackass, without feeling convinced that an element of fun enters essentially into their structure and deportment. With its leering eye and perky crest, and tail working up and down like a pump handle, the “jackass” is the comic vocalist of Australian nature: his roar of “laughter,” dying away in a torrent of chuckles, is that and nothing else; he frequently vents it at the sight of my hat. Some of the fish forms of Australia are most grotesque: I met a huge sun-fish on the beach of my Diocese some months ago, who cocked his dead eye and stuck out his horny beak at me in the most ludicrous manner. The cockatoo is a facetious-looking creature; the capers and strange barking of the companion (*Grus Australis*) are most mirth-provoking; while the bower bird, which abounds in my Diocese, constructs fantastic arbours (not nests), bedizened with bright objects, in and out of which parties of them are

seen dancing and gambolling, out of sheer delight in the fun of the thing ; it is just an assembly ball-room. The suggestions of the lecturer as to the possible domestic value of some Australian creatures are well worth considering. I kept an echidna at Bishops-court for some time, to help the gardener ; I shall set up a Moloch horridus in the kitchen when I return in a few weeks. I have often thought it a pity that Australia produces no donkeys. A few have been imported and bred in two of the Colonies. Of course, I mean of the four-footed variety ; we are not insufficiently supplied with the two-legged, of which, however, we have no monopoly, as of the platypus, and concede the palm in that respect to Europe. The ass and the mule as pack animals or for traction would be most valuable in our country. I do not "covet my neighbour's ass" in Victoria, as he seldom or never has one to covet. I am tempted to do so in England and Ireland. But I am wandering, and have detained you too long. In cordially thanking Mr. Saville-Kent for his admirable paper and his splendid lantern pictures, I am sure I am expressing the views of all present.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.) : We have listened with much pleasure and interest to the able paper which Mr. Saville-Kent has read, and his great experience as a Commissioner of Fisheries in Australia gives to the lecture great value, while the pictures which have illustrated his observations have been most interesting. As regards the ant-hills, I think Mr. Saville-Kent said they were eighteen feet high. In South Africa there are very similar ant houses, and I have seen them, some distance in the interior, upwards of twenty-five feet high. I agree with the speakers that the lecture has been altogether too short. I do not know whether it would be possible, but I trust that on some future occasion, whether here or at some other place, he may favour us with a more extended lecture upon many of the points upon which he has merely touched. There are some subjects which were referred to by the Bishop of Ballarat, such as the walking fish, the dancing birds, and many other points upon which he might have given us very interesting information. The Bishop said there were no wild animals in Australia ; unfortunately on one occasion, I was attacked in Australia by a very wild animal, one that belongs to the country, that is the dingo, and I think anyone who comes across a pack of dingos will have occasion to regard them as a very wild kind of creature indeed. Reference has been made to the great importance of an expedition to explore the Antarctic regions. I believe a movement is on foot at the present moment, and receiving strong support, to fit out such an expedition, and I trust that those

gentlemen who can influence public opinion will give the movement their support. It is a matter which has already occupied the attention of several of the Australian Colonies. When I had the honour of being the Governor of Victoria, it was hoped the Imperial Government would assist an expedition, if some of the Colonies would join in the requisite expenditure. Whether circumstances which have since occurred in Australia would prevent those Colonies now joining in any movement which may be brought forward by the Imperial Government, I do not know, but I believe there will be a strong expression of opinion in favour of joining any well-organised expedition, whether assisted by the Imperial Government or emanating from private enterprise, to carry out an exhaustive exploration of those regions. I now beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Saville-Kent for his interesting and able paper. I am sure that in any further explorations which he may undertake, we wish him every success, and perhaps I may express the hope that he may come back again and give us the result of his observations. Perhaps Sir Frederick Young will second the motion.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I willingly take advantage of the invitation made to me by Lord Loch to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Saville-Kent, because it gives me the opportunity to say that this Institute, at the time the question of Antarctic exploration was before us some years ago, did all it could to point out to the Government at home the expediency and desirability of further exploration of the Antarctic regions, and of its assisting the Southern Colonies by some pecuniary aid in their efforts to that end. I am quite sure that the Institute would be prepared to take similar action again, whenever there is an opportunity of doing so.

MR. SAVILLE-KENT: I thank you for the kind way in which you have received the proposition. I do not know that there are many points upon which I can very well reply. The one raised by the Bishop respecting the reason why certain wild carnivora that are now inhabitants of South America are not represented in Australia, seems to be answered by the explanation that when the southern districts of South America were connected with Australia and were peopled by Australian allied marsupials, the fiercer carnivora of the Northern hemisphere had not penetrated so far south. On their arrival the separation had apparently been completed, and through their agency the marsupials, that were left in the Patagonian region, were seemingly exterminated.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

An Afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, December 14, 1897—Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., in the chair—when a Paper by Mr. E. P. Gueritz (Sessions Judge of British North Borneo and Labuan) was read in the unavoidable absence of the Author by Capt. W. Raffles Flint (British North Borneo Military Police) on

BRITISH BORNEO.¹

THE author, in referring to the component parts of British Borneo, which consist of Sarawak, Labuan, and British North Borneo, stated that the dawn of British influence in Borneo commenced in 1842, when the late Sir James Brooke took those steps which led to the offer, and his acceptance, of the Rajahship of Sarawak, which—formerly part of the Sultanate of Brunei—extends, with recent additions, from a little over one degree north of the Equator to five degrees north, and has an estimated area of 50,000 square miles with a coast-line of some 400 miles.

Mr. Gueritz paid a tribute to the admirable system of government inaugurated by Sir James Brooke, and carried out by his successor, the present Rajah, by which native custom was adhered to, with modifications where the laws of humanity demanded; and explained that the administration was carried on with the assistance of native headmen in each district, the result being a prosperous country and a happy community, affording an object lesson to those who were called upon in later years to administer neighbouring countries which, one by one, came under British protection.

The reason given by the author for the absence of popular knowledge of Sarawak amongst the commercial community of London, as compared with that of the native states of the Malay Peninsula, Labuan, and North Borneo, was her inability to compete in mineral wealth with the vast tin deposits of the Peninsula. Her coal mines are worked by the Government of the country instead of by a commercial company, and her great rivers have not been thrown open to those whose object would have been to work plantations by means of companies floated through the English market.

With a population of 300,000, including many tribes of a war-like nature, the propensity of head-hunting amongst the Dyaks had been successfully coped with, whilst the Malays had an air of

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

prosperity which compared favourably with that of other countries with which the author was familiar.

Trade, which is generally carried on through Chinese merchants, includes exports of sago—flour (of which 15,481 tons were exported in 1896), gutta, indiarubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, and coal, the last named being worked in two localities, viz., at Sadong (whence the export was 16,978 tons last year) and Brooketon, in Brunei Bay, with an export of 5,316 tons.

Last year's returns showed the value of imports and exports as \$3,701,894 and \$3,557,868 respectively. Missions had long been established in various parts, and were doing much good through means of their schools. Although without harbours of importance, and bars presented obstacles to the entrance of any but light-draught vessels to all but the Rejang and Sarawak rivers, her water-ways were navigable by trading boats into the far interior.

Labuan was but a few miles from the coast of Borneo, and within easy reach of the Sultanate of Brunei, which divided the States of Sarawak and British North Borneo. Acquired by Sir James Brooke in 1846 on behalf of the British Government, as a centre from which to suppress the piracy which ravaged the surrounding seas, the result had justified that action, and led to the development of Labuan from an uninhabited island to one with a population of 6,000, with coal measures turning out some 50,000 tons annually, and a large trade with neighbouring coasts, carried on with perfect freedom from the dangers which formerly accompanied it.

Formerly used as a convict station, the presence of the necessary troops gave an air of prosperity, which departed on their withdrawal, and on the failure of the first companies which were formed to work the coal measures, the Colony became a source of expense to the Imperial Government, who in 1890 transferred its administration to the Chartered Company of British North Borneo, since which a great improvement had taken place, owing chiefly to the regular working of the mines, and the completion of a railway for transporting coal from the pit's mouth to the harbour, where vessels drawing 26 feet are coaled direct from the truck.

British influence was extended first to North Borneo by the formation of a small company in Labuan in 1872 for carrying on a trade between that Colony and Sulu, which had a station in Sandakan, now the capital of British North Borneo. The action of this Company attracted the attention of Baron Overbeck and Mr. (now Sir Alfred) Dent, who obtained concessions from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, eventuating in the granting of a royal charter

in 1881. The area of the territory, with subsequent extensions, was calculated at 81,000 square miles, with a coastline of 900 miles and a population of 120,000, on the basis of a census taken in 1891.

The author drew particular attention to the peculiar position of British Borneo with respect to the two great trade routes of Europe, with China and Japan, and of our Australian Colonies with the Far East, not only on account of the harbour accommodation afforded, but chiefly through the inexhaustible supply of coal which was present in Brunei Bay; and from the establishment of a cable-station at Labuan, which gave an alternative route between England and Hong Kong, apart from that which lies through a foreign country, we had a link in our communication with that Colony, which required defensive measures, without which we were in no better position, in the event of war, than we were before. The author quoted the utterances of General Sir Andrew Clarke, and others, whose knowledge of the subject should bear weight.

Brunei Bay, with those coal measures, and its position with regard to our trade, should, the author continued, become an important centre for British shipping, which would receive further inducement by the increased trade that would ensue on the completion of the railway now being constructed by the Chartered Company, having for its terminus the settlement of Sapon, some fifty miles inland, and an objective in Cowie Harbour on the East Coast; the section now under construction would result in the opening up of large areas of planting-land, from which, owing to difficulties of transport, planters had hitherto been excluded. Another benefit would be the prevention of traffic in arms and munition of war through the native state of Brunei which served to divert considerable trade from North Borneo, and at the same time furnished the means of causing disturbance amongst the interior tribes. The local trade between Borneo and Singapore would be revolutionised by the establishment of Brunei Bay as a port of call for ocean-going vessels.

The author compared the state of trade during 1896 with that in 1885, when a paper dealing with the subject was read before the Royal Colonial Institute by the late Sir Walter Medhurst. The value of the combined imports and exports in 1896 was \$4,855,941 as against \$1,049,958 in 1885, and whereas in the latter year the exports were less by some \$247,000 than the imports, they exceeded them in 1896 by \$591,000. The excess was principally due to tobacco, which figured at \$1,372,277, and the author remarked that during the present year the tobacco sales amounted to about two

million dollars. The articles added to the exports since 1885 were enumerated, and included amongst others copra, sugar, sago, flour, and cutch, the last-named representing an industry established within the last five years, which already reached an export of the value of \$142,721, whilst 9,000 tons of sago were exported from Brunei Bay. The export of sago should be largely increased; but owing to the want of facilities for cleaning, combined with the high wages obtainable of late years in works connected with the formation of the railway in Labuan, the industry had been neglected, and the trees over large areas allowed to go to waste. Birds'-nests had risen in value from \$25,000 to \$45,000, and gutta and indiarubber from \$48,000 to \$95,000. The timber trade, which was a steady one, would receive an impetus from the establishment of a saw-mill on the east coast.

Attention was drawn to the territory as a field for the planter, and reference made to its success as a producer of tobacco, the area of which was being extended. Coffee and cocoanuts were receiving considerable attention—1,500 acres of the former having been planted, and 82 estates opened up for the latter. Manila hemp and rhea had also been planted, gambier to a small extent, whilst an experiment in tea-planting was being made on a considerable scale.

The reports of the Government Geologist pointed to an enormous area of auriferous gravel in the Darvel Bay district, which had led to the formation of a company who were commencing operations with a dredger. Samples of coarse gold had recently been obtained by Chinese, and difficulties of access having been overcome by the formation of a road, the industry would tend to the prosperity of the country. Petroleum was being exploited by an influential company with large capital. Since they had commenced boring an earthquake had occurred and a new island had been thrown up off the coast, close to the scene of operation. It was significant that a strong smell of petroleum was noticed, whilst from cracks on the surface an inflammable gas was emitted.

Chinese labour was found to suit the requirements of the country, and no anxiety was felt that the supply would not equal the demand.

The climate was a pleasant one, and, with reasonable care, healthy. The temperature ranged in 1896 from a mean minimum of 75·84 to a mean maximum of 88·80, with a rainfall of 116·25 inches. December, January, and February were the wet months, whilst heavy rains fell in July and August.

Steam communication was good, mails having been delivered in thirty days from London, although the average voyage was six weeks.

Besides the route *via* Singapore, from which port the passenger transhipped into local boats, the route *via* Canada and Hong Kong was a pleasant one.

A very important work was the completion of the telegraph line to Sandakan. Not only was that town now in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, but the track through the heart of the country should be a means of opening it up.

Administration of justice was based on the Indian system, with native Courts for the settlement of cases affected by the Mohammedan law on marriage and divorce. Game laws had lately been promulgated. The system of slavery was gradually dying out.

The author referred to the large field for the naturalist, and to the interesting works, dealing with the *flora* and *fauna* of the country, by Wallace, Low, and Burbidge; anthropology had been lately dealt with separately by H. Ling Roth, in his book entitled "The Natives of Sarawak and North Borneo."

(The Paper was illustrated by a number of views which were thrown on the screen.)

DISCUSSION.

Sir HUGH LOW, G.C.M.G. referring to Mr. Guerltz's statements with regard to the coal supply of Borneo, said it would certainly, from its position, be of very great advantage to England if ever we should be engaged in a war in the East again, which he supposed was very likely. The coal-mines are easily accessible and very valuable, but for some reason the machinery was scarcely able to cope with the water until the present company took possession. There is likely to be a great industry in petroleum in Labuan. There was nothing more profitable in the East than the petroleum which has lately been worked in Sumatra, and it was to be hoped that the enterprise of the Bombay Burma Trading Company, which has taken petroleum in hand in Borneo, will be as successful as in Sumatra. He also hoped that the minerals, of which there are an enormous number in Borneo, would be developed ere long. Borneo should have a great future. He thought it was time, as Sir Andrew Clarke said at the Borneo dinner, that some notice were taken of it by the Government. He remembered the whole harbour of Labuan and the whole of the entrance to the Brunei river being carefully surveyed by a Russian ship some sixteen or seventeen years ago. Russia has accurate surveys of all the places at which coal is produced and can be shipped.

The CHAIRMAN, who spoke of Sir Hugh Low as the Nestor of

Borneo, thought that perhaps it was due to the innate modesty characteristic of the British North Borneo Government, as of all Governments, that the great advantages of the country had not been brought much before the British public. There was an old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise. It ain't no good unless you advertise." The British North Borneo Company must advertise its territory if it wishes to get British capital introduced into it, and to interest the people of this country in it. He advocated Chinese labour with an admixture of Tamils. Regarding the question of defence works, he said, though they need not be very large, they were of such supreme importance that no time should be lost in providing them in places where they were necessary.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, when Mr. Edgar P. Rathbone, M. Inst. M.M., A.M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E., read a paper on "The Goldfields of Ontario and British Columbia."

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the late Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident, 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :

John Bolton, J. Edge-Partington, Field-Marshal Sir F. Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Gerald Tylston Hodgson, B.A., T. H. Lawrence, Alexander Paul, Fred Prynn.

Non-Resident Fellows :

William A. Bullen (Cape Colony), Albert F. Ehrhardt (Lagos), Major Alfred St. Hill Gibbons (Cape Colony), Thomas O'Halloran Giles, B.A., LL.B. (South Australia), Hon. James C. Nolan, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Fred Ongley (Cyprus), Frederick B. Pemberton (British Columbia), Percy S. Roberts (Queensland), Lionel G. Robinson (Victoria), Matthew Swinburne (Queensland), Alexander H. Turnbull (New Zealand).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the accounts of the Institute for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN : The paper to be read this evening by our friend Mr. Rathbone will, I am sure, be very interesting, and one to which we shall all listen with very great pleasure, and after hearing it, I doubt not that many of us will feel that we know a great deal more about Canada and its great gold resources than we did before. It gives me very great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Rathbone. He has had great experience in such matters, and has been several

years in South Africa, and knows the beginning and course of events up to the present time with regard to gold-mining there. He is, therefore, very well fitted to speak to you of the other country where there is so much gold, and where he has been for several months investigating the subject for himself.

Mr. EDGAR P. RATHBONE then read his paper on "The Goldfields of Ontario and British Columbia."

THE GOLDFIELDS OF ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THIS Paper will be directed to the discussion of certain subjects relating to the gold-mining industry of Ontario and British Columbia, which it is believed will materially advance the growth of those provinces should proper attention be given to them.

There can be no doubt that, by taking advantage of the experience gained by other gold-mining countries, the Dominion of Canada will be able to avoid, in its early stages as a gold producer, many of the costly mistakes which have so frequently accompanied the first discovery of payable goldfields elsewhere.

If the history of other countries in which payable goldfields have been discovered is examined, it will be observed that, as a rule, such discoveries attracted so much attention as to quickly conduce to their great and marked prosperity, even in cases where they were comparatively barren and sparsely populated, or at best merely ranked as respectable producers of certain agricultural products.

Thus, for instance, the discovery of a placer goldfield in California in 1848 acted as the first incentive to the opening up of the Western States of the Union, the production in the following year rising at a bound to 500,000 oz., in the next year to 2,000,000 oz., whilst in 1851 and the years next immediately succeeding it rose to the enormous total of 4,000,000 oz. It is curious to note that at the present day this same State is one of the most successful of the agricultural States.

In Australia we have seen Colonies advanced in the ranks of civilisation, in the first place mainly through the instrumentality of a payable goldfield. Thus in Victoria the first gold rush commenced in 1851, the production in 1852 from placer gold amounting to 2,788,480 oz., and in the following year it exceeded 8,000,000 oz. The latest example of quickly obtained prosperity through the

discovery of gold on this continent is of course that of Western Australia.

Probably the most remarkable illustration of all, however, in recent times, is that of the discovery of the wonderful goldfields of the Witwatersrand in South Africa.

Previous to this discovery the Transvaal, or, more properly speaking the South African Republic, consisted for the most part of practically barren territory, and yet within a very few years, owing to the industry and intelligence of the Uitlander or foreign population which crowded in, it has risen from a state of bankruptcy to occupy the most prominent position as a gold producer of any country in the world.

The Dominion of Canada made its first great discovery of gold in connection with placer mining in about 1857, the greatest production of gold being made in the years 1863 and 1864, amounting to nearly 200,000 oz.

The discovery, however, of payable goldfields in the Dominion—that is, connected with vein mining—was only made some few years ago, viz., about 1898; and I contend that a country owes its real lasting prosperity to the production of gold from veins rather than from placer deposits, which can of necessity only have a very temporary existence.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

On looking at a map of the western hemisphere it will be seen that throughout the entire western portion of the American continent there is practically a continuous chain of mountains extending, one might almost say, from the Arctic to the Antarctic regions. It has been in this immense range of mountains, or the systems of foot hills adjoining them, that vast metalliferous discoveries of the rare metals have from time to time been made. Thus, for instance, all the wonderful historic accumulations of wealth derived by the Spaniards in South and Central America during the last century, and by the Americans in the present one, have been won by mining principally in this range of mountains.

Now it is this same wonderfully mineralised system of rocks which is found extending up through the United States into British Columbia and the North-Western Territories, practically to within the Arctic Circle, in which the goldfields of the Yukon (Klondyke) have so recently been discovered.

Probably the most important metalliferous mining work that

has of late years been carried out in the United States of America has been in the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Michigan, all of which are situated on the immediate southern side of the international boundary line dividing the States from the Provinces of the Dominion.

Now it is a well-known scientific fact that certain metals are generally found associated with certain rocks; and since the same geological conditions are to a great extent found prevailing alike in the States and Provinces on both sides of this international boundary line, it follows that there is every probability that the same metalliferous conditions will be found in connection with the rock-systems on either side.

No better proof of this contention can be given than that of the recent discoveries of rich gold, silver copper, lead, and coal deposits in the southern districts of the Province of British Columbia, that is, in East and West Kootenay. It is evident that it was only necessary for the mining prospectors to extend their operations northwards from the State of Washington into British Columbia to at once make the discovery of the rich gold deposits which have in quite recent years given rise to the formation of the now renowned mining town of Rossland, which in some five years has risen from a totally uninhabited spot into a fairly big mining town of some 7,000 inhabitants. Again we find similar progressive metal mineralisation accompanying the rock systems extending up through the State of Michigan into the Province of Ontario. In this instance its peculiar nature is quite worthy of note. Thus in Michigan we find, first of all, the deposition of huge deposits of wonderfully pure iron ores, whilst further north, and almost directly adjoining them, a further deposition of absolutely pure copper ores is found such as has been responsible for the largest production of copper of any district in the world. A little further north deposits of pure native silver ores were found on the islands of Lake Superior, and on its northern shore on the Canadian side.

Still further north, extending in a somewhat western direction, in quite recent years a large number of gold-bearing veins have been discovered in the Province of Ontario in the districts known as the Lake of the Woods, Seine River, Manitou, and Wabigoon.

This curious sequence of remarkably pure mineral deposition would almost point to some curious but gigantic terrestrial metallurgical process having been in operation.

I have entered rather fully into these geological and mineralogical considerations, since it cannot be doubted that in them lies the real

proof that the Dominion of Canada is finally destined to occupy an important position as a producer of the rarer metals.

When once this fact has been established and capital has been attracted into the various gold-mining districts for the construction of railways and all that goes to assist in the economic production of minerals, then the metallic mining industry—especially that connected with gold—will slowly but surely become an established industry, and the Dominion of Canada will enter into a period of marked prosperity. There are some drawbacks, however, to what might be termed rapid progress, owing principally to the annual heavy snowfall which much hinders the work of the prospector at the very season when in other countries most prospecting work is usually done, owing to the vegetation having died off and thus left a more or less bare surface, so that the outcrops of the veins can be easily traced. In the gold-mining districts of the Province of Ontario, for instance, the ground for some five months, extending, as a rule, from about the end of November to the end of April, is practically covered with snow; whilst in the summer months, when it has disappeared, vegetation is so thick that an enormous amount of clearing work has to be carried out before the prospector can do any work. In parts of British Columbia, although the ground is also covered with snow during the same months, still in the summer season the prospector has a better chance than he has in the districts of Ontario, especially in the dry belts where there is little vegetation, and the outcrops of veins are easily detected by the mining novice. Again, however, on the coast region of British Columbia the vegetation is so very prolific that the clearing of the ground by the prospectors becomes a gigantic task. From all this it follows that of necessity mineral discoveries in the Dominion of Canada are likely to take place slowly.

ALLUVIAL AND VEIN GOLD MINING.

As in this paper I propose to deal almost entirely with the gold-mining industry, it will be well at this stage to explain briefly the nature of the two sources from which gold is derived, viz. "alluvial" and "vein-gold mining."

The gold from alluvial mining is derived from the intense weathering action of the rock systems carrying the gold deposits, which takes place principally during the winter months, when the waters associated with the rocks are first so frozen that they act practically as an explosive, the ice bursting the rocks asunder.

The melting snow and ice at the beginning of the spring then

further erode these rock systems, and huge mountain torrents cut their way through the rocks, and wear them down into the form of gravel deposits.

These rock systems, as illustrated by the Cariboo district, principally consist of schistose rocks, disturbed by intrusive granites. These schists are associated with segregations of quartz, which, so far as I could ascertain, could never be classified as fissure veins, but rather as independent lenticular and interbedded masses of quartz. In these quartz deposits, however, it not unfrequently occurs that very rich gold finds are made. Now when these rocks are broken down, as just described, naturally the gold inclosed in these quartz masses is in the course of time liberated from them; and these heavy particles and nuggets of gold, owing to their far greater weight—which is nine times that of quartz—will be quickly lodged in the depressions on the bed rock forming the bottoms of these mountain torrents. Thus we find in the course of time accumulations of gravel forming in these mountain ravines, at the bottom of which the gold is naturally found. When these gravel deposits are of no great thickness they can be easily shovelled and picked away by the miner without the assistance of any costly machinery, and on reaching the gold gravels it only further requires a small amount of mining ingenuity to separate the gold from the barren gravel. More or less simply constructed mining appliances are used for this purpose, being known variously as sluices, riffles, cradles, long toms, and the miner's pan, in all of which the general principle is the same, namely, to take advantage of the greatly superior specific gravity of the gold. When, however, it occurs that the deposits of gravel overlying the gold-bearing stratum are of considerable thickness, and their position above the bed rock is such that they can only be worked by means of shafts or tunnels, then the miner without capital is no longer able to deal with the problem; and the capitalist, with the aid of the mining engineer, must step in and provide the necessary pumping and hoisting machinery. This last condition of affairs practically represents the position of alluvial gold mining in the Cariboo district at the present time, the more easily worked shallow placer deposits having been worked out. The process of working which I have described in connection with the shallow placers is that which is being employed in connection with the recent placer discoveries of Klondyke, only that, owing to the intense cold, greater difficulties are experienced. Another class of alluvial mining which also belongs to the domain of the capitalist and engineer is that which is known as hydraulic

mining. In this case the deposits of gravel are of very considerable thickness, sometimes amounting to several hundred feet, and the gold is not found in nearly such a concentrated form, the deposits being frequently overlaid with heavy boulders of rock, sometimes tightly cemented together and requiring to be first removed, even with the aid of explosives, before the underlying gravels can be attacked. The system of working consists in bringing in an enormous force of water, by the construction of what are known as ditch lines and flumes through which the water is conducted, being collected from the numerous mountain streams and lakes situated at as great an elevation as possible. The water thus collected is allowed to flow gradually downwards to the point at which it is proposed to use it, such lines of ditches and flumes being often as much as from ten to twenty miles in length and costing from £500 to £1,000 per mile to construct. On arrival at the point at which it is to be used the water is conducted through a system of iron pipes placed almost vertically and frequently several hundred feet in length. At the lower end of this pipe line the water passes out into an immense iron nozzle, technically known as a giant or monitor, from which it escapes under enormous pressure, sometimes amounting to a force equal to several thousand horse power. This terrific jet of water is directed against the gravel deposits, which are broken down by its force, and the gold which is found disseminated throughout it is collected by being washed into and caught in various contrivances known as sluice-boxes and riffles or traps. In the bottom of these riffles (which are wooden troughs with various projecting pieces placed across them) a certain amount of mercury is put, which catches up the fine particles of gold. Every month or so a clean-up is made, the water carrying the gravels being shut off so as to leave the bottom of the sluice-boxes and riffles dry; the barren gravels are then raked and shovelled out and the gold nuggets and amalgam are collected. It is to hydraulic mining that British Columbia owes its principal production of alluvial gold at the present time. The principal factors for engineering success which must first be considered in connection with hydraulic mining are first of all an efficient water supply for a given and constant period of time; as during the winter months everything is frozen up and work is impossible, it can only be carried out for from about one hundred to one hundred and fifty days during the summer months. The next most important considerations are those of sufficient grade and dump room, so as to admit firstly of the easy removal of the gravels by gravitation only, and secondly of sufficient space for the accumulation of the waste gravels, so that

they in no way are allowed to block up the exit channels. In fact it is these same conditions which largely influence the various operations connected with the mining of gold ores and their after treatment in the reduction works. Thus in a mine one of the first considerations after the blasting of the rocks is to economise hand labour by allowing the mine *débris* and ore to pass down through the working places, that is, the stopes and chutes, by the assistance of gravitation only. Again in the later processes connected with the reduction of the ores it is equally important that such reduction works, whether they be in the shape of stamp mills, concentration works, or smelters, be so situated that the ores or other materials to be treated are permitted as far as possible to travel down through the various stages of treatment by gravitation only. The other class of mining in operation in Canada consists of vein mining, with the well-known operations of sinking shafts and driving levels from them, at given distances of some 50 to 100 feet, so that the ore-deposit is divided up into blocks of ground which can be easily attacked by the miner with the aid of machine drills, hand drills, pick, shovel, and explosives.

So far as can be ascertained from the Government reports of British Columbia and Ontario, the total gross value of gold derived from placer gold mining in British Columbia, principally from the district of Cariboo, and spread over a period of about forty years, amounted to something like £12,000,000 sterling. The greatest period of prosperity in this class of mining was apparently during the sixties, when the annual output ranged in value from about £500,000 to £1,000,000 sterling. During the past decade, however, it appears to have ranged only from £80,000 to £120,000. Doubtless in the next few years the gold production derived from placer mining within the Dominion will enormously increase owing to the recent discoveries in the North-Western Territories, on the Yukon and at Klondyke.

From all I can learn I do not think that the annual production of gold from this district is likely to greatly exceed what was obtained from Cariboo in its palmy days, whilst the natural difficulties of obtaining it will be vastly greater. In fact it is probable that there are just as good deep-level gravel deposits still left unworked in Cariboo as will be found in Klondyke, with the immense additional advantage of their being some thousand miles nearer to civilisation.

The amount of gold produced from vein mining in British Columbia has, until quite recently, been hardly worthy of notice,

and indeed even at the present time it is largely due to the production of one mine. Thus in 1898 the value of the total production is given at about £5,000, whereas in 1896 it had risen to about £250,000.

It is unfortunate that for the purposes of this Paper the mineral statistics of the Dominion for 1897 are naturally not yet published, as doubtless the increase in the production of gold during the past year will be found to be very satisfactory, and probably far greater than has ever been recorded in any previous year.

MINERAL STATISTICS AND MINING LAWS.

There is no better method of illustrating the progress made in the mineral industry of a country than by the frequent and intelligent publication of its mineral statistics. In this connection Canada, and I might add some of our other Colonies, would do well to profit by the intelligent manner in which the gold industry on the Witwatersrand has been developed by its Chamber of Mines. At the present time in Canada there are two separate bureaus for the collection of mineral statistics from British Columbia and Ontario. The former is a very creditable institution, and is conducted in a thoroughly competent manner; but the latter leaves much to be desired. I consider that the Dominion Government should in any case have a separate office to collect all the mineral statistics from the various provinces in one statement, as under the present arrangement it is difficult to ascertain what the total annual production of gold and other minerals amounts to.

The importance of the publication of facts and figures in order to draw the attention of the public to any newly-discovered goldfield cannot well be exaggerated. Much useful work can be accomplished in this connection by the establishment of a Chamber of Mines. There can be no doubt that the formation of such a Chamber in connection with the gold-mining industry on the Witwatersrand was mainly instrumental in drawing the attention of the investing public to its wonderful mineral resources. I would therefore strongly recommend the Canadian mining community to organise some similar movement, the subscribing members being the representatives of all the various mining undertakings throughout the country. It would then become the duty of this Chamber of Mines to collect from the various mine owners, by means of filled-in circular monthly statements, statistics as to the production of minerals and all other information which might lead to the general economic progression of the industry.

This Chamber might also be invited by the Government to signify its approval of legislation in any way affecting it, and of the nomination of the various officials entrusted with the carrying out of such laws.

At the present time in Canada, owing to the want of such practical assistance and advice, the mining laws are frequently framed by legislators who have no practical acquaintance with what is required by the mining community, and the mining officials are often men who are only at most statistically acquainted with the actual mining work.

As illustrative of such evils it is only necessary to point to the mining laws of the Province of Ontario, which are greatly inferior to those prevailing in British Columbia, owing to the introduction of certain measures whereby the genuine mining prospector is placed at a distinct disadvantage.

EXPLORATION WORK.

In a country like Canada, where the prospector is, as already explained, frequently working under great physical disadvantages, the Government should in legislating do everything in its power to encourage him in this respect; however, careful distinction should always be made between the genuine miner who puts some good work into the ground and the speculating prospector who does little or no mining work on the ground which he takes up, but prefers to sit down on his claims and passively await the time when some green-horn capitalist comes along and offers him some ridiculous sum in cash for what must, from the nature of things, be an entirely unproved industrial problem.

The prospector should understand that, unless he is in a position to fairly demonstrate the value of his ground by actual mining work, such ground is practically worthless; and, consequently, if he requires the assistance of capital in order to afford such proof, he should be content to hold his ground on share interest only. I do not consider that assay results obtained from a few samples of vein stone, frequently ignorantly and unfairly taken, constitute any sufficient proof that the deposits from which they have been selected can be economically mined on an industrial scale; and until this proof is forthcoming it is unreasonable for owners of mining ground to expect any cash price for it.

Whilst on this subject I would like to point out the very useful work which may be accomplished by well-organised exploration companies, whose method of procedure should always be first to

select, through the aid of a competent mining engineer, such mineral properties as may show some sort of proof that, if opened up, they would repay any reasonable amount of capital that might be expended upon them. The usual method of working on this arrangement is that the prospector or owner of the claims gives those who are willing to advance the capital what is known as a working bond or option, whereby permission is granted for given periods of, say, three or six months or a year, as the case may be, to prove the value of the ground.

In some instances it is quite fair to pay a certain small sum of money for this privilege ; but if the owners could be reasonably sure that those providing the capital were going to test the value of their ground in a competent manner, that is, with the advice of competent engineers, then the owners would be wise not to ask for even this amount of money, as all capital outlay which is not being actually put into the ground, but goes into owner's pockets, is rightly begrudged, seeing that no real proof of its value has yet been obtained, and the burden of proof really lies with those providing the capital, the ground being worth practically nothing without it.

Where any real proof of mineral value of ground has been given, I consider that the Government should always insist that in order to hold the title the owners should carry out thereon annually some reasonable amount of mining work. This is the case in British Columbia, but in Ontario, after making a costly survey, large blocks of claims are held by the payment of a small sum and no work is necessarily done, so that prospecting work is in a very backward condition.

In connection with the gold production I would suggest that instead of a mint, which I do not consider that Canada at all requires, it would be a wise provision of the Legislature to insist on all gold bars or ingots being officially stamped, producers paying some small duty per ounce of gold. In this way the actual amount of gold produced within the country would always be accurately ascertained. In order to illustrate the injury which may be done to a mining community, and indeed to the State at large, through the *non-enforcement of statistical information* by the Government from mine owners, I may here state that at the present time the largest gold-producing mine in the Province of Ontario, being a private venture, does not make public any returns of its gold production, nor indeed is it possible to obtain any statistical information as to what the undertaking is doing ; so that what might have acted as a

valuable object lesson in connection with the mining in that district is entirely lost to the whole community.

The rare metals, such as gold and silver, are, I contend, an asset which belongs to the whole nation, and every individual who is allowed by the Government to work them should be made to account for his stewardship.

DESCRIPTION OF MINING UNDERTAKINGS AT WORK.

As already pointed out, gold-vein mining in the Dominion has only been in operation for about five years, so that of necessity there are few ventures which may be fairly described as mines, the vast majority of mining undertakings being only in their incipient stage of prospecting. It is much to be regretted that this prospecting work is frequently of such a crude and un-miner-like nature that it does not serve any good or useful purpose, and consequently when the mining engineer representing the capitalist who may desire to take up and work the ground comes to examine it he cannot obtain the necessary proofs as to the value of the veins; whereas had such work been competently carried out, and the same amount of energy properly directed, it would be possible for the engineer to at once give his principals some definite idea as to the probable industrial or economic value of the ground.

This ignorant prospecting work is more frequently found in the Ontario mining districts than in those of British Columbia, the reason being, I believe, that in the Ontario districts the prospectors are often men whose whole previous experience has been connected with lumbering, hunting or fishing; whereas in British Columbia the real genuine miner has found his way up from the adjoining mining States.

In the province of Ontario there are some dozen or so of mining ventures which might be fairly described as gold mines. These mines are frequently situated close to the water's edge on some of the islands dotted over the immense lake system which is the principal feature of these goldfields. Consequently the mines can be easily communicated with in the summer season by small steamers which ply through the lakes, and in the winter by sledging, there being a period of a few weeks only, between the latter end of April and the beginning of May, when it is almost impossible to communicate with the mines by either steamer or sledge, as the ice is then breaking up, and since the Government has neglected to furnish any telegraph system, although there is a perfect one running up to the remote regions of Cariboo, the situation is rather a serious one.

Gold mining can be carried on economically in these districts, as the price of mining labour (though frequently inefficient) is fairly moderate, ranging from about 10s. to 15s. per day, food supplies being, as a rule, by no means extravagant. Ordinary surface labour costs somewhat less. Fuel, either coal or timber, may be said to be also fairly moderate in price; ranging from 20s. to 85s. per ton. The timber supply, however, is being rapidly exhausted, great and unnecessary waste being caused by forest fires, and, being frequently rather small and poor in character, will not be able to compete with coal when once railway charges admit of its more economic carriage. Explosives are also fairly low in price, ranging from about 80s. to 50s. per box of fifty pounds of dynamite, containing 40 to 60 per cent. of nitro-glycerine. In no case has mining been prosecuted to any great depth, 400 feet vertical being about the deepest to which any mine has yet attained.

The average value of the gold ores per ton on any industrially proved venture may be said to range from about 1*l*. to 8*l*. per ton of rock crushed. Since, however, all the mines so far discovered in the Ontario district are of a free-milling nature, the cost of working them naturally varies, according to the scale of operations upon which it is possible to conduct them, but may be said to range from about 10s. to 80s. per ton. The reduction plant for a free-milling mine consists, roughly speaking, of a stamp mill of from ten to forty head of stamps, capable of crushing about two tons per stamp per day, amalgamated copper plates, concentrators, and cyanide works for the treatment of the tailings.

The mines in the district are a good deal scattered about, a considerable distance in mileage frequently separating them. The nature of the veins also is such that a very large amount of development work ought to be carried out before the erection of any large milling plant. The previous system of mining in Ontario appears more often to have consisted first in the erection of a stamp mill, and afterwards in trying to find a mine with sufficient mineral to keep it at work, all the working capital having been exhausted on the first operation. It follows that as the nature of the rock only permits of a somewhat limited crushing capacity varying, as a rule, from some 500 to 900 tons per month for every ten head of stamps, these mining undertakings will not permit of any large capitalisation, as, even for a reasonably successful venture, an annual profit ranging between, say, £10,000 and £25,000 is all that can be expected.

I therefore consider that the number of real payable concerns in the Ontario goldfields will be comparatively few and far between

unless their nominal capitals are very low, and their working capitals high; consequently great caution should be exercised in dealing with questions relating to the first selection of properties, and more especially the amount which is paid for them.

In British Columbia, however, the conditions under which mining is being carried out are, to my mind, unquestionably superior to those prevailing on the Ontario goldfields, and I am strongly impressed that as railways open up the country it will be found as productive as the gold-mining regions in the adjoining States of America have proved to be.

In the northern part of British Columbia, in the Cariboo and Lillooet districts, vein mining, so far as I could ascertain, has not as yet proved very successful; and I am of opinion that unless gold veins are discovered occurring in the granites they will not prove permanent fissures, but rather partake of the nature of masses of quartz interbedded in the schists, such occurrences frequently proving to be of a very limited and disappointing nature, although very rich bunches or pockets of gold are frequently discovered in them, giving to the mining novice an exaggerated idea as to their value. In the southern part of the province, however, in the Kootenay district, a most encouraging state of affairs is found. Thus in what is known as the Red Mountain, situated near the town of Rossland, a series of more or less parallel veins have been discovered of a well-defined character.

The gold associated with the mineral infillings or matrix of these veins is disseminated in a remarkably even manner throughout. The ore may be described as massively metallic, consisting for the most part of arsenical, magnetic, and ordinary iron pyrites and copper pyrites, carrying gold values ranging from 10s. to £12 per ton, probably a fair average being about £2 per ton. At the present time these ores require to be smelted in order to extract the gold, and the cost of this operation has so far been so excessive as to preclude the large bulk of the ores found in the district from being worked profitably. The present cost of smelting may be said to range from about 30s. to 45s. per ton, and as the total cost of mining and delivery of the ore to such smelting works amounts to another 10s. to 15s. per ton, it is evident that only the very richest ores can be treated at a profit. This condition of affairs can only be of a temporary nature, especially when it is recognised that there is an enormous amount of low-grade ore awaiting some economic treatment in order to establish a lasting profitable industry. With the construction of more railways and

cheaper economic conditions generally there can be no doubt that the day is not far distant when gold mining in the southern portion of British Columbia will become a large and paying industry. In this connection I should not forget to mention that throughout almost all the goldfields of Canada wonderful water powers are available, which can be frequently used to great economic advantage in the transmission of electric power and for lighting purposes.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is in the nature of things that gold mining should be taken advantage of by ignorant and unprincipled persons to so exaggerate and confuse the minds of the investing public that it is often held in much disrepute. It is unfortunate that, whereas in nearly all other industries some practical knowledge is considered as a necessary condition of success, whether it be brewing, cotton spinning, or anything else, yet in gold mining especially no such knowledge is demanded by the investing public, and a legislator, judge, doctor, farmer, or mayor of a town if he has only lived in a mining country is supposed to have absorbed by contact a sufficient knowledge of mining to enable him to distinguish good properties from bad, and otherwise direct one of the most complicated of industries.

It is also a drawback to mining that engineers are not obliged to qualify in some way, as doctors or lawyers do in their professions; under present conditions, it is competent for any jack-of-all-trades to suddenly pose as a mining engineer, whose opinion is seriously accepted by a gullible public so long as it is sufficiently favourable.

The risks of mismanagement, however, can be greatly minimised in the case of the Canadian mining districts, as any one of them, except it be Klondyke, can be easily reached in from fourteen to twenty days after starting from London.

It would not be fair to close this Paper without paying a very high compliment to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has done more than even the Government itself to build up and encourage what I feel assured will prove to be Canada's most important source of revenue.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of specially prepared slides, which were thrown on the screen.

DISCUSSION.

Rt. Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P. : You call upon me rather to my surprise, because I do not feel that I have any competence to speak

with regard to the very interesting lecture Mr. Rathbone has given us. That would come best from some one who has a practical knowledge of mining, and who is able to bear witness—as, no doubt, he would—to the correctness of Mr. Rathbone's views. We can all join in expressing our sense of the clearness with which these views have been stated and of the very interesting manner in which they have been illustrated. I have no title at all to speak on any of these practical questions of mining with which Mr. Rathbone's paper has dealt, because, although I have seen a great many mines at different times, I have always seen them as a traveller, possibly an observant traveller, but certainly a quite ignorant traveller. Therefore, for me to attempt to discuss any of the technical points in mining science which Mr. Rathbone has raised would be to step into the place which properly belongs to a practised and experienced man—and I have no doubt there are many here who possess practical knowledge. I gather, however, that Mr. Rathbone's view, besides giving you an idea of the mineral resources of these two districts in the Dominion of Canada, was very largely to bring before you a practical suggestion, which is practical in one sense to the Canadian miner, and practical in another sense to the British investor. The moral of the concluding part of Mr. Rathbone's paper I take to be this, that if the Canadians wish to profit by the result of gold-mining experience in other parts of the world, they will do well to set about their gold-mining in a systematic, careful, and scientific way. They will do well to spend their capital and their effort, not upon the first mines that come to hand, not upon whatever promises to be a possibly payable vein, but only upon those veins which they have ascertained to offer real and satisfactory prospects; and he thinks that a great deal of expense and disappointment will be saved if preliminary inquiries are carefully conducted, and if operations are restricted in the first instance to those veins which have been best ascertained to give substantial promise of good ore. I hope I am correctly conveying what I take to be the moral of Mr. Rathbone's paper. That is a moral which is evidently of great practical importance for our Canadian friends in developing their mineral wealth. It is of no less practical importance to the British investor, because we all know that in the mind of the ordinary British investor, gold-mining is very much a lottery, and has very much the same kind of charm which lotteries have for the people of Spain and Italy, and other countries in which that form of gambling is unfortunately permitted. To the mind of the average investor in this country who receives prospectuses of companies, one gold mine is pretty much like

another, and if he sees a large dividend—a dividend of 20, or 80, or 40 per cent.—promised to him, he inclines to suppose that that is necessarily the best mine to invest in. Accordingly, the moral of Mr. Rathbone's paper for the British investor is that just as the Canadian ought to investigate carefully the properties in which he is going to put his capital, so in the same way we in this country ought to realise that mining is a branch of science, and ought to be certain that we have the best evidence of the most trustworthy and competent scientific experts before we put our capital into the enterprises which solicit it. And, no doubt, if the two pieces of good counsel which Mr. Rathbone gives could be carried out—if prospectors and capitalists there would only develop the best reefs, and if we here were to examine more carefully the prospects of the placer mines, or of the reef mines in which we were asked to invest—there would be a great saving and a great avoidance of disappointment, and the prosperity of Canada, which is a common interest to us all, would be much more rapidly advanced. Mr. Rathbone has put his case on these points in a clear and convincing way, and you must all have been struck by the way in which the whole Paper was permeated by what is called in America a conservative spirit. He does not speak like the framer of a prospectus; he speaks like a cautious man, who desires others to be also cautious before they invest. But, at the same time, I am happy to gather from him that he has great faith in the mineral possibilities of the country, and that he believes if the industry is properly worked, it may turn out of the greatest possible industrial and commercial benefit to the Dominion of Canada. I hope I am again rightly interpreting his views. I will make only one other remark. Although the duration of gold mines, and particularly of those gravel or placer mines to which there are references in the Paper, is often comparatively short—short in proportion to the life of the country—still they have a very important function to discharge in helping to develop the country. They rapidly attract a comparatively large population, and they very often attract it to a part of the country which is not very promising in other ways. For instance, the country around the Lake of the Woods, where, I gather, many of these Ontario vein mines are to be found, is not one of the most promising parts of the province for agricultural or pastoral purposes, the land being of very rough and bare rocky character, covered with thin wood. Now, when population is attracted to a region like that, it becomes worth while to develop communication

by rail. It would not be worth while to make railroads for the very slow development which pastoral land would have ; it would not at once be worth while to make them even for the development of agricultural land. But when a large population is suddenly brought there, cheap transport becomes essential for the carrying of ore, the bringing up of supplies, and the providing of fuel ; and, therefore, it becomes worth while to make the railway. For the same reason it becomes worth while to develop any agricultural land in the immediate neighbourhood, because a great market is provided by the mining camps. In that way the country in five or ten years takes a long step in advance, which its pastoral, or timber, or agricultural resources might not have enabled it to take in twenty, or thirty, or even forty years. In that respect the development of these mines has a very wholesome influence in accelerating the development of the country. This has all happened, as you are doubtless aware, in other countries—in California, and very conspicuously in South Africa—and I perceive that Mr. Rathbone has well availed himself of the experience which he has obtained in the latter country, and is enabled, therefore, to better foresee what the course of development is likely to be in Canada. We are all grateful to him for his Paper. Those of us who have been in Canada, and are therefore doubly interested in its fortunes and in its rapidly and steadily advancing development, are glad to be assured on such good authority of this very great addition to its already numerous sources of natural wealth.

The Hon. F. W. BORDEN : Like Mr. Bryce, I feel altogether unfitted by experience or by education to offer any scientific observations with reference to the subject of the very interesting paper to which we have listened to-night. But as a Canadian I cannot forbear to express my extreme satisfaction that in the heart of the Empire so many ladies and gentlemen should be assembled, taking an interest in the country to which I belong. That is perhaps, to some extent, one of the results of the Jubilee year out of which we have just passed. For many years we Colonists have heard a great deal about how the different parts of the Empire might be drawn more closely together. Imperial Federation has been discussed, and some legislators have suggested elaborate systems by which it might be brought about. No one appeared, however, to have succeeded to his satisfaction, or to the satisfaction of anybody else. But the Jubilee year seems to have done the work. The Colonies were represented here, and they seem to have

made a very favourable impression upon the people of these islands. Common sympathy and community of interests are the forces which have drawn the different parts of the Empire together. The consolidation of the British Empire, I take it, is a thing that is settled, and settled beyond question. Without any violent change of the constitution of any part of the Empire, without any system of regulations, which perhaps nobody could understand, and which our judges would be for ever endeavouring to explain, the hearts of the people from the distant parts of the Empire have been brought together, and we have in the Jubilee year been welded into an integral whole. It is very pleasing to me as a Canadian to find the interest taken in my country which is evidenced by what I see here to-night. But I am not only a Canadian, I have the honour to be a Nova Scotian, and I must say to Mr. Rathbone at once that I am a little disappointed and very much surprised that he should not have included in his very able address some allusion to the gold mines of the province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. RATHBONE: I could not, as I have never been there. I only speak of what I know.

Mr. BORDEN: I desire to say, and I am sure Mr. Rathbone will not find fault with me if I call his attention to the fact, that profitable gold-mining has been going on in the province of Nova Scotia for over thirty years, and that there are to-day in operation in the province between twenty-five and fifty large crushing mills. The output from the province last year was something like a hundred ounces of gold per day—a larger output, I believe, than that from the whole of British Columbia. I am sure you would not respect me, if, as a Nova Scotian, I did not speak out for my own province, and I am sure Mr. Rathbone will not find fault with me. I cannot speak too strongly in commendation of the idea put forward by Mr. Rathbone that investors and capitalists should not be asked—much less should they proceed to do it—to put their money into wild-cat mining speculation, whether in Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Klondyke, or anywhere else. To do so will only injure the country instead of developing it. The friends of Canada do not want people here to invest their money in unprofitable enterprises. We believe that we have got in Canada a field for the investment of millions of the money which we are all glad to know the people of these islands possess in such large quantities. We have felt as Canadians and as Colonists in the past rather slighted when we found the people of the Mother Country going to all the corners of the earth except Canada in order to find places to

invest their money. We are glad now to know that at last Canada has found not only a place in the affections of this country—because I think we have always had that—but a practical place among your business and commercial men. We have lots of room in Canada, and the people of this country are jostling against each other. We give every man—and every woman too above the age of eighteen—160 acres of land, with the right of pre-emption to 160 acres more. We have got the best soil under the sun. It is not only gold that we produce in Canada. We have a climate for raising wheat and all the other leading agricultural products. Canada, in natural resources, is, I believe, one of the richest countries in the world. We want more people and we want more money. We are satisfied that if the people come and take up the lands which are waiting for settlement, the money will come too, because the agricultural people of Canada are a prosperous people. Three or four years ago we exported more than \$50,000,000 worth of agricultural produce, and I am happy to be able to tell you that last year we increased these exports by \$20,000,000. And we have only just begun. Give us your assistance and your co-operation, and we will become the richest country on the face of the earth, and still a part, and proud to be a part, of the British Empire. I am delighted to have had this opportunity of seeing the evidence that I have seen here to-night of the interest that is being taken in my country.

Dr. CLEMENT LE NEVE FOSTER, F.R.S.: The paper which has been read to us this evening by Mr. Rathbone is one which it is most easy to discuss, for the reason that one must agree with everything he has said. I have been fortunate enough to visit mines in various parts of the Dominion, including the gold mines of Nova Scotia; and I think the pith of Mr. Rathbone's paper is this, that these mines, if properly examined, do afford a legitimate field for the investment of British capital. With reference to some other points which he has mentioned, I consider that we in this country ought to be a little careful sometimes in offering advice to a Colony. He tells us, for instance, that the Colonies would do well to publish reliable and intelligent mineral statistics. Do we do this at home? I have a good deal to do with mineral statistics, and I know that our mineral statistics are reliable; but they are not so good as those which are given by the Transvaal, and we, like Canada, have got something to learn from the South African Republic. For instance, in our mining statistics—and we get all the Government can force the mine owner to give—we are told the amount of dressed

tin ore, or dressed lead ore, produced by our mines, but we do not know how much crude ore has been used in order to arrive at that result. The mineral statistics of the Transvaal are better than our own, and I say it with shame. Another point to which Mr. Rathbone alluded was the qualification of mining engineers. Here again we have much to learn from other countries, and we ought to improve matters. The words which Mr. Rathbone has used with regard to the qualifications of the mining engineer in Canada apply equally to the mining engineer in this country. There is no recognised diploma, no well-defined training for the mining engineer recognised by our Government, and I complain, and complain bitterly, that such should be the case in this country at the end of the nineteenth century. One disadvantage that Mr. Rathbone mentioned with regard to Klondyke—namely, the fact that the ground is eternally frozen—is not an unmixed evil. It is of service to the miner, because it enables him, without the aid of pumping machinery, to work deposits which, if not frozen, would very often be waterlogged. The eternal freezing of this alluvial gravel has its advantages. I fully agree with and endorse every word Mr. Rathbone has said with regard to that magnificent railway across the continent. It is more than a railway, for the Company possess magnificent hotels, and give one splendid steamers upon the lakes which have only recently been opened out to the traveller. The comfort with which we travel is surprising. In concluding, let me compliment Mr. Rathbone upon the excellent lecture which he has delivered this evening. We all know him as an excellent mining engineer ; but until to-night I was not aware of his capabilities as an expounder of mining matters.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, Bart. : There is really very little that I can say which will be of much interest, for I know little of the subject, compared to those who have spoken. I went to British Columbia last year, and I saw a great deal of what Mr. Rathbone has described. I should like to be permitted to underline one or two points to which he has alluded. At the opening up of a large region such as British Columbia it is of great advantage that it should have attracted the attention of a man like Mr. Rathbone, who thoroughly knows the conditions of mining in countries where it has been more elaborated, and where all the most modern processes have been brought to their highest perfection. It is of great advantage to the country that he has had a view of it. The only other thing I would wish to say is this. When I was over there, I noticed that frequently on that continent the man who wishes to speculate in-

vests in railways, while the man who wishes for an investment goes in for mines. Over here exactly the opposite conditions prevail. I think it would be a good thing if mining could be reduced to an industry, instead of being a mere vehicle for gambling.

Mr. A. J. McMILLAN: It gives me very great pleasure to say a few words with reference to Mr. Rathbone's excellent paper. It is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it must be to every one connected with Canada, to hear one standing so high in his profession as Mr. Rathbone express views so favourable with regard to the mineral production of that country. I have been connected with Canada for the last fifteen years, and during the last four years have paid a number of visits to British Columbia; but it was my business to look at the commercial rather than the technical side of the question. I have been very much surprised on returning to Eastern Canada and to the Old Country to find how little is known with regard to the actual conditions prevailing in that province. It may be news to some of you that the mineral production of the West Kootenay district, British Columbia, during the past year amounted to something like £2,000,000. In the Rossland district alone the output of ore amounts to something like 75,000 tons, with an average value of probably \$85 per ton. Perhaps a more striking illustration of what is going on is this. In 1892 the lode mines of British Columbia did not produce any gold at all. In 1894 they produced 6,262 oz., in 1896, 62,259 oz., and last year about 120,000 oz. That, I think, is progress of which any country might well be proud. I quite agree with Mr. Rathbone as to the desirability of large companies engaging in operations in Ontario and British Columbia. Although a considerable number of companies have already been formed in this country, I think there is still a large field for exploration and development companies, especially in British Columbia. As the people in the west will express it very tersely, 'it is no poor man's country,' that is to say, it is essentially a country for large companies to operate in. Hitherto comparatively little was known in this country about British Columbia. That is mainly because mining development has been carried on very largely by Americans. Many of the largest mines in British Columbia have been opened up by men from the States, and I am very glad to say that they are our best friends. I hope they will long continue to carry on their work there, but at the same time I am extremely anxious that Englishmen should take a much greater interest in that country than they have hitherto done. The Canadian Pacific Railway has done much to open up the country.

I do not think the importance of that railway as a great national highway is sufficiently appreciated in this country. It seems to me that there are two or three things required in order to stimulate the development of Ontario and British Columbia. We want larger companies to operate there, a better steamship service to Canada, and a better newspaper cable-service, so that people in this country when they take up their morning newspaper may know what is going on throughout the Canadian Dominion. When we get these things, I am sure Canada will be better known and appreciated than it is at present.

Mr. T. A. R. PURCHAS (Ontario): A great deal, this evening, has been said about British Columbia. I will confine myself entirely to Ontario. I spent the greater part of last year in that province, and I found quite enough there to keep me fully occupied. The gold-mining district, if one may call it so, for at present it is practically in its infancy, covers, so far as we now know, something like fifty or sixty thousand square miles. In fact, England and Scotland combined might almost be dropped into the North-West Ontario gold-fields without leaving anything over. This enormous tract of country is, of course, necessarily not only unprospected, but is practically unexplored. But we have some evidence of its latent possibilities in the few mines in which the work has reached an advanced stage. I entirely agree with Mr. Rathbone in nearly everything he has said with regard to Ontario, but there are one or two points to which I do not exactly dissent, but upon which I wish to put a fresh interpretation. He speaks of the inferiority of the mining laws of Ontario as compared with those of British Columbia. I admit that the mining laws of Ontario are not, from a mining standpoint, so complete as those of British Columbia, and there is certainly room for improvement in them in many respects. But I cannot quite see how he makes that inferiority press hardly upon the prospector. It appears to me that the prospector is the man who gets the benefit of that difference, because if ever there was a place where men can hold land and not be "frozen out," it is in Ontario. There you hold your land in fee-simple—absolutely inalienable—once you have got it and paid for it, at the rate of two dollars or two and a half dollars per acre. The objection to that is that there is no incentive to do development work, and that really militates more against the progress of the country than against the individual. If it were made incumbent on the individual to develop the ground he takes up, he would be more careful in the selection he made, and would take up a smaller quantity. At present he goes for

the best. Klondyke will never be a poor man's digging, just as Cariboo never was a poor man's digging. Lilloett, perhaps, was in the early days, at the time I was there, for labour was scarce and the miners got high wages; but they had to work very, very hard. It is astonishing how many young men, knowing that I have been in British Columbia, have come to ask me about Klondyke, and whether they should go there. I have found it very easy to give them a general answer which was "Don't!" I have sometimes asked applicants about their capabilities, and invariably found they had none. One young man said he could do anything. "Mining?" "Well, no." I recommended him to go down a coal mine, and if he could do the work there, he might come and ask me again, and then I might be able to form an opinion as to whether he was fit for Klondyke.

The CHAIRMAN (The Rt. Hon. LORD STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.): I have received the names of some other gentlemen who would have been very pleased to address you, but I am afraid it is too late to continue the discussion. It is now my pleasing duty to ask you to join with me in a vote of thanks to Mr. Rathbone. I am sure you will all agree that his Paper is a most important and most interesting addition to the many valuable and admirable Papers that have been read under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. The Institute has done much for the Colonies by bringing a knowledge of them to the people of this country, and showing what it is that makes them fit places for settlement. I am sure many of those who are going out will wish to remain in Canada, and will feel that they are just as much Englishmen in the Dominion as though they had stayed in the city of London. It is, I am sure, your desire that I convey to Mr. Rathbone the sincere thanks of every one here for the admirable address he has given us this evening.

Mr. E. P. RATHBONE: There are several points which I would have liked to answer fully had time permitted, but I am afraid at this late hour it would be very difficult for me to do so satisfactorily. There are, however, one or two that I would like to deal with. With regard to Nova Scotia, the only reason I did not refer to it in my Paper was that I was only speaking of two provinces, namely, Ontario and British Columbia, which I had personally visited. From what I have heard of Nova Scotia, however, it is not a place to be neglected by any means. The next point is with regard to the mining laws of Ontario. Although I think they are in many respects vastly superior to the mining laws of some other countries,

and of some other Colonies, when I said they pressed hardly upon the prospectors, my point was that at too early a period of the mining work the miners are obliged to hand to the Government a survey which costs them a good deal of money—I make it out to be about one dollar per acre. This, in my opinion, is very often money which should have gone into the ground for prospecting. So far as the other matters are concerned, Mr. Purchas is perfectly right. My contention was that it was a mistake altogether to let off the prospectors. The consequence of the present law is that prospectors, as the Yankees say, “bite off more than they could chew.” They take up more claims than they can actually work, because they find that they have only to pay a small amount to hold these claims. I think they should be obliged to do more work upon their property, and that Government officials should see that the requisite amount of work is actually carried out. With regard to the milling capacity of Ontario mines, of course where a vein is wide, it is easy to develop a big mine; but in many cases the veins are rather narrow, and in these cases it requires a large amount of work to open up enough ground to keep a large mill going, and it must also be remembered that not everything mined can be sent to the mill, but only the payable ground. These are the points which struck me most. I should like, before saying good evening, to ask you to pass a very hearty vote of thanks to the High Commissioner for coming here to preside. I am sure his action in doing so will help on the work that is being done in Canada, especially as the subject of mining is one which, a few years ago, people were rather glad to be clear of. I am glad to see that it is now coming round, and is being regarded as a little more respectable in character. All that is necessary is that people should be a little more cautious, and that mining should be regarded as an industry, rather than as a gambling speculation. It is their own fault if people choose to dive into things they don’t understand, and then whine when they lose their money. All I can say is that such people will have none of my sympathy; in fact, I am rather glad when they lose their money, as it may cause them to act more reasonably in the future.

An afternoon meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, January 25, 1898, Neville Lubbock, Esq., in the chair—when Mr. Lesley C. Probyn read a paper on—

A GOLD STANDARD FOR THE EMPIRE.¹

THE author draws attention to a prediction made by him in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute in February 1890, that sooner or later gold would become the measuring monetary standard of the whole British Empire, and suggests the probability of its early fulfilment, the transition of various countries to gold making the position of the silver-using countries of the British Empire more isolated, and the attainment of the gold standard being helped by increased gold production. The propriety of considering the best way in which the gold standard can be extended to the whole British Empire is, therefore, suggested. It is assumed that the change ought to be made in such a way as to restrict the demand for gold to the smallest amount consistent with the effectivity of the gold standard, and the dependence of the amount required on the particular system adopted is illustrated by contrasting the currency systems of Canada and Australasia.

The advantage of the gold sovereign unit for the whole Empire is then alluded to, but it is pointed out that this is not necessary for unity of standard; that already there are three separate gold units in the Empire; and that what is needed is that, without interfering with the different monetary units, all bargains should be in certain defined amounts of gold, and all current money representing those defined amounts of gold should be as good as the gold represented.

The possibility of current money, though not made of gold, yet being as good as gold, is illustrated by the case of a British token coin, and it is urged that, as token coins efficiently represent gold in London and the West Indies, and as the paper currency of Canada is kept as good as gold by its convertibility, it is possible to keep any currency as good as gold by providing for its convertibility into that metal.

It is then pointed out that by the use of current money not made of, but convertible into, gold, great economy in the use of gold can be effected. The loss by wear and tear of gold coins is avoided, the use of gold for hoards is discouraged, and the amount

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

of gold required to carry out monetary transactions on a gold basis is reduced.

Discussing the stock of gold necessary to secure the redemption of a representative non-standard currency, attention is drawn to the absence of any special gold redemption fund for British token currency, to the limited gold redemption fund for the Bank of England full legal tender notes, and to the proportion between the gold redemption fund in Canada and the paper issue.

The case of India is then discussed, it being assumed that sixteenpence is the gold value to be permanently assigned to the rupee. It is held that though Sir David Barbour's estimate of £15,000,000 as needed to start with to secure the convertibility of the rupee currency into sovereigns is too low, it would amply suffice to secure convertibility into gold bullion. It is then pointed out how the State paper currency system affords the opportunity for acquiring and holding gold in the place of its silver reserve, thus practically securing the convertibility of the rupee without setting aside any other gold bullion for its redemption and without any charge on the treasury.

Ceylon and Mauritius are next dealt with, and it is suggested that the same principle should be applied to those Colonies, the necessary amount of gold bullion being held as part of the paper currency reserve, special token rupees, the weight and fineness of which should be identical with the Indian rupee, being coined for each, the coinage profit being given to the respective Colonies.

The Straits Settlements currency proposals are then alluded to, and the wisdom of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in not suggesting the forcing up of the value of the gold dollar is recognised. It is suggested that here too the dollars might best be placed on a gold basis by their being exchangeable into bullion instead of into sovereigns.

Reference is then made to the West India currency system, which, though theoretically unsound, has not proved practically inconvenient, and it is suggested that arrangements might be made with the Colonial Bank, under which the Imperial Government should undertake the whole expense of keeping up the supply of silver and copper coins on condition of the Bank undertaking to issue its notes in exchange for gold bullion under certain conditions, and to redeem in the same metal any of its notes presented for the purpose in parcels of, say, £1,000 or \$5,000.

Summarising, the author points out that all the monetary systems of the Empire might be arranged on a gold basis under one

or other of five systems, and that the demand on the gold stock of the world caused by the extension of the gold standard to the whole Empire would at most be £20,000,000, an amount less than the annual increase in the gold production of the world which has taken place since 1891.

In conclusion, he points out that a prevention of a further fall in the value of currency units in countries not now gold-using would really facilitate the adoption of bimetallism if the bimetallic cause hereafter triumphed, and that the closure of the mints of India has had a comparatively very small effect on the quantity of silver she has absorbed. He asks for a criticism of his proposals on their merits, even though this solution of the great monetary question is not the one which all his hearers would themselves desire.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN said the question was of the utmost importance to India, because if the Government should make any false step with regard to currency matters, the existing difficulties would be aggravated. He was sorry to find that the question of bimetallism and monometallism was one which gave rise to a great deal of acrimony, but happily nothing of that feeling was ever experienced at the Royal Colonial Institute.

MR. MORETON FREWEN described the direction of Mr. Probyn's scheme as wrong and even reactionary. Referring to India, he said that country had just been in the throes of pestilence and famine. Under such circumstances one would expect that the business of the country would have suffered, and that the demand for money would be small. Instead of that, however, the bank rate went up to 12 and 14 per cent., and at times money could not even be borrowed at that percentage on Government securities. This he believed was the consequence of tampering with the currency. He contended that the recent famine was no food famine, but a currency famine. In his opinion a large proportion of the victims of last year were really the victims of the Indian Government.

Mr. P. BARRY having spoken,

The Hon. HERBERT C. GIBBS asked Mr. Probyn why he supposed that £15,000,000 of gold would be sufficient to maintain an effective gold standard in India. France had a large amount of overvalued silver in circulation, and yet found it necessary to keep £85,000,000 of gold in the Bank of France.

Mr. H. SCHMIDT contended that if the experiment of a gold

standard in India were tried there would be such a large amount of misery that it would not last long.

Sir HENRY S. CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E., speaking from a long experience of Indian affairs, said he had not been convinced by Mr. Probyn's observations that the great scheme which that gentleman thought would be feasible could be introduced without the risk of very serious results indeed. He wished, however, to refer to one statement made by Mr. Moreton Frewen, which was to the effect that the closing of the Indian mints had aggravated to such a fearful degree the sufferings caused by the recent famine as to constitute it almost a crime on the part of the Government. He had no wish to be at all discourteous, but he was obliged to say that, in his opinion, such a statement was diametrically opposed to the truth. Unless Indian officials were living in a fool's paradise, the recent famine, which had been the most intense the century had produced, was the result of the most widespread failure of crops ever known in that peninsula. The mortality, however, had been nothing like that which took place in Mysore. He admitted that the present monetary experiment was a very serious one, but the Indian Government were far from bankruptcy—indeed, he believed that the close of the next financial year would find them with a considerable surplus.

Mr. H. McNEIL, of the Bimetallic League, having spoken, the Chairman summed up the discussion. Mr. Probyn replied, and the usual votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

An afternoon meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 1, 1898, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., in the Chair, when Mr. Everard R. Calthrop, C.E., read a paper on

LIGHT RAILWAYS FOR THE COLONIES.¹

THE object of this paper is to describe the type of railway which in my opinion is best adapted for opening up territory to trade in the shortest time and at the least possible cost, but which shall at the same time possess a large carrying capacity. It is most important in the interests of any undeveloped Colony that the cost per mile of railway communication should be reduced to the lowest figure compatible with efficiency and sufficient carrying capacity. I want to show you why a pioneer railway should be cheap, and some of the results that follow cheapness.

Let us take the theoretical case of the construction of a railway in a new country where all the traffic is brought down to a port and is an even quantity per mile, and therefore proportional to the length built of the railway. Take a fixed sum of capital, say £600,000; what lengths of railway can be built for this? At £3,000 per mile you will get 200 miles; at £6,000, 100 miles; at £9,000, only 66·6 miles. As you increase your length you increase your traffic area. Take it that each mile produces the rather high figure of 600 tons per annum. The line costing £9,000 per mile brings to the port a traffic of 89,960 tons per annum; that costing £6,000 per mile obtains 60,000 tons; and the line costing £3,000 per mile obtains 120,000 tons per annum. The ton-mileage carried under these theoretical conditions illustrates still more clearly the value of increasing the length of a railway and of adding to its traffic catchment area. The ton-miles—that is, the number of tons carried one mile—are respectively, for each length of railway, 1,850,000, 3,080,000, and 12,060,000 ton-miles.

It is necessary to remember that the traffic to be carried in any district through which a railway is about to be constructed is the same per mile of line, whether you put down an expensive broad gauge line or a cheap narrow gauge. You must clearly understand, therefore, that if you select an expensive type of railway to open up undeveloped country you must be prepared to accept, permanently, rail charges very considerably higher, and as a consequence the slower development of the country and its resources.

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library, and is always available for reference.

Let us assume that Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies is prepared, with the object of raising capital on the cheapest terms, to offer an Imperial guarantee of say 3 per cent. on a fixed capital sum of £600,000. If the railway is to be self-supporting, it is obvious that while the £9,000 per mile line has to pay working expenses, be maintained, and pay the guaranteed interest amounting to £19,500 yearly out of a traffic of 89,960 tons brought to the port, the £3,000 per mile line trebles the security on account of its 120,000 tons of traffic. It is not the capital expended on a railway which constitutes security, but the amount of its traffic in relation to capital cost. The quota contributed per ton to the guaranteed interest of £19,500 in the case of the £9,000 per mile line is 9s. 9d., equal to 3·47d. per ton-mile; in the second case to 6s. 6d., equal to 1·54d. per ton-mile; and in the case of the £3,000 line to only 8s. 8d., equal to ·39d. per ton-mile.

Finally, the longer the length of line you get for your money, the poorer the character of country you can enter upon and still obtain profitable results. If it be possible to halve the estimated cost per mile of any projected line, you will get either twice the traffic area for the same money, or, if the line be restricted to the same length, the profits which it may earn will be, per cent. of capital cost, twice that of a line of double the cost, and consequently the prospects of a financial success are made much more certain. What is wanted for Colonial development is cheap railway communication and plenty of it; and if with a proper traffic capacity you can get two lines for the cost of one making a good return on their capital, I think you will agree that railway construction and extension will be much more rapid in the future than it has been in the past.

The substantiality of permanent way does not consist in the adoption of any particular number of lbs. per yard of rail, but solely on the weight per yard of rail having a proper relation to the maximum weight per axle of the rolling stock to be placed upon it. A rail of 25 lbs. per yard may be as permanent and 'substantial' as one of 75 lbs., provided that the maximum axle-load bears a proper relation to it.

The decision to be arrived at is, what weight of axle-load is the most desirable, having regard, first, to the character and amount of the traffic to be carried, and, secondly, having regard to the cost per mile of permanent way which the general circumstances of the country, and the capital available together indicate as a necessary limit?

For the Barsi light railway in India, I have adopted a maximum

uniform axle-load of 5 tons on locomotives, wagons, and carriages alike, and the line has been laid with 85-lb. rails to ensure a long life under an extremely heavy traffic. Both as regards the bulk and weight-carrying capacity of its vehicles, a maximum axle-load of 5 tons will meet all the requirements of a light railway for the Colonies.

On the selection of gauge even more depends than on that of axle-load. The narrower the gauge the smaller the radius of curve around which a train can run without undue resistance and friction. The small radius of the curves of the narrowest gauges confers upon them immense advantages in locating their alignment in rough country. Flexibility of alignment permits a railway of narrow gauge to wind in and out so as to avoid deep cuttings, tunnels, heavy embankments, bridging, and the severance of valuable property. In flat, level country, the difference in favour of a narrow gauge is at its minimum, but the more difficult the country the greater becomes the difference in cost per mile.

It is possible to build broader gauges with curves of very small radius, and that trains will run safely round them, but if this is done train loads must be greatly reduced.

The principle which underlies the question of gauge, and should determine its selection, is, that a railway, like any other machine, is economical only when working within a reasonable measure of its full power. If you adopt a gauge which at the outset is much above the traffic and means of the country to be opened up, you invite financial disaster, and your railways, instead of being a source of profit, may become a burden upon the revenues of the Colony.

The ultimate traffic capacity of a narrow gauge railway, starting with light rails and a small axle-load, can be largely augmented to meet a great increase in traffic by increasing the number of crossing stations, and, when renewal of rails becomes necessary, by laying a much heavier section to double the axle-load, thereby greatly increasing the power of engines. The capacity can be again more than doubled by doubling the line. It is axle-load and not gauge which is the greatest factor in determining ultimate traffic capacity.

The Barsi steel sleepers weigh 40 lbs. each. In laying these sleepers they are spaced at distances so arranged that there is equal resilience, both as regards rail joints and throughout the intermediate length of rail. The unusual smoothness of the Barsi track, laid on this principle, has been generally remarked by those

who have travelled over the line, and will no doubt have a perceptible effect in prolonging the life of the rails, and also in reducing wear and tear on the springs of rolling stock.

In opening up new country, timber, however, can often be had for the cutting, and wherever good hardwood sleepers are available and can be prepared in a reasonable time, they should be employed, as they are much cheaper in first cost than steel.

The principal novelty in the Barsi rolling stock has been the adoption of a uniform working axle-load throughout for engines, wagons, and carriages, the working axle-load being also the maximum adopted, namely, 5 tons per axle. Maximum carrying capacity on the minimum weight of rail can be secured only by uniformity of axle-load.

The Barsi engines are capable of hauling a train load of 1,086 tons at 15 miles an hour on a level, straight line, and 291 tons at 8 miles an hour on a gradient of 1 in 100 combined with a 600 ft. curve. In mountainous districts the engines can haul a train load of 147 tons on a gradient of 1 in 50 combined with a 250 ft. curve, and 69 tons on a gradient of 1 in 25 on the same curve, both at 8 miles an hour.

The Barsi wagon stock has been designed to obtain the greatest bulk and weight carrying capacity on the lightest possible tare weight compatible with a proper reserve of strength. The wagons are of three types, low-side, high-side, and covered. They are all of one standard length, namely, 25 feet over headstocks, and are 7 feet wide. The low-side wagon, weighing 4 tons 2 cwt., carries a maximum load of 15 tons 18 cwt., or nearly four times its own weight. The high-side wagon has a capacity of 500 cubic feet, weighs 5 tons 7 cwt., and carries 14 tons 18 cwt. The covered wagon has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet, weighs 5 tons 18 cwt., and carries 14 tons 2 cwt. Besides goods, this is capable of carrying 6 cavalry horses, their attendants, and a week's supply of compressed forage.

Light tare weight effects a permanent economy in working expenses by making it possible to carry a greater quantity of goods in each train at the same cost as regards coal, oil, and wages. As the deadweight of the train is thereby reduced in proportion to the weight of goods carried, there is of course less wear and tear on the permanent way. These gains, please note, constitute an actual saving of revenue day by day and year by year in respect of every train that is run. In regard to capital cost the results are of no less importance, as lighter engines and permanent way can be used.

The Barsi carriage stock is also of one standard length, namely, 40 feet over headstocks. Both carriages and wagons are fitted with bogies as shown, and are capable of running round a curve of only 100 feet radius. Two classes only are in use, upper and lower class.

Mr. Calthrop showed a series of photographs with the object of giving a practical idea of what had been accomplished at Barsi in building a railway at a cost of about £8,000 per mile, including rolling stock. The work shown was all of a substantial and permanent character, the buildings being numerous, spacious, and built of solid stone.

The Barsi Light Railway was only opened for traffic in March last ; but during its first half-year's working, the working expenses in India were just below 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the net profits earned were in excess of 4 per cent. on the capital of the Company, notwithstanding an almost unexampled combination of troubles, including plague, cholera, and famine, and their ruinous effects upon traffic.

DISCUSSION.

Lieut. LEGGETT, R.E. (Traffic Manager of Woolwich Arsenal), wrote in support of Mr. Calthrop's views as to the importance of economy in the prime cost of light railways, and said it was difficult to think that the special conditions in each case made a gauge of 8 feet 6 inches necessary for the Soudan and Rhodesian lines, 8 feet for the Uganda line and 2 feet 6 inches for the Sierra Leone line. In the event of two of these lines, say the Soudan and Uganda railways, being at some future time joined, the difference in gauge and plant would create very serious difficulties. The inconvenience resulting from the diversity of gauges in the Australian Colonies was also referred to. It was worth while considering whether a standard colonial type and gauge should not be adopted for pioneer lines. Such a type should be suitable to the needs of military expeditions in respect of lightness and rapidity of construction.

Sir WALTER J. SENDALL, K.C.M.G. (Governor of British Guiana), said he came to learn some useful facts respecting light railways, with a view to formulating a scheme for their introduction into Cyprus, where the question had been for some time under consideration, and where the feeling was in favour of as narrow a gauge as was consistent with a proper carrying capacity. Many of the points raised in the paper were quite novel to him, especially the adaptation of such rolling stock as had been seen on the screen to a narrow gauge line.

Sir ALEC WILSON said that in his capacity as chairman he had opened the Barsi railway on March 20 last, and seen for himself its capabilities. No type of railway was more suitable for opening up undeveloped country, and connecting branch lines with the great trunk lines.

Mr. R. W. PERKS, M.P., expressed the opinion that the soundest method of constructing light railways was usually by means of private enterprise and not under Government control. He feared that the cost of the Uganda railway would very largely exceed the Government estimate, and he was persuaded that if the undertaking had been entrusted to experienced, able, and responsible contractors it would not only have cost very much less money, but would have been completed in very much less time.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., said that in all scientific work men qualified to invent something superior to what had been done before were needed. It was of the utmost importance that we should know the very best methods of constructing railways throughout the length and breadth of our Colonies. He quoted South Africa in illustration of the benefits that new countries derive from such necessary adjuncts of civilisation.

The CHAIRMAN said they were indebted to Mr. Calthrop for his paper, which would be of service both to the civilised and uncivilised world. He had shown it to an expert, who had pronounced the arguments employed to be perfectly sound throughout. The two cardinal points of the paper were the necessity of a uniform axle-load and light tare loads. On the Irish railways the heavy locomotives in going over light rails sometimes tore them to pieces. With regard to the light railway proposed to be built from Suakin to Berber in 1885 which would have answered all practical purposes if made of the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, the War Office decided to make a 4 ft. 6 in. gauge line, which is unnecessarily heavy and expensive for such a line.

The proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, when Mr. Henry Birchenough, M.A., read a paper on "Some aspects of our Imperial Trade."

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., a Vice-president of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident, 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Major-General Edward T. Brooke, late R.E., Samuel D. Hopkinson, Pitt Kennedy, Thomas J. Russell, Percy H. Savage.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Hon. Frederick W. Borden, M.D., M.P. (Minister for Defence, Canada), John Harvey (Newfoundland), J. Carling Kelly (New Brunswick), Joseph Liddle (Transvaal), Walter J. Napier, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law (Straits Settlements), William S. Paul (Queensland), William E. Pearson (France), Cullis Relly (Transvaal), Arthur E. M. Rolland (Natal), Alastair C. Sandeman (Queensland), Bruce Smith, Barrister-at-Law (New South Wales), A. Kinross Street (Matabeleland), John B. D. Young (Transvaal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Henry Birchenough, M.A., to read his Paper on

SOME ASPECTS OF OUR IMPERIAL TRADE.

I FEEL it to be a great honour to be allowed to address such an audience as this, consisting, as it in great part does, of gentlemen who have special knowledge and experience of all questions which relate to the Empire. Although my own connection with the Royal Colonial Institute is somewhat recent, I am well aware of the deep interest which the Fellows take in Imperial trade, and how much this Institute has done to foster and develop trade relations between different parts of the Empire. Such a paper as I

am about to have the honour of reading to you, and such a discussion as will, I trust, follow, are common incidents of your sessions. It is because I am convinced of the interest you take in, and of the indulgence with which you receive, every contribution to the discussion of Imperial questions, that I have courage to address you to-night.

I have purposely made the title of my paper somewhat vague, in order to afford as large a field as possible over which any subsequent discussion may, with propriety, range. For myself I shall be satisfied if I succeed in laying clearly before you certain aspects of the trade relations of the Empire, which appear to me to be of special interest and importance at the present time. I shall venture to approach these questions to-night from the point of view of an Englishman living in the Mother Country—not indeed, from any want of sympathy with or appreciation of the Colonial point of view, but because I am convinced that it is in the Mother Country, even more than in the Colonies, that public opinion needs stimulating and enlightening.

It is impossible not to be struck by the great and increasing interest which is shown by the public in trade questions. Within these walls, where we are all more or less specialists, such interest is natural, and excites no surprise, but it is surely a striking sign of the times when no important magazine or review, even of those most intimately associated with literature and speculative politics, is content to appear without at least one article devoted to the past, present, or future of British Trade. But, indeed, the subject is in the air. The pressure of foreign competition and the Colonial activity of foreign Powers combine to stimulate public curiosity, and, it must be admitted, to excite public alarm. To-day foreign competition is the most interesting and certainly the most generally discussed factor in every branch of our foreign trade. From holding a practical monopoly of many markets, Great Britain has gradually passed into the position of holding merely a predominant place in them, and it is becoming a pressing and absorbing question whether she can hope to retain much longer her great predominance as a manufacturing people.

Interesting and in some respects alarming as is the growth of competition in foreign markets, it possesses exceptional interest in the markets of our great Colonies and Possessions.

Our export trade to our Colonies and Possessions is, of course, an immense and most valuable trade. It represents on the average one-third of our total annual exports of the produce and manufac-

tures of the United Kingdom. From 1856 to 1891 it grew steadily in volume and value in spite of occasional fluctuations. Even its fluctuations have been less violent than those of our export trade to foreign countries, so that it has served to consolidate and to steady the business of the Mother Country just when it most needed such assistance. For instance, during the seven years which followed the conclusion of the war between France and Germany—years so disastrous to our export trade—while the volume of our exports to foreign countries declined by “leaps and bounds,” our exports to our Colonies and Possessions, taking one year with another, remained practically stationary. It is obvious that this comparatively steady growth of business year after year with markets within the Empire must have added enormously to the prosperity of the manufacturing population of Great Britain during the last half-century. Nor must it be forgotten that some of them have in the past been markets singularly easy to serve, since—as, for instance, in the case of the Australias—they have represented tastes and demands similar to, if not precisely the same as, those of the home market. They have frequently taken surplus stocks, which might otherwise have glutted the home markets, and have, indeed, benefited trade in a thousand ways which it would be wearisome to indicate here.

Until comparatively lately a variety of circumstances combined to preserve to Great Britain the practical monopoly of the Colonial markets. Even when they bought goods of foreign origin, they bought them in London, so that the trade passed through British hands.

During the last few years, however, as we all know, a change has come about. Foreign competition, already only too active in neutral markets, has made a resolute attack upon the markets of the Empire. The success of that attack has been such as to excite great public attention, and perhaps I may be allowed to say almost exaggerated alarm, among many public men and writers interested in trade questions. An impression has been created that foreign goods are largely displacing British goods in Colonial markets, and that the outlook for the future is becoming decidedly serious.

As you are all aware, in order to obtain authoritative information upon this most important question, Mr. Chamberlain wrote a despatch in November 1895 to the Governor of each of the Colonies, requesting them to make careful inquiries as to “the extent to which in each Colony foreign imports of any kind have displaced or are displacing similar British goods,” and further to

"investigate the causes of such displacement." I feel sure we shall all agree that this was a very proper inquiry, and a very valuable inquiry, for the Colonial Minister to institute, and among the many claims upon the gratitude of the whole commercial community both at home and in the Colonies, this act of Mr. Chamberlain's will always hold a high place.

In course of time replies were received from all the Colonies, giving in a more or less complete form the information asked for; and these replies, collected into blue-book form and prefaced by an introductory memorandum, were published to the world in the autumn of last year under the title of "*Trade of the British Empire and Foreign Competition.*" The blue-book itself is of rather alarming size. It contains exactly 600 pages, but as might be expected, it is full of most interesting and often curious information as to the progress and vicissitudes of foreign competition in our Colonial markets. Few official documents of recent time seem to me to deserve to attract so much attention as this particular blue-book. So far as I am aware, its contents have not been considered and discussed on an occasion of this kind by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and I propose therefore, with your permission, to devote a portion of my paper to that subject to-night.

I will not trouble you with the exact principles upon which the inquiry was directed to be conducted by Mr. Chamberlain. I will only say that the basis of inquiry was sufficiently wide to be fairly representative, and to bring out with approximate accuracy the facts of the case. The period to which the inquiry applied covered the years lying between 1884 and 1894. I think a longer period would have yielded more satisfactory results, for reasons which I will refer to later on, but no doubt the decade in question was chosen because it is only since about 1884 that foreign competition has really become a serious factor in Colonial markets.

I may say at once that the general result of the inquiry goes to prove that foreign imports have encroached upon and to some extent displaced British imports in the markets of the great majority of our Colonies. This will be made more precise when I say that of goods in which foreigners compete with us, whereas their share in 1884 was about one-fourth of the whole imports of such goods into our Colonies, in 1894 it had become nearly one-third. (The exact figures are 1884 25·71 per cent., 1894 81·88 per cent.) This increase from one-fourth to nearly one-third represents an increase of 20 per cent. in foreign imports during the decade. During the same ten years the value of the total imports of the

Colonies only increased by 1 per cent., so that it is obvious that foreign trade increased at the expense of Imperial trade.

The countries which are most frequently mentioned in the Returns as seriously competing with British goods are the United States, Germany, and in some articles Belgium and Japan. The competition of the United States is of course most serious in those of our Colonies which lie nearest to their shores. There they possess a geographical advantage which nothing can deprive them of, and they make full use of it. But in other Colonies which are as far distant from America or which are even further distant than they are from Great Britain, these Returns show that the United States are competing with us only too successfully in such articles as tools, machinery, agricultural implements, plated ware, and even in some textiles.

The competition of Belgium is only serious in certain articles and in certain Colonies. That of Japan is at present most apparent and most striking in our Eastern possessions. I say at present, because it is obvious that the next century will see Japan a very serious rival to all Western nations in all the markets of the East.

But the name which appears most frequently in the reply of almost every Colonial Governor is Germany. She is our most active and ubiquitous rival in every quarter of the globe, neglecting no method, contrivance, or expedient whereby she may force her way into the market of every one of our Colonies. I shall have something to say about German competition later. For the moment I am only concerned to point out who our chief rivals are.

Next to the knowledge of who our rivals are, the most important thing is to know what are the methods by which they succeed to some extent in ousting us; or looking at the same thing from another side, what are the causes of our failure to hold our own against them. Upon these points the Colonial replies are full of information and instruction. Indeed, it is impossible to speak too highly of the care and pains with which each document has been drawn up by the Colonial authorities. Many of them are models of what such reports should be—notably those from Victoria and South Australia—and they all show the most conscientious desire to state facts fully, fairly, and without prejudice. I need hardly say this adds very greatly to their value.

Before proceeding to state the causes which are assigned for the displacement of British goods, I must make one preliminary observation. Almost all the Colonies agree that a considerable portion of the increase in foreign imports during recent years is

more apparent than real, and is due to the effects of the Merchandise Marks Act. Under that Act, or corresponding laws in the Colonies, all goods entering the Colony must be marked with the country of their origin, so that goods which were formerly imported from England and were thought to be British, are now known to be of foreign manufacture, and are credited to foreign countries in Colonial trade returns.

The Merchandise Marks Act was passed with the idea that it would prevent the sale of inferior foreign goods as British. In some cases it may have succeeded in its object. In far more cases it has had no adverse effect whatever upon the sale of foreign goods, but by revealing their place of manufacture to Colonial buyers it has indirectly had the effect of depriving British middlemen of a portion of their trade, and it has given foreign manufacturers a direct introduction to Colonial markets, which has proved of immense value to them, and of which they have taken full advantage.

I now proceed to the causes of the displacement of British goods.

1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical proximity of certain countries to parts of the Empire gives them a great natural advantage, and enables them in some instances to serve a Colony better than the Mother Country, which lies at a much greater distance. It is for this reason that America has been able to make inroads upon British trade with the West Indies, and that Japan has been able to compete so successfully with us in some of our Eastern Colonies.

2. GREATER CHEAPNESS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

All the reports agree that the chief cause of the influx of foreign goods throughout the Empire is their greater cheapness. It is generally admitted that, with certain notable but not numerous exceptions, British goods are superior in quality and in durability to the foreign goods that compete with them; but foreign manufacturers have the knack of making cheap, showy articles, which suit the popular taste for effect and for frequent change, which is characteristic not only of the Colonies, but of all modern communities. It is pointed out with justice that settlers in new countries are not likely to be people of large means, and they are naturally tempted to supply their wants with inferior articles, if there is a considerable difference of price.

Foreign manufacturers have been more alert than British manufacturers in recognising this fact, and have laid themselves out to supply cheap goods. They often get English patterns and supply them at a lower price. The Germans have been particularly successful in this policy. The Report from Victoria says: "The Germans are constantly bringing forward close imitations of the saleable goods in the market a little lower in quality and in price than the articles copied."

Of course it is not asserted that cheaper articles are always and necessarily inferior articles. Speaking generally, the contention is that foreign manufacturers have been quicker to recognise the need for low-priced goods in comparatively poor markets, and have supplied such goods, while British manufacturers have been too conservative in maintaining high standards of quality with consequent high prices, and have for that reason lost a good deal of trade which they might otherwise have retained. I may take this opportunity of reminding my hearers that one of the most valuable suggestions in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was contained in his request to the Colonial authorities to do their best to send home samples of the various foreign goods which appeared to be successfully competing with British goods. In a very large number of cases this request was complied with, and a great variety of samples were forwarded to London and were subsequently exhibited in the rooms of the London Chamber of Commerce. British manufacturers have therefore been able to see the kinds of goods which are running their own so hard in Colonial markets. The blue-book I am discussing is, as I have stated, a most instructive work, but its best friends would not call it amusing. There is, however, a most entertaining page or two in which British manufacturers express their pained horror of many of the cheap and nasty objects exhibited.

8. WANT OF ADAPTABILITY OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS.

In addition to the question of price there is a general complaint that the home manufacturers do not study the peculiar tastes and wants of Colonial markets as carefully as some foreigners do—particularly the Germans and Americans. The English manufacturer is said to be very conservative. He is accustomed to a large business with large quantities, which do not involve minute attention to details. He relies upon a great reputation, and too

often assumes the attitude of "you may take it or leave it." The Germans, on the other hand, study carefully the tastes of their customers ; they will make any alterations to suit the demand of a market, they will accept small orders, and in a word they offer facilities for business where British manufacturers would perhaps make difficulties.

Many of the Reports mention specific cases where British manufacturers were warned over and over again, that unless they made certain changes they would lose the trade. They did not attend to the warning, and they lost the trade. For instance, it is pointed out how a market may be lost through inattention to such a small detail as packing. British manufacturers insist upon making up screws, tacks, files and small tools in brown paper parcels. American makers of the same goods put them into neat card-board boxes. Through this simple device the Americans are gradually securing the trade in these articles, because the salesman finds that the goods can be kept in stock so much more easily and tidily in the American boxes.

In the same manner the trade in hammers and other small tools in the Colony of Victoria has passed into American hands, because the American manufacturer gives his customers a shape they like, whereas the Englishman insists upon sending out the shape which finds favour in England.

4. SUPERIORITY IN FOREIGN METHODS OF PUSHING TRADE.

Just as the foreign manufacturer is said to pay more attention to the wants and tastes of his customers, so the foreign merchant or trader is said to study more closely than his English rival the best means of exploiting his markets. The Germans send out more travellers—send their travellers further up country—advertise their wares more freely and fully. Their catalogues are far better drawn up and better illustrated. They give more details, and in many cases quote prices laid-down free of all charges in the Colony, in the currency, weights and measures prevailing in the Colony. Then they are said to give their customers longer credit, and to accept smaller orders—and, to put it shortly, they resort to all the active devices which are necessary in order to capture a market. The British often trust to Colonial houses having a representative in London, and so do not employ travellers. They rely upon their reputations instead of advertising. They give short credit, and refuse doubtful accounts, and, generally, they act after the manner of people who are in possession of a market.

5. LOWER FREIGHTS OF FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

In the important question of freights foreigners have many advantages, owing to the heavy subsidies which foreign Governments, and particularly the German Government, give to their lines of steamers. For instance the Nord Deutscher Imperial German line from Bremen to Melbourne receives a subsidy of £200,000 a year. Without a heavy subsidy such a line could not be run at a profit, but thanks to the subsidy its vessels are enabled to carry goods at low freights. It is only fair to say it is open to British firms in some cases to participate in these low freights by shipping their goods by foreign steamers.

I will quote the following interesting comparison of freights for drapery goods from the Report of the Colony of Victoria.

(1) From London to Melbourne by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company (subsidised) 45s. per ton for heavy goods, 65s. per ton for light goods.

(2) From London to Melbourne by the "Orient" Line (subsidised) 40s. per ton for heavy goods, 60s. per ton for light goods.

(3) From London to Melbourne, via Marseilles, by the Messageries Maritimes (French subsidised company), 35s. per ton for all goods.

(4) From Bremen to Melbourne by the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Imperial Service (subsidised) 35s. per ton for all goods.

In all these cases English freights are higher than foreign freights. And in this connection it may also be noted that the German Imperial railways are authorised to make special low rates for all goods sent from inland towns for export over-sea. This is a policy English railways do not cordially adopt. The Returns prove that in many instances high freights act most injuriously upon English imports into the Colonies. In the case of very heavy goods of comparatively low value the freight may become a determining factor in the competition for the trade. It is positively asserted, for instance, that Germany has secured the trade in cement solely through the lowness of her freights.

I will quote now from the "Memorandum" of the officials of the Colonial Office the general conclusions which, in their opinion, are to be drawn from the Returns. They are as follow :—

(1) In the best classes of goods and in the capacity to put the best possible article upon the market which requires it, the British manufacturer is still supreme.

(2) There are certain exceptions to the above rule, chiefly in the case of machinery and tools of certain patterns, and in favour of the United

States. Yet in these particular lines the Canadian manufacturer is often a successful competitor with those of the United States.

(8) A great portion of the Colonial markets are not markets for the best class of goods, and in proportion as cheap and well-finished imitations of such goods can be put upon the market, the trade will drift away to the producer of such articles. This is precisely where the foreign manufacturer is coming in.

(4) There is some danger that when the trade goes to foreign competitors in cheap goods, a certain portion of the better class of trade may also be diverted to them eventually.

I have now sketched—I hope at not too wearisome length—the kind of evidence afforded by the Colonial Reports as to the extent of foreign competition in the markets of the Empire, and some of the chief and most striking causes of its success.

The general impression left upon one's mind is, that Great Britain is face to face with two particularly formidable competitors, the United States of America and Germany.

The United States are strong in their geographical position, in the immensity of their almost boundless natural resources, in the industry and extraordinary ingenuity of their population recruited from the working classes of every country in the old world. They are bringing to bear upon foreign trade, and more especially upon the export trade, all the energy, the push, the versatility, and the accommodativeness which distinguish them as a people. We have in them rivals whose energies have up to now been absorbed in opening up their own enormous territory. In future we must look for a considerable portion of those energies overflowing into the competition of the world's trade. I think most thoughtful people regard the United States of America as our most serious industrial rival of the future.

Germany is our most active competitor for the present. Her name appears most frequently in every Colonial return. We meet her everywhere. However keenly we feel the pressure of her rivalry, it is impossible to withhold from her our admiration for the thoroughness with which she has prepared herself for her industrial career, and the boldness and persistence with which she is assaulting every market in the world. She neglects nothing to ensure success.

At home she carefully educates and trains her working population. She provides for them an education which excites the admiration and almost the dismay of foreign observers. She protects her manufacturers in their own market so that they may be

able to submit to sacrifices in foreign markets. She subsidises lines of steamers to carry German exports cheaply, and authorises her State railways to make special rates for the over-sea trade. Her whole commercial policy is directed towards the encouragement and extension of foreign trade.

Abroad, German traders lay themselves out to study the wants and fancies and even the weaknesses of their customers. They are, undoubtedly, more energetic, more pushing, more current than the majority of English traders. They attend more carefully to all the thousand minutiae which distinguish modern commerce. In attacking new markets they have of course to offer inducements in order to gain a footing; they have to run risks and to cultivate doubtful and difficult accounts. They have, in fact, to submit to all the sacrifices, and to resort to all the devices of those who have to push their way into a market. Their success has certainly attracted great attention in England. Books such as Mr. Williams's "*Made in Germany*" have been widely read, and have caused a considerable amount of uneasiness and alarm. Lately Mr. Gastrell, our commercial attaché in Berlin, in his work entitled "*Our Trade in the World in Relation to Foreign Competition*," has lent the support of his official experience, and of a vast array of most carefully compiled figures, to what I may perhaps be permitted to call the pessimistic side of the question. He says, for instance, in his chapter upon the "*Trade of Great Britain with her Colonies from 1885 to 1895*": "Of the results of all my investigations into our foreign commerce, I record none with greater regret than these bearing upon our exports to English Colonies," and in another place he says, "In the above-mentioned statistics and analyses of our Colonial trade lie what I think may be considered to be one of the saddest pages of our commercial history in this century."

Now, I have no desire whatever to minimise or to make light of the very serious character of the competition British manufacturers and traders have to face in Colonial markets. Our best chance of successfully meeting such competition lies in the full recognition of the strength of our opponents, and of all the weak points in our own armour. I believe that all the public attention which has of late been directed to foreign competition, and even all the genuine alarm which has been excited, are entirely salutary, and must have the effect of arousing us from the apathy into which we may have fallen, and exciting us to fresh vigour and enterprise. It is generally admitted that we have been caught napping. Well! there is nothing which so effectually awakens a man from slumber as a good fright. It

would, therefore, be most unwise on the part of any of us to depreciate the importance of all the evidence which is contained in the Colonial reports, and which crowds in from other—though, perhaps, less authoritative—sources. The more alarming the evidence is, the more likely it is to rouse us. The lesson British manufacturers and traders have to learn, and the lesson which I am convinced they are learning, is that the *methods of monopoly are not the methods of competition*.

But, whilst fully admitting the force of these views, I feel that, in a Society such as the Royal Colonial Institute, it is our duty to get at the whole truth, and not to confine ourselves merely to what may be called the didactic aspects of the case. I should like, therefore, with your permission, to put now a few brighter touches into the picture, and to point out some circumstances which may, I think, induce us to take a less gloomy view of the future than is taken by many writers and by many public men.

In the first place, the Reports from the Colonies contain abundant evidence that where British manufacturers have resolutely endeavoured to meet the wants and tastes of their Colonial customers; wherever, in fact, they have encountered the Germans and Americans with their own weapons, they have been able, not only successfully to meet competition, but—what is far more difficult—to regain branches of trade they had practically lost. It is by these means—to mention only one or two cases out of many—that they have regained the trade in plated goods in Victoria and South Africa, and in certain descriptions of apparel in the Straits Settlements. This, of course, is full of promise for the future.

Our confidence in that future is further strengthened by the knowledge that our traders and manufacturers are carefully studying the methods of their most successful opponents. The spread of technical education in the United Kingdom, though it still falls lamentably short of what it might and must be, is one of the most striking educational facts of our time. Then, too, all the methods for cheapening production, for cheapening transport, for economising useless expenditure, for improving distribution, are receiving close attention. Even the last year or two have seen a great change in the facilities which British traders offer to their customers.

It must not be forgotten that a considerable part of the success of the Germans, both in Colonial markets and in every other market in the world, is due to the long start they secured along one particular line. They were the first people to grasp fully the truth

that the modern world, with its multitudinous wants and tastes, cares more for variety and frequent change than for durability. I do not know whether it was the metaphysical caste of the German mind which enabled them to be the first to realise a fact that belongs rather to psychology than to economics. At all events they have turned it to excellent practical use, for once convinced that it is appearance and finish, accompanied by a price which seems cheap, that attract buyers, they became the apostles of cheap make-believe, and laid themselves out to produce articles which please the eye and serve their purpose for a limited time. This undoubtedly has given them a great advantage, but the whole world has now learnt this particular secret, and there is no reason why British manufacturers should not, in the future, successfully produce cheap articles of inferior quality, and so regain in all markets of the world much of the ground they have lost.

Another most interesting and hopeful fact which is brought to light by the Colonial Reports is this: that the Colonies themselves are beginning to enter into the competition for the world's trade. Instead of the Mother Country supplying the whole of the Empire with manufactured goods, one part of the Empire is beginning to supply another; so that where in some cases there may be a loss of trade to Great Britain, there is no loss of trade to the Empire. One can go even further, and say that parts of the Empire are succeeding in driving foreign countries out of the field in some articles. Thus the Dominion of Canada is depriving the United States of certain portions of the trade of Newfoundland, and is successfully competing with them in South Africa for the supply of machinery and agricultural implements. Australia every year sends more food-stuffs and agricultural produce to India and Ceylon, and at no distant date we may look forward to her supplying the Eastern possessions of the Empire with commodities which they now buy from the foreigner. The natural resources of the Colonies are beginning to contribute to the defence of the trade of the Empire exactly in the same manner as we all desire that their financial resources should contribute to its naval and military defence.

These are a few general considerations. Turning now to the period to which Mr. Chamberlain's despatch applied, namely, the ten years between 1884 and 1894, I wish to point out that the latter part of the decade was peculiarly unfavourable to British trade for various special reasons. The years 1891 to 1894 were years of financial and commercial collapse in Australia, of great and increasing depression in the West Indies, and of violent

punctuations of exchange in India. The total imports of each of these three groups of markets, as well as their imports from the Mother Country, fell off enormously. They were years of comparative poverty and straitened means, in which people restricted their purchases, and in which, as many of the Colonial Returns point out, buyers would naturally tend to purchase in an unusually large proportion the cheaper qualities, which are largely of foreign make. The demand for expensive articles is obviously relatively smaller in bad times than in good times, so that the evil days in Australia and in other Colonies between 1891 and 1894 were really peculiarly unfavourable to the sale of many classes of British goods, and peculiarly favourable to the sale of foreign goods.

Then I must call attention to a most important fact, which I have not seen referred to in connection with this discussion, and which I shall therefore like to bring most prominently before you to-night, and that is that the years 1891 to 1894 were years in which the great Colonies contracted very few loans in London for purposes of public works.

The relation of loans to our export trade is a most interesting question, and one which it would amply repay anyone to investigate. Great Britain conducts two huge businesses in the world. She is a gigantic money-lender and a gigantic trader. Like many smaller money-lenders, she generally induces her customers to take their loans partly in cash and partly in goods. For instance, it is obvious that if a Colony borrows in England for public works, a large portion of the proceeds of the loan goes from England to the Colony in the form of, say railway material, rolling-stock, telegraph appliances, etc., so that the loan will of itself have stimulated the trades engaged in the production of such material. Whenever the foreign and Colonial loan business is brisk, I think it will be found that our exports begin to increase in volume. Indeed, I am prepared to hazard the guess that our years of large exports always follow or accompany years of large loans.

During the years 1891 to 1894 Australia was too much embarrassed financially to undertake public works. My point, therefore, is, that if during those years she and others of our Colonies had borrowed as largely as usual from the Mother Country for what are called reproductive purposes, we should have seen an immense increase in our exports, and the gains of foreigners in Colonial markets, which stand out so clearly in the Colonial returns, would have appeared, and would, indeed, have been relatively, far less serious and important than they now seem to be.

I think there are signs of an approaching change. When the revival of confidence in Australia, in South Africa, and in other Colonies is complete, they will, no doubt, resume upon a large scale those measures for the continuous opening up and development of their territories, which have been temporarily interrupted, and we shall, I trust, see a return of the more prosperous days of our trade with those great and important members of the Imperial body.

I have now endeavoured to place before you a few of the reasons which in my opinion justify us in taking a hopeful view of the future of the trade of Great Britain with the rest of the Empire.

At this point I am prepared to admit that when everything has been done which can be done by the trading classes to repair the errors of the past, when we have copied and if possible improved upon the methods of our rivals, when we have developed education, extended our system of technical instruction, when we have more effectively equipped in every way both ourselves and our workmen, we shall still remain face to face with a rivalry and competition which will become more powerful and more dangerous every year. The circumstances of the world are so altered that the commercial classes will require, if they are to maintain our Imperial predominance in the trade of the world, all the assistance which can be given to them by public bodies such as this great Institute, and by the organised forces of the Government.

There are gentlemen here to-night who know far better than I in how many ways the Royal Colonial Institute has helped and can help the cause of Imperial trade. If I might venture to point out one subject in which it appears to me we might influence public opinion, it is upon the important question of railway and shipping freights, which crops up so often in the Colonial Reports. The policy of railway companies and shipping companies is not a matter of private interest only, it is a matter of public concern. We have seen that in Germany traders are immensely assisted for all over-sea trade by the influence Government is able to bring to bear upon the shipping companies they subsidise and upon the administration of the State railways. I am aware that Sir Thomas Sutherland, in his annual address to the shareholders of the P. & O. Company, addressed himself seriously to the task of rebutting the accusation that English companies do not deal fairly with British trade. My own knowledge of the subject is too limited to permit me to offer an opinion upon the success of his defence, but it appears to me, as

it probably will have appeared to most people, that the question of freights and rates figures far too prominently in the Colonial Reports for there not to be underlying it a serious disability to Imperial trade.

I pass now to the consideration of what is to be expected from the Government. Mr. Chamberlain in his admirable speech at Liverpool in January, said half-humorously that Her Majesty's Government, to whatever party it belongs, exists for the furtherance of trade. Such a remark, even when made only half in earnest, would have been quite impossible a dozen years ago. It is the extraordinary development in the trade policy, and in the efforts after Colonial expansion of foreign Powers, which has brought about so complete a change in the amount of time and attention which British Ministers are compelled to devote to questions of trade. The Colonial expansion of France and the Colonial ambitions of Germany are two of the most striking phenomena of our time. The trade rivalry which the British Empire has to face in the markets of the world is no fiercer than the political rivalry she must look forward to facing in the future. One may say that in many cases the struggle before us is not only for the trade of certain markets, but for the possession of the markets themselves. I can best illustrate the attitude of the French Government by quoting a passage from the very striking speech delivered by the President of the Republic in October last, at the banquet given to him in Paris, upon his return from Russia, by the Committee of Trade and Industry. In the course of that speech he said :—

The era now opening, which will last much beyond the present century, seems fated definitively to determine the destinies of the nations of old Europe and their respective places in the world. The resources of countries still closed to European contact are being revealed to us by explorers and missions sent forth by Governments or by commercial and financial bodies. Every day sees projects in those regions of arsenals, ports, canals, railways—State, municipal, and individual enterprises. It is for you to obtain for our country as large a share as possible in the execution of these projects, which demand the co-operation of European industry. Do not lose an instant in undertaking the conquest of new markets, and establishing abroad numerous factories which will radiate prosperity for our country. Promote the emigration of capital, which, vivifying wherever it goes, will come back to the Mother Country augmenting its wealth and doubling its powers of consumption for the prosperity of all. Hasten to those scarcely known and still unexploited regions, or you will be outstripped by foreign competitors, and see your country excluded from the share to which its unquestioned

commercial probity entitles it. It is rendering good service to the country to make known in distant lands the civilisation and genius of our laborious race.

The State is conscious of its obligations and duties, but it is Utopian to fancy that its action can supersede private initiative. The solicitude of the Republic extends to all its children, especially to those who go far afield. Wherever there is a Frenchman there is France.

The same determination to secure a share in all markets, and to support and extend the interests of her traders in all parts of the world animates the German Government. The Emperor's recent speeches are too fresh in the memory of everyone to need quoting. There is, however, a short passage in a speech delivered by Herr von Bülow, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, which is worth reading here. He said:—

We are of opinion that it is not advisable to exclude Germany at the outset, in countries with a future before them, from engaging in competition with other nations. The days when the German abandoned to one of his neighbours the earth, to another the sea, and when he reserved for himself the heavens above—the throne of pure doctrinaire theory—those days are for ever past.

I quote these passages to show that Colonial expansion and trade extension are the absorbing preoccupation of our neighbours and rivals. Mr. Chamberlain, in the speech to which I have already referred, called attention to the very striking fact that in the last twelve years the German Empire has, by annexation, increased six-fold, and the empire of France with her Colonial possessions has increased four-fold. We no longer possess the monopoly of Empire building any more than we possess the monopoly of foreign trade. Our political position in the world is exactly similar to our commercial position. The two situations are, to my mind, most closely parallel. In each case we have lost a monopoly, but retain a predominant position. In each case the retention of that predominant position is absolutely vital to the future of the British Empire.

So far as the maintenance of our predominance in trade is concerned, we traders are told that we must shake off our apathy, that we must abandon old prejudices in favour of antiquated methods, that we must adopt a new and more enterprising policy all along the line, that markets which were, perhaps, won in the past without much cost, can only be retained by great sacrifices—that, in fact, we must realise once for all that times have changed, and the methods of monopoly are not the methods of competition. I

think we are fairly entitled to retort upon the politicians, to whatever party they belong, that if they are to retain for us our Imperial predominance, they also must throw off all apathy, must abandon old prejudices in favour of antiquated policies, must realise that an Empire, which came into existence at no great cost, can only be retained by great sacrifices—must learn, in fact, that times have changed for them, too, and that in Empire-making as in trade the methods of monopoly are not the methods of competition.

I am sanguine enough to believe that both these lessons are being learnt, and that we are at this moment witnessing all through our wide Empire a great revival of industrial enterprise and a great awakening of Imperial spirit.

There is nothing like a sense of rivalry, of competition, of common danger to make a people close its ranks. It is just the sense of increasing struggle in the world, of a future in which we shall have to put forth all our energies in order to hold our own, which is making and will make all the members of our scattered world-state rally together.

There have lately been two conspicuous signs of the times with regard to our Imperial relations. One, of course, was the Jubilee demonstration of last year. I will not comment upon that unique event. It is still so present to the minds of each one of us that no word of mine is needed to revive its memories or to emphasise its significance. It awoke the world to the fact of the Imperial unity and the Imperial strength of the British people. The other was the epoch-making offer of Canada to give to the produce and manufacture of the Mother Country special preferential treatment. We all, no doubt, remember the terms of that offer—that it was made unconditionally—without the demand for any *quid pro quo* and without any desire on the part of Canada to disturb the present fiscal system of Great Britain. It came as a free gift, because, in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, “Canada owes a debt of gratitude to Great Britain.” We have none of us forgotten why that offer of Canada could not be immediately accepted; that there stood in the way two treaties with foreign Powers—one with Germany and one with Belgium—by which we had pledged ourselves in other and different days that our Colonies should never treat the produce of foreign countries in a more unfavourable manner than they treated the produce of their own Mother Country. It was just at this point that matters stood in June last year, when the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies met Mr. Chamberlain in conference. The first subject considered during those most

important discussions between the accredited representatives of the Empire was the question of "commercial relations"; and as a result the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

That the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies unanimously and earnestly recommend the denunciation, at the earliest convenient time, of any treaties which now hamper the commercial relations between Great Britain and her Colonies.

No doubt most powerfully influenced by this resolution, and anxious to give to the Colonies some striking and conspicuous proof of their willingness to take up and carry to a successful conclusion the solution of the first real problem which has arisen from the clashing of old treaty engagements with new Imperial aspirations, the Government at the end of July notified to Germany and to Belgium their wish to terminate the commercial treaties which bind Great Britain to those two states. From and after July 30th 1898 these two treaties, which alone are a bar to the establishment of preferential tariff relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies will have ceased to exist, and so far as treaty obligations are concerned the way will be clear for any new policy which the future may have in store. Foreshadowing some such policy the Premiers unanimously passed a second resolution :—

That in the hope of improving the trade-relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies the Premiers present undertake to confer with their colleagues with a view to seeing whether such a result can be properly secured by a preference given by the Colonies to the products of the United Kingdom.

The whole question of the preferential treatment of the produce and manufactures of the Mother Country by all her Colonies has therefore been definitely raised, and is at this moment being seriously discussed throughout the Empire. What the issue of the consideration of this great question in the various Colonies will be it is impossible to say, nor do I propose to discuss it in this paper in any of its aspects. All that I wish to emphasise to-night is that a new state of affairs in the world about us has created for the British Empire an entirely new situation with the need of a new Imperial policy. In recognition of these facts the way has been cleared by the Imperial Government of old treaty obligations, which presented obstacles to any new commercial policy. The task which now awaits our statesmen both at home and in the Colonies is so to readjust our commercial relations as will conduce best to the material interests of each, and at the same time will bind all

together in a closer bond of Imperial union. Such a task I am sure may be left with confidence to time and the political gifts of our race. We have both at home and in the Colonies men who are amply endowed to contribute their share to this great and beneficent work.

One word of warning I must utter to those of us who live at home. In the settlement which we all desire to bring about, all the giving cannot be on the side of the Colonies. If sacrifices are asked of them, sacrifices will be expected of Great Britain too. There are those who think that Great Britain can offer no special commercial privileges to her Colonies, because, by the adoption of the policy of Free Trade, she has already given to the whole world everything she has to give. I will not at the very end of this paper enter upon a discussion of the various forms in which special advantages might be conceded to the Colonies without the abandonment of our general policy of open ports. I feel convinced that before the question is finally settled the people of the United Kingdom will have to sacrifice the academic integrity of many principles, and to throw overboard many prejudices which have hitherto guided, perhaps too strictly, our national career.

Meanwhile, let me point out, in conclusion, that without any change of policy or departure from adopted principle there is one most precious contribution we can make to the common Imperial stock, without danger to the Mother Country, and with the greatest possible advantage to the rest of the Empire. Great Britain possesses a gigantic asset in her unrivalled credit. Can she not in return for concessions from the Colonies give to them far more fully and freely than she has hitherto done some share in the extraordinary advantage which this credit gives her in the modern world? I am not now referring to gifts such as Mr. Chamberlain has announced the Government are about to make to the West Indies. Few of us in this room will quarrel with that gift, showing as it does so strikingly the changed policy of the Mother Country towards her Colonies. My point is quite a different one. At the very last meeting of the Colonial Premiers, they passed a resolution expressing the conviction "that the time had arrived when all restrictions which prevent the investment of trust funds in Colonial stock should be removed"—in other words, that the time had arrived when the *quality* of their credit, so to speak, should be made Imperial instead of local. It is, I believe, in the power of the Mother Country, with suitable precautions, to confer upon the credit of the great self-governing Colonies this Imperial quality.

It would be an inestimable advantage to the Colonies themselves, because it would provoke and stimulate that free and untrammelled emigration of capital, which they need as much as the emigration of men, for the development of their great territories. It would encourage them to undertake the interrupted course of their great public works. I have pointed out in an earlier part of this paper the stimulating effect of loans for productive purposes upon our export trade. It is in this direction that we must look for the revival of that great trade with our Colonies, which pursued almost unbrokenly its upward movement from 1857 to 1890, and which only declined when parts of the Empire fell financially upon evil days.

In the words of the President of the French Republic, our best policy lies in "promoting the emigration of capital, which vivifying wherever it goes, will come back to the Mother Country, augmenting its wealth, and doubling its power of consumption for the prosperity of all."

DISCUSSION.

Sir WALTER SENDALL, K.C.M.G. (Governor of British Guiana): It is only upon rare occasions that those, who, like myself, are serving in distant parts of the Empire, are privileged to attend these meetings, which form now so useful and important a feature in the work of the Royal Colonial Institute, but I think that even those who have the opportunity of attending regularly at these meetings and discussions can seldom have listened to a Paper more replete with facts or better calculated to lead to a study of and throw a light upon the important subject with which it treats, than the Paper which has just been read. In seeking permission to offer a few remarks on this occasion, my desire is to express my general concurrence in the line of argument adopted by the Lecturer and in the conclusions which he has adduced with respect to the causes or some of the causes which at the present time are injuriously affecting the stability and to some extent preventing the extension of the foreign trade of Great Britain. The island of Cyprus, from the Government of which I have just retired, labours under many disadvantages, and although I hope it has before it a long and prosperous future under British rule, it is at present a country which is of but little account in the commercial world, but even from Cyprus lessons may, I think, be learnt which it would behove English manufacturers and their supporters to take heed of with reference to the extension of trade with foreign countries. In the

course of the inquiries which were undertaken in Cyprus for the purpose of replying to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, there was, I think, no fact that was made clearer than this—that in a community in which the purchasing power of the masses is comparatively small, which is the case with the great majority of the Colonies and dependencies of the Empire, the people will give their custom to and supply their wants from those countries in which cheapness, rather than quality, is the prevailing characteristic of the goods produced and exported. In many of the articles imported into Cyprus, for example, earthenware and chinaware, cutlery and hardware, and unwrought leather, all of which are imported in (comparatively speaking) considerable quantities, it was found that while the superiority of the English articles was freely admitted, the preference was given by the purchaser and consumer to inferior goods imported from countries where they were produced more cheaply. It was also stated that facilities for credit are more readily obtained from foreign merchants than from English merchants, and regret is expressed that English houses do not make attempts to induce orders by disseminating information, and offering encouragement whether in the shape of advertisements in the local press, or by sending commercial travellers over to represent them. From these and similar causes the foreign trade of Cyprus, the import trade, is being diverted from England into other hands. These, I think, are facts which are deserving of the attention of British manufacturers and exporters, and they serve to illustrate the truth which has been expressed with much epigrammatic force by the Lecturer—that the methods of monopoly cannot be pressed into the service of competition. With these few observations I beg to express my personal thanks to the Lecturer for the very useful and comprehensive paper which he has read.

Mr. A. F. BATEMAN, C.M.G.: As a permanent official of the Board of Trade, in the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department, it would be quite improper for me to follow the reader of the paper into the somewhat controversial, though very interesting questions which he has raised. I can, however, without being indiscreet, thank him heartily for the way in which he has brought before us the most interesting contents of a very voluminous blue-book of over 600 pages. As regards the facts, statements, and figures in his paper, I am in substantial agreement. I will only make one or two criticisms. The first is as regards the Merchandise Marks Act. It is not for me to defend or to criticise that Act, but it is hardly right to say of it, that by this Act the country of

origin has to be stated on the goods imported into this country. That is not quite so. Goods may be imported with no mark upon them—without any mark of origin whatever. It is only when they have upon them English words, or the name of an English town—purporting to represent that they have been manufactured in the United Kingdom—that the law steps in and says that these goods shall be marked “Made in Germany,” or Belgium, or anywhere else. You will perceive the distinction, because it is going much further to say you must in every case, whether the goods are marked or not, say where they are made. It has been maintained that it would be better to have simply said “Made abroad,” but that is a controversial point. The second point is as regards the statement that Colonial trade has, as a rule, been steadier than foreign trade; that is, that the exports to our Colonies have shown less fluctuations from year to year. This is not quite accurate. I have here a return which goes over sixty-one years of our exports of “British goods to foreign countries, and British possessions.” I find that from 1886 to 1845, 80 per cent. of the exports went to our Colonies, and in the latest year the proportion had grown to 88 per cent. If you will look at each year, you will find that there is occasionally a decrease or an increase of more than 10 per cent., and that the total exports to foreign countries show very similar fluctuations. The Colonies, as we know, are in every portion of the globe, and would not be affected—all of them—by climatic influences the same year, nor would they all be affected by the great European war which in the seventies entirely disturbed the statistical comparison of our exports. Neither are they affected by such things as the McKinley Act, which, as regards the United States of America, had some influence on the comparison for one or two years. For these reasons we should expect the Colonies to show a rather more even trade, and they would, no doubt, but for India, which has a large proportion of our exports, and which may very often show considerable increases and decreases. Of course, if you take groups of Colonies you would find great fluctuations. For instance, in Australia, there were great fluctuations some years ago, but adding up the whole you will find that the figures are very fairly even, though there are fluctuations from time to time. It is curious as regards the imports from the Colonies how very little they have varied in comparison with foreign imports in the last forty-five years. They represented in 1854, 22 per cent. of our total imports, and in 1897 they represented 21 per cent. I quite agree in some of Mr. Birchenough’s criticisms about keeping the trade of this country. We must remember that our old and

largest manufacturers and merchants have got great businesses, and they go on with those businesses ; they do not care to turn to more uncertain markets where they will not be sure of getting their money, but as regards the newer countries of the world, we have a great many small and enterprising merchants and manufacturers who are glad to try for new business. It is for them that what Mr. Chamberlain has done, and what is being done in other directions, will be useful. For, besides the Colonial Office Circular, the Foreign Office has now for some years obtained from our consuls specimens of competing goods, which are sent home and circulated among Chambers of Commerce, so that our manufacturers and workmen may see what is being done in competition with them. A Committee has lately been appointed by Mr. Ritchie, and is now sitting at the Board of Trade taking evidence as to the best way of obtaining information in this respect, as to the competition of foreign countries in neutral markets, especially including our Colonies. Without entering into other commercial questions, I will conclude by thanking Mr. Birch-enough for his excellent paper.

The Hon. T. K. MURRAY, C.M.G., M.L.A. (Late Colonial Secretary, Natal) : I thank the Council of the Institute most heartily for the opportunity of meeting my fellow countrymen in the Home Land. The gentleman who wrote the paper spoke as one who resided in England. If you look at the map upon the wall you will see upon the same colours in very small letters, just above Cape Colony, the word " Natal." I have often wondered why people in this country should imagine Natal was a town in the Cape Colony, but now I begin to understand it. We are a separate Colony of our own ; we have our own Government, and have our own work to perform, and we mean to perform it. I fully endorse what Sir Walter Sendall has said with regard to the paper. It is a most excellent paper. There may be slight inaccuracies which have been noticed, but on the whole the paper from my point of view is a remarkably good one, and correctly reflects the position. In our little Colony, which owns one of the harbours that is a highway into the interior of Africa, we are trying to do our best towards forming the Empire. I myself was born in the Colony, and have lived there all my life, and I trust that what little good I have been able to do has been towards widening and benefiting the vast Empire to which we all belong. There is one subject that has not been spoken on. It is one to which I, and I am sure many others in the Colony, attach much importance, and that is the question of these unfortunate strikes in England. I

can assure you that these strikes are doing much to injure the trade of England. We, in the Colonies, have sometimes to act quickly, and there are times when we cannot afford to wait for materials, but must get them immediately. I will give you an instance. We required two large and powerful dredgers to perform work that was necessary and urgent. We received tenders from various firms—some from this country and some from the Continent; the prices were very much the same. We, as Colonists and Englishmen, naturally wished to give these contracts to English manufacturers, but no English manufacturer will enter into a contract with us without a Strike Clause being inserted, whereas the Continental traders enter into contracts to deliver at a definite time and without the Strike Clause. It was all-important that we should get these dredgers quickly, and we gave serious consideration to the risk of a strike in England, and having these goods delayed for goodness knows how long. Therefore, these strikes, whoever is responsible for them, are a very serious thing and injure the trade of England. We can only hope that matters will be so settled that, in future, there will be no difficulty whatever with us in ordering our goods from this country and from the market to which we would naturally look. The question of labour is probably at the bottom of the question of manufacture, and I fear that England will have very serious competitors in the near future. There are the vast Chinese Empire, the Indian Empire, and Japan, with their millions of people, all becoming educated, and learning day by day to work and to compete with us for our trade, and I say they are very serious factors in the question of the supply of the world's goods. I only hope the British people will be able to hold their own in the future as in the past. It is no use, as has been clearly stated, for us to rely upon what we have done in the past. We have to see that we keep what we've got, and if we are not careful, and if we do not do our best to maintain our trade and the superiority of our trade, I fear that a good deal of it will leave us. Although I speak as one from afar, my interests are as much England's interests as yours, and I want to see this country continue to hold the proud position it has long held. I may mention one particular class of goods which we, in the Colonies, always used to get from Great Britain—I mean jute goods. An immense number of bags, &c., are used in South Africa, and we used to get them cheaper from Dundee. Now the whole of that trade has gone to India, which supplies the articles ever so much cheaper. I may say, in conclusion, that my

visit is only a short one, but I shall return to my native land, glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you this evening.

Mr. S. VAUGHAN MORGAN : I agree with the reader of the paper that the Merchandise Marks Act has had the effect of lessening the returns of the English middleman. It has also lessened the returns of the English shipowner. It has, however, at the same time given the honest English manufacturer the credit of his name instead of its being taken by other people. Mr. Chamberlain's samples—which I took occasion myself to examine—were, as the lecturer has explained, for the most part a very low class of goods, such as are seldom sold in this country. We, I believe, could produce these goods if we gave our attention to it. Some little time ago I was in the Canadian Dominion, and I found there was a great difficulty in English manufacturers selling the better quality of goods, the reason being that the duties were *ad valorem*, and became so heavy on first-class articles that the Canadian could not afford to buy them. As to machinery, particularly agricultural machinery, I would observe that the American possesses certain natural advantages over us. The American makes this machinery to suit his own country, and the bulk of our Colonies have a character much more approaching that of the United States than that of this highly civilised and cultivated country ; consequently, their goods fit our Colonies exactly. Here we have to produce those goods specially. We could produce them, and we could sell them in fair competition with America. Without going into the rights or wrongs of the strike, I would observe that heretofore in this country the manufacturers have not used machinery to the same extent that they have in the United States. In the course of the recent controversy, a very interesting letter appeared in the *Times* from an expert authority stating that in the United States, while wages were one-third greater than in this country, the men produced more work, and in fact produced more cheaply than here in consequence of their mechanical inventions and appliances, and putting them to the utmost use. This writer stated as an absolute fact, speaking of locomotives, that the quantity of manual labour required was in the ratio of fourteen in the United States to thirty-five in the best factories in England, showing that though our labour costs less it is in reality dearer than in the United States. I know the factory in the United States to which he alluded ; they have every mechanical appliance, and old appliances are discarded. I am afraid we do not do these things quite so courageously here. This leads me to make a suggestion with regard to the publication called

the *Labour Gazette*. It gives certain dry facts as to strikes having occurred, and mentions that the question in dispute was whether the men should have sevenpence, say, instead of sixpence an hour, but no information is given as to what is going on in the world outside us. They do not pick out any facts from foreign journals. If they would show us what foreign manufacturers are doing, quoting, for example, though in a summarised form, such a letter as that I have just mentioned, I believe they would make some of our people "sit up." I may mention an instance where we unwisely parted with a large business. During the prosperous times of 1873 the demand for iron joists and girders increased very much indeed. A great deal of building was going on. Our makers said, "That is my article, you may take it or leave it." The Belgians began to give attention to the matter; they adapted their mills to producing more varied sizes, and the result was that in a little time they practically had a monopoly of the trade. If you were to go to the great iron importers, you would find thousands of tons which ought to be produced in this country; in fact so bad is the case that one of our largest iron producers, wishing to extend his shedding, had to give the contract to Belgians for putting in this part of the ironwork. Much of this iron for the Belgian girders was bought in pig here and taken over and rolled there. This state of things is changing somewhat now, inasmuch as steel is being used instead of iron, and as we are giving more attention to the matter, we are recovering somewhat. But we ought never to have lost that trade. Then, again, as regards agricultural machinery, such as ploughs, I would observe that people here are accustomed to see fine cart-horses at the ploughs, but you don't see them elsewhere, and a little time ago I noticed that the Indian Government offered prizes for designs for ploughs, which were to be of such a weight that they could be drawn by "starved" oxen, the explanation being that during the dry seasons they had to live on very little, and they are starved; whereas, the Englishman thinks that because he has cart-horses, every other people must. Again, we ought to adopt an idea common in Belgium and Germany, and establish at once, on a perfect scale, commercial sample rooms, whence should be sent, by our consuls abroad and a Government agent in the Colonies, specimens of any article coming from a foreign country, and which is in general demand. In Philadelphia, too, they have such an establishment on a large scale. The English manufacturer is too much given to stop at home. He speaks his own language only, and he goes to a merchant or middleman and says, "You are going on a

tour. I am producing these candles very cheaply: you can have them at so and so." The middleman takes the samples, but he has samples also of foreign candles, and personally he has no preference, so that he sells those most easily quitted. Now if the English maker would learn a language or two and the decimal system, he would go and sell his candles or starve, and he certainly would not starve. Once you get him out of his own country he loses that want of adaptability. Then we have difficulties with our ship-owners, who will actually send over vessels to Antwerp, Hamburg, &c. and take freight from those countries by way of England to our Colonies, at a less price than from Home producers. If the Chambers of Commerce were to go into that matter they might, I think, by publicity and pressure, effect some modification. The same observation applies to the railways. Large factories which formerly existed in the Midlands have been driven to the coast in consequence of the freights. I say the railway companies, in their own interest, ought to go carefully into calculations with the manufacturer, and try to hold him. The observation made in the paper, that the Continental manufacturer very often gets a footing in our markets by producing a cheap and showy article, is quite true, and directly he gets a look in, he tries to sell something better, and succeeds. We have the great advantage if our travellers only went to these markets—viz., that the people have sympathy with and faith in the British articles. On the subject of loans, I should agree with the lecturer, with the qualification that they should be employed with moderation. I do not regard France as in the question at all. She is not able to compete because of her high protective duties and enormous taxation, and practically she does not compete. The preferential tariff that Canada has given us should be very valuable as the thin end of the wedge in other Colonies. It means, as regards many staple articles, the difference between a profit and a loss. I notice that Canada has a 15 cents per pound duty on trade catalogues. If, for example, an enterprising manufacturer produces a handsome trade catalogue, the Post Office of Canada says to the receiver: "This weighs 8 pounds, and at 15 cents a pound, costs you 45 cents duty." This, I think, is in restraint of trade by keeping the Canadians in ignorance of what the Britisher can do. Generally, I would say on this paper that what we want is more education as to modern languages, science, and technique; that the masters should be more in touch with their men; that the manufacturers should do their own selling, and not act so much through middlemen, and that they should use machinery to its utmost capacity.

Mr. J. H. GEDDES (New South Wales): I am glad to have the opportunity of adding my tribute to what has been said in praise of Mr. Birchenough's thoughtful paper. I also sympathise with the gentleman from Natal, who found it necessary to point out there was such a place. We also have a claim to sympathy, more especially in New South Wales, which is sometimes called "Botany Bay," and is also frequently confused with energetic Victoria, and really many might think we had no separate existence at all. It has even happened that letters have been addressed to "New South Wales, Australia, adjacent to the Island of Tasmania." It is impossible, I am afraid, that the important questions before us can be discussed or seriously considered within the limited ten minutes at our disposal; indeed, in order to consider what influence the future competition of the world will have upon British trade, we should have to traverse the reasons why Great Britain has gained the enormous trade she possesses at the present time. In 1882 and 1883, Australia had no trade to speak of directly with the Continent, but at the present time nearly one-third of her wool goes directly to the Continent, not necessarily in their heavily subsidised Continental steamers. And it is satisfactory to learn that, although the export trade of Australia to Germany has greatly increased, the trade from Germany to Australia has increased comparatively little, the foreign trade generally bearing the same ratio—there is a great deal of sentiment associated with the saying that trade follows the flag. Without doubting our loyalty, it is unnecessary to say that we simply buy in the cheapest market, without, I regret to say, any sentiment being associated with the operation. I think some trade discrimination should be shown towards British Colonies. Canada will be good enough to allow British goods into Canada on reciprocal terms; great stress has been laid on the fact, but practically Canada calls out to the whole of the world, "We will welcome your goods, providing you will make reciprocal terms with us." The only hope I see of concentrating trade and keeping a monopoly of these great Colonial markets is to establish Imperial Tariff Federation, from which might emanate an imperial food supply scheme. It must exercise the minds of the military authorities as to what is to become of Great Britain from a food supply point of view in the event of a general war. That is a question which is worthy of serious consideration, as I think we shall find. If such a scheme is adopted, then India, Australasia, and the other great Colonies, with a little encouragement, might supply the whole of the requirements of Great Britain, and we might be led to assume our natural posi-

tion of forwarding our raw materials to this country, and receiving manufactured goods in exchange. Mr. Birchenough's paper has glanced at many important questions, notably "Investment of Trust Funds in Colonial Securities," and many others having sufficient importance to constitute a separate paper, but limited time prevents my dwelling upon such important themes.

Mr. N. DARNELL DAVIS, C.M.G. (British Guiana): I come from British Guiana, which is sometimes confused with Guinea. It is the only Colony which has the distinction of being mentioned by Shakespeare, Raleigh, and other spirits foregathered with Shakespeare at the "Mermaid," and in consequence of that, no doubt, Shakespeare got to know of our Colony, which he describes as "a region full of gold and bounty." We have the gold, the Germans have the bounty. Mr. Birchenough says that the British manufacturers often trust to Colonial houses having representatives in London, and so don't employ travellers as the American and other countries do. As Controller of Customs in British Guiana, I can state from my own knowledge that this is absolutely true. I think British merchants, in fact Britons generally, have not realised the conditions of trade which have been brought about by the employment of steamers in the carrying trade, instead of sailing vessels. In the old days, when sailing vessels did the trade, there were a few large houses in our Colony, who alone were importers; but nowadays, the dealers have become importers themselves, and when travellers come there they are able to get in touch with those who used to get their goods from the big houses. In that way a considerable amount of trade has been diverted from the old houses. It is no use for manufacturers here to go merely to those agencies in England of the big Colonial houses; if they wish to increase their trade they must send out travellers. Mr. Birchenough says that the British merchant gives short credit and refuses doubtful accounts. Now, the merchants in our Colony, as in other Colonies, are just as keen business men as those in England. They are just as ready to do sound business as people in England are, and what they won't touch is not worth having. If you sent out travellers to do business with our Colony, and they did business with a person who was avoided by our local people, the result would probably be that you would not get paid. If the doubtful man paid anybody, probably he would take the money for your goods to pay somebody else that he owed. Mr. Birchenough says that the British merchants rely upon their reputation instead of advertising. I don't think that is quite correct, for in these days of cheap postal rates

everybody is flooded with advertising matter. As to this question of cheap goods, it is not that the goods are cheap and nasty. I take it that the Germans have not so much taken away the trade from English merchants, as that they have created a trade. They have recognised that, nowadays, it is from the millions and not from the thousands you are to make large profits. It is not that the Germans and Americans make only cheap goods, for they can make very good goods indeed. Do not let us deceive ourselves; English manufacturers do not always make only good articles. As to the question of recovering predominance, I think we do not recognise the changing conditions. I am of the seventh generation of Colonists, my people have been for more than 200 years in the Colonies. I can remember as a boy hearing my elders speak as though nothing good could come out of America. Nowadays it is not merely the Americans that send goods to the West Indies and the Colonies generally, but British Colonies like Canada send them there. The Colonies themselves are, in fact, competing with the Mother Country. The whole world is competing with England, not merely in China and Africa, but, thanks for your "settled policy," they come and compete in England. I rather wonder Mr. Chamberlain's inquiry has not been taken up by the Board of Trade, and inquiry made as to how foreigners are eating into the Home trade. As to this question of the transit trade, which is so important, you will find that as soon as the foreign countries see it is to their interest to start lines of steamers, they will do so; they will send their goods direct, and save some of the charges. You have to face the competition, not merely of the foreigners and of the Colonies, but of your own capitalists, who are investing in foreign countries, and developing industries which compete with you here.

Mr. A. R. COLQUHOUN: I value this opportunity very greatly indeed of thanking the reader of the paper for what I think we must all feel to be a most valuable contribution to a subject of which we all have heard so much. There are several points in the paper which deserve to attract a large share of attention from the country. Mr. Birchenough demonstrated most completely, I believe, that the methods of what he calls monopoly are not the methods of competition. He has shown in vivid language how we have entered upon an era of fierce competition, and he has told us what I, with many others, have felt to be the case for many years, that we shall have to radically alter our ways if we are going to hold our own in the world. Mr. Birchenough has alluded to the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain last month, when he told this

country that Governments exist in the interests of trade. I cannot quote any utterance of a Cabinet Minister to this effect in former years, but from an experience of my own many years ago—when I executed a campaign all through the country, interviewing some of our Chambers of Commerce, and others—I believe the country was then much more in earnest about the whole of this question of foreign trade and as to the duties of Government, than it is now. He says we have recently been caught napping industrially and commercially, and I think the sense of the country is that politically also we have recently been caught napping. Some twelve years ago the country took a distinct and lively interest in all these questions of foreign trade and the pushing of our interests abroad, and they recognised to a certain extent that we have to safeguard that trade by an increase of our sea-power. That came after a long period of apathy, as I can well recollect, but after a couple of years' agitation the country relapsed into a worse state of apathy than before, from which we are only just recovering. I hope with the author of the paper that the country is really awakening to a sense of the importance of the whole of this question, how vital it is to our existence, how it affects every man, woman and child. But I think it right to say that we must not be too sanguine about this interest being sustained. We must not be too sanguine especially as to these interests being safeguarded, unless the country really rouses itself and exerts strenuous and continued effort to see that a policy of that sort is carried out firmly and consistently. To show you I have reason on my side, I would remind you that a dozen years ago, an effort was made to have our naval wants attended to. Something was done in that direction, then the country relapsed, and nothing more was accomplished until quite recently, when a number of patriotic men banded themselves together, and by persistent pegging away induced the country and the Government to do something for naval defence. What has been accomplished for the navy, I hope may now be done for the army. What we want all round is a complete change, a re-start, to acknowledge we have been ignorant and apathetic, and in the future we must throw ourselves into the struggle in a very different spirit from the era of monopoly. We are entering on a period of intense struggle and competition, and we shall have to put our shoulders to the wheel, industrially, commercially, politically.

Mr. R. S. ASHTON: As in some animals their sting is in the tail, so I think towards the end of Mr. Birchenough's paper there is something hurtful. With regard to changing our "methods of

operation," by which I believe he hints at some system of preferential duties, I beg leave to say that I am most determinedly opposed to any such policy; moreover, I think we are altogether shut out from entertaining any such proposal on account of the position we have taken up, for example, with regard to China. We have declared that we will insist upon free and open ports, and the moral sanction for that position is that we have been and intend to be true to the system of Free Trade. Mr. Birchenough has rather frightened some of us with regard to this bogie of foreign competition. I wish he had given some figures in support of his contention. The figures for 1895 of German imports into Australasia, Canada, and the Cape do not bear out his contention. We are not being ousted by Germany. West Australia, Tasmania, and Natal show no imports at all from Germany. I believe one of the last utterances officially on the subject of trade was by Mr. Ritchie, who gave the country to understand we have no need for fear. To illustrate how these alarmist reports are spread I might call your attention to a report recently issued by our Commercial Attaché at Berlin, on the development of German trade. The *Economist* lately took this document to pieces and showed that Hamburg and Bremen, and other ports, have been added to the Customs Union since 1888: a fact the writer of the report did not appear to be aware of, and that the increase of trade, instead of being some 60 per cent. as stated, is really only about 9 per cent. In conclusion, I would remind you what the Premier of New South Wales said concerning the tariff proposals by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Reid said, "I believe the policy would be in some respects disastrous to the British Empire. I believe that the fact that Great Britain and her Colonies make no distinction between the products of foreign countries is one of the greatest guarantees of the safety and peace of the Empire." I believe that if you begin with this preferential nonsense, you will excite the feelings of foreign nations, who already view with jealousy and dismay the fact that we have got the best part of the world, and the only reason they submit to this monopoly is that we open our ports to the trade of all countries.

The CHAIRMAN (RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.): We have had an interesting and somewhat diversified discussion, which has afforded an opportunity to gentlemen from various parts of the Empire to state their views on these important questions. It is rather surprising to be told that one of the best means of restoring our trade would be to produce inferior articles, but I think that has been a little bit explained away as meaning that we should try to

compete with every class of articles produced by other countries. Mr. Colquhoun is under the impression that we are naturally a very apathetic race as regards the interests of the Empire, but no one will deny that at the present moment politicians are tumbling over each other in their anxiety to show they are all for commerce. In fact, there is no one nowadays who addresses his fellow countrymen who is not ready to profess the most valiant things for the sake of keeping our commerce flourishing. I hope with Mr. Colquhoun that this is not a transient phase of public feeling, and that we do really feel that unless our Government is very keen in protecting the interests of trade, and seeing that as few countries as possible are shut out from our trade, it will be bad for the country. I feel rather confident, at any rate for the immediate present and for some years to come, that our trading interests and commercial feelings are so powerful that they will compel any Government which might be in power to look closely after their interests. It is satisfactory to learn that the Russian Government have informed Lord Salisbury by letter that any port which they might feel it necessary to acquire an interest in in China for the purposes of their trade would be thrown open equally to British trade. And we know also that our rivals—the Germans—are so much impressed with the success of open ports that they have decided that theirs also shall be an open port, after the example of British ports. So that we may feel fairly sure, though it is not always quite safe to believe that promises given by another country are intended to last for all time, that at present the trend is to protect British trade as much as it is possible to do. I do not think we can expect politicians to say much more than what one or two public men have said lately. It is not merely members of the Government who are determined to protect British trade in every possible way, but those who are responsible for the Opposition are taking the same view. So that I do not think we need be unduly dismal as to the future. After all the Government cannot be the pioneer of trade; it may lend its support to traders, but the pioneers of trade and the men who make trade successful are the traders themselves. That has been the history of the success of British trade—the individual energy, and skill and courage of the trader, and I see no reason to suppose that there will be any lack of those qualities in the trader of the future. I beg in your name to tender our hearty thanks to Mr. Birchenough for his able paper.

MR. BIRCHENOUGH: I thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which my paper has been received. It has been a great

privilege to be present and hear the voices of so many gentlemen who are serving their country and the Empire with distinction. At this late hour I will not attempt to offer anything in the nature of a reply, but in regard to the observations of Mr. Geddes, I may just say that I have frequently noticed a certain soreness on the part of gentlemen coming from New South Wales with regard to the great attention that the offer of Canada has attracted in this country. I feel the greatest sympathy with them, because New South Wales has always been the good son of the Empire. It is a little irritating, perhaps, that the prodigal son should be received with so much fervour, but I would remind Mr. Geddes that even in Heaven there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over the ninety and nine that need no repentance. New South Wales is in line with the Mother Country, and we are deeply grateful that she should be so, but Canada is the first to break the ranks of the recalcitrant members of our Imperial family, and that is the real reason her action has attracted so much more attention than it would perhaps otherwise have attracted. I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to the Earl of Jersey for presiding.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Thirtieth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 15, 1898.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President, presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

SIR JOHN W. AKERMAN, K.C.M.G., MR. R. S. ASHTON, SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., MESSRS. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, F. R. BRADFORD, A. M. BROWN, M.D., ALLAN CAMPBELL, E. J. CHALLINOR, A. CLAYDEN, F. H. DANGAR, FRED DUTTON, STANLEY EDWARDS, C. J. EGAN, M.D., W. GRAIN, MAJ.-GEN. SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MESSRS. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, T. J. HANLEY, J. F. HOGAN, M.P., COLONEL E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B., A.D.C., MESSRS. H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., S. KENNEDY, M. LICHTENSTEIN, CLAUDE H. LONG, NEVILLE LUBBOCK, T. MACKENZIE, LT.-COL. R. L. MATTHEWS, MR. JAMES MORTON, GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. H. M. PAUL, W. S. PAUL, SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. E. A. PETHERICK, G. B. RENNIE, CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, CAPT. W. R. RUSSELL, SIR SAUL SAMUEL, BART., K.C.M.G., C.B., MR. GEORGE SLADE, SIR CECIL CLEMENT SMITH, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. W. STANFORD, F. W. STONE, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G., MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G., (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman nominated Mr. F. H. Dangar (on behalf of the Council) and Mr. George Slade (on behalf of the Fellows) as Scrutineers to take the ballot for the Council under Rule 62; and announced that the ballot would remain open for half an hour.

The CHAIRMAN : I ought to mention that since the papers for the ballot were distributed we have unfortunately lost by death Lord Carlingford, who, as the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, was one of the original Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and who never ceased to take an active interest in its welfare. Lord Carlingford was not one of the Vice-Presidents whose term of office would expire this year, and as the lamentable event occurred very recently, the Council would suggest that, in accordance with precedent, the office should remain vacant for the present, any nomination they may make being, of course, subject to confirmation.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report of the Council, which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

THE Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Thirtieth Annual Report.

During the past year 102 Resident, and 887 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, or a total of 489, as compared with 100 Resident and 255 Non-Resident, or a total of 355, during the preceding year. On December 31, 1897, the list included 1,400 Resident, 2,721 Non-Resident, and 12 Honorary Fellows, or 4,188 in all, the highest number on record, of whom 974 have compounded for the Annual Subscription, and qualified as Life Fellows.

The following table shows the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the foundation of the Institute in 1868 :—

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversation Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869 . . .	174	1,224	14	5
" 1870 . . .	275	549	10	8
" 1871 . . .	210	503	16	4
" 1872 . . .	271	478	10	4
" 1873 . . .	349	1,022	9	1
" 1874 . . .	420	906	12	11
" 1875 . . .	551	1,038	15	8
" 1876 . . .	627	1,132	3	3
" 1877 . . .	717	1,222	18	3
" 1878 . . .	796	1,330	13	11
" 1879 . . .	981	1,752	18	2
" 1880 . . .	1,131	2,141	8	10
" 1881 . . .	1,376	2,459	15	6
" 1882 . . .	1,613	3,236	8	3
" 1883 . . .	1,959	3,647	10	0
" 1884 . . .	2,306	4,539	0	10
" 1885 . . .	2,587	5,220	19	0
" 1886 . . .	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886 . . .	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887 . . .	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888 . . .	3,221	6,406	11	5
" 1889 . . .	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890 . . .	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891 . . .	3,782	7,362	2	10
" 1892 . . .	3,775	6,966	12	4
" 1893 . . .	3,749	6,458	18	6
" 1894 . . .	3,757	6,691	19	0
" 1895 . . .	3,767	6,854	2	11
" 1896 . . .	3,929	7,315	5	9
" 1897 . . .	4,133	7,588	15	7

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts shows that the receipts during 1897 exceeded those of any previous year. The loan of £35,020, which was raised in 1886 for the acquirement of the freehold of the Institute, stood at £19,863 11s. 3d. on December 31, and notice has been given that a sum of £1,636 2s. 4d. in excess of the stipulated amount will be paid off during the current year. The rate of interest payable on the balance of the loan has been still further reduced to 8½ per cent. from January 1, 1898.

The obituary of the past year comprises the names of 78 Fellows, including two Councillors, viz. Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., and Mr. W. J. Anderson:—

John W. Alexander, A.R.I.B.A. (Cape Colony), W. J. Anderson (Councillor), Capt. R. L. Appleyard, Sidney E. Ashbee (Transvaal), Richard H. Baillie, Barnett I. Barnato, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Robert Batten (Jamaica), William H. Bawden (Cape Colony), George Beveridge (Cape Colony), Purnanand M. Bhatt (India), George Buckley (New Zealand), Robert G. Butchart, Hector Cameron, Q.C., M.P. (Canada), John Clark (New South Wales), Sir William J. Clarke, Bart. (Victoria), William H. Craven (Cape Colony), Major Edward Daubeney, Robert D. Davies (Niger Coast Protectorate), William Dean (Victoria), J. A. D. Des Vages, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), E. J. Dillon (Victoria), Frederick A. Du Cros, John E. Dyer, M.D. (Cape Colony), Edward M. G. Eddy (New South Wales), Dr. Arthur E. Edwards, jr. (Antigua), Gowen E. Evans (Victoria), John Evans (Lagos), George J. Findlay, Anthony Forster (late of South Australia), Lawrence Foskey (Gold Coast Colony), David S. Galbraith (late of Victoria), Sir Wm. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G. (late Governor of the Gold Coast Colony), Thomas Hamilton (late of Queensland), Lt.-General Sir Henry M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., M.P., John Hunt, William J. Hurst (Western Australia), Arthur C. Hutchings, M.D. (New South Wales), Lt.-General Sir William F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., Alfred Jones (British North Borneo), Timothy Lark (late of New South Wales), Edward Latchford, Andrew Lyell (Victoria), Sir William E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Gold Coast Colony), Samuel Melvill (Cape Colony), Rev. J. Grant Mills, M.A., C. F. Monier-Williams (Trinidad), Capt. Abdy L. Morant (Sierra Leone), Rt. Hon. Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart., Q.C., M.P., George G. Nicol, John L. Nicoll (British Central Africa), Harry North (late of Cape Colony), Henry A. O'Brien (Straits Settlements), Capt. James H. Part (Gold Coast Colony), Morris Pollok, jr. (Natal), Hamilton Reilly (Transvaal), Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Councillor), D. J. Rousseau (Cape Colony), James W. H. Russell (Lieut. Army Staff Corps), John Russell (Victoria), Charles E. Schaumann (Mashonaland), William Scott (Mauritius), Edmund Sharp (late of Hong Kong), Frederick Stow (Orange Free State), George Sturridge (Jamaica), Capt. H. C. Syers (Straits Settlements), Professor Henry Tanner, Norman M. Taylor (India), Sir John B. Thurston, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Fiji), James T. Turnbull (South Australia), Walter Turnbull (New Zealand), William J. Vause (Natal), John Walker (New South Wales), Rev. Wm. B. Wallace (Cape Colony), John B. Watt (late of New South Wales), Percy Whitehead (Natal), James Williams, Sir William C. Windeyer (New South Wales), Edmund Mackenzie Young.

Vacancies on the Council, occasioned by the deaths of Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., and Mr. W. J. Anderson, and the resignation of Mr. R. J. Jeffray, have been filled up under the

provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Allan Campbell. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election :—President : H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c. Vice-Presidents : H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., The Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., The Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., The Earl of Dunraven, K.P., The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. Councillors : Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Messrs. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., W. Maynard Farmer, and William Keswick.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms on March 31, when the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity ; and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided, proposed the toast of " Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute " in an important speech, in which he reviewed the Colonial policy of this country, and concluded with the following eloquent words : " Let it be our endeavour, let it be our task, to keep alive the torch of Imperial patriotism, to keep warm the affection and confidence of our kinsmen across the seas, that so in every vicissitude of fortune the British Empire may present an unbroken front to all her foes, and may carry on even to distant ages the glorious traditions of the British flag."

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 18, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and upwards of 8,000 persons were present on the occasion.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report :—

Ordinary Meetings :

" Studies in Australia in 1896." The Hon. T. A. Brassey.

" The Dairy Industry in the Colonies." Samuel Lowe.

" Western Canada—Before and Since Confederation."

The Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal), High Commissioner for Canada.

" The Colony of Lagos." Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G.

" The Financial Relations of the Empire. Can they be Improved ? " Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.

" The Railway System of South Africa." The Hon. Sir

David Tennant, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope.

"Australian Natural History Gleanings." William Saville-Kent, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

"Gold Mining in Ontario and British Columbia." Edgar P. Rathbone, M. Inst. M.M., A.M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Afternoon Meetings :

"Cyprus and its Possibilities." Charles Christian.

"The Gold Coast Colony." T. H. Hatton Richards.

"British Borneo." E. P. Gueritz.

"A Gold Standard for the Empire." Lesley C. Probyn.

The growing interest in the Library and the appreciation of its usefulness are evinced by the long list of donors which is appended. The additions during the year numbered 1,161 volumes, 2,050 pamphlets and parts, 36,776 newspapers, 32 maps, and 19 miscellaneous gifts. These include the most important Colonial publications issued during the year, as well as a large number of works dealing with the early history of the British Colonies, many of which are out of print and difficult to acquire. The Council have again to acknowledge the liberality of the various Colonial Governments, in not only regularly supplying their current Parliamentary publications, but also in completing as far as possible the collection already in the Library, and also of the leading Societies and Publishers both at Home and in the Colonies, Authors, Fellows of the Institute and others, who have assisted by donations in making the Library one of special utility to those in search of information regarding the history, government, trade and resources of the British Empire. The Library has been consulted not only by Fellows but by the public generally, whilst its value and completeness have been repeatedly acknowledged by leading writers upon Colonial subjects. The collection of Home and Colonial newspapers and periodicals has been considerably increased in order that the leading publications from each Colony may be available for reference purposes. On December 31, 1897, the Library contained 32,989 volumes and pamphlets, and 330 files of newspapers.

It is now widely recognised that the organisation of the Royal Colonial Institute affords unusual facilities for obtaining and imparting to inquirers trustworthy and disinterested information on all subjects relating to the Colonies and India, and this important branch of work continues to show a highly satisfactory expansion.

The Council are deeply impressed with the fact that it is incumbent on the greatest and most successful colonising nation in

the world to impart to the rising generation a full and accurate knowledge of geography, more especially as regards the British possessions, and have made frequent and urgent representations to that effect to the educational authorities of this country. As a further result of the memorial on the subject of reforms in examinations, which was issued by the Geographical Association with the sanction and approval of the Council of this Institute, the Victoria University, Manchester, has taken the important step of making geography a University subject by giving it a place in the preliminary examination, and it is understood that an effort will ere long be made to introduce geography into some of the higher examinations.

The enthusiasm with which the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen was celebrated throughout her Dominions has given a fresh impetus to the great cause of Imperial unity, and proclaimed to the world at large that the kindred millions who own allegiance to our Sovereign are firmly knit together by sentiments of personal loyalty and patriotic feeling for mutual succour and support. A loyal address of congratulation under the Common Seal of the Institute was presented to the Queen on the completion of the sixtieth year of her illustrious reign, in addition to which an address was signed by Fellows resident in the Transvaal, and both received gracious acknowledgment. The Colonial Premiers, the Officers commanding detachments of Colonial troops, distinguished representatives of our Indian Empire, and other guests of the nation who, by a happy inspiration, were specially invited to visit the Mother Country in honour of the occasion, were entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, which was attended by 520 persons, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., presiding over one of the most brilliant and representative gatherings that has ever been held under the auspices of the Institute.

A Conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies was held in London during the visit of the Premiers in June and July last, when questions of the highest national importance came under discussion, such as the future political and commercial relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, organisation for mutual defence, improved postal and telegraphic communications within the Empire, the safety of ships at sea, the investment of trust funds in Colonial stocks, &c.; and it is satisfactory to note that the desirability of holding similar conferences from time to time has been officially affirmed. The action of the Dominion of Canada in lowering her

duties in the interests of other parts of the Empire will, it is hoped, pave the way for a general revision of our fiscal relations. It is important to record that formal notice has been given that certain treaties with foreign powers which debar the establishment of preferential tariff relations between Great Britain and her Colonies will be terminated from and after July 30, 1898.

The Council strongly share and heartily sympathise with the desire that is so widely felt for increased postal facilities. Although it was made to appear at the recent Conference that Imperial penny postage was at that time impracticable on financial grounds, the representatives of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal declared themselves in favour of such a step, and expressed their belief that the Legislatures of those Colonies would be prepared to give effect thereto.

The mass of information received from Colonial Governments in response to Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch of November 28, 1895 (which was published in the *JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE*, and referred to in the two last Annual Reports of the Council), is of extreme value in throwing light on the extent to which foreign imports are displacing British goods in Colonial markets, and the causes of such displacement. Although British manufacturers are still supreme as regards the best classes of goods, there is obviously room for improvement in several particulars, in order to meet local requirements, and in view of the active foreign competition that everywhere prevails.

The proposal recently made by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope to follow the example of the Australasian Colonies, by contributing towards the maintenance of the Naval Defence Forces of the Empire, affords a fresh proof of the spirit of Imperial patriotism that happily prevails.

The proceedings at the Federal Conventions held at Adelaide and Sydney, when the Australian Commonwealth Bill came under discussion, have been noted with much interest by the Council, who trust that a Constitution acceptable to the whole of the Colonies will at no distant date be adopted.

The West India Royal Commissioners have, after a full and searching investigation, reported that a very serious state of affairs is rapidly approaching in the West Indian Colonies, whose resources mainly depend upon the maintenance of the sugar industry, which, under present conditions, is in danger of extinction. The Council earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government will act promptly in taking steps to avert the grave crisis with which not

only this important group of Colonies, but Mauritius and other sugar-producing dependencies of the Empire are threatened by the operation of the foreign bounty system, the abolition of which the Commissioners unanimously agreed was an object at which Her Majesty's Government should aim.

The opening of railway communication with Bulawayo during the past year must be recorded as an event of the first importance, which will exercise a powerful influence, not only in the development of Rhodesia, but in the maintenance and advancement of every interest that tends to promote the peaceful progress of South Africa.

The Council deplore the loss of life that has recently occurred in India from famine, notwithstanding the energetic action of the Government in establishing relief works on an extensive scale, and the generous contributions received from the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in aid of the sufferers. The Council are glad to know that the famine is now practically at an end, but deeply regret that the plague which has carried off so many victims has not yet disappeared.

In conclusion the Council have no hesitation in saying that the Institute has attained a position of greater prosperity than at any previous time in its history, and they feel assured that its career of usefulness is capable of still further extension in the discharge of the great national duties prescribed by its Charter.

By Order of the Council,
J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

January 25, 1898.

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January 25, 1898.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	466	19	4	By Subscriptions outstanding £588 12s., estimated at	294	6	0
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage 19,863 11 3	19,863	11	3	" Property of the Institute—			
20,330 10 7	20,330	10	7	Building (cost price)	£20,070	3	10
Balance in favour of Assets	41,393	4	10	Furniture	£2,097	4	7
				Less Depreciation, say 5 %	104	17	3
				Books, &c. valued at	1,992	7	4
					6,300	0	0
				" Cost of Freehold	28,362	11	2
					30,520	0	0
				Balance at Bank	59,176	17	2
				" in hands of Secretary	£2,535	0	9
					11	17	6
					2,546	18	3
					£61,723	15	5

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 1, 1898.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1897, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £588 12s.

January 18, 1898.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } Hon. Auditors.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bank Balance as per last Account.....	£1,289 4 11	
Cash in hands of Secretary.....	10 14 3	
	<hr/>	1,299 19 2
13 Life Subscriptions of £20.....	260 0 0	
43 " " £10.....	430 0 0	
8 " " to complete	84 3 0	
94 Entrance Fees of £3	282 0 0	
312 " " £1. 1s.....	327 12 0	
11 " " to complete	21 9 0	
1,337 Subscriptions of £2	2,674 0 0	
1,667 " £1. 1s.	1,750 7 0	
181 " £1 and under to complete...	168 11 0	
	<hr/>	5,998 2 0
Annual Dinner, received in connection with.....	347 10 0	
Diamond Jubilee Banquet, ditto	968 2 0	
Conversazione, ditto	380 0 0	
Rent for one year to December 25, 1897, less Property Tax	1,160 0 0	
Insurance repaid	7 7 0	
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.....	43 9 10	
Library Catalogue (sale of)	1 11 6	
Journal	378 5 3	

£10,584 6 9

Examined and found correct.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 18, 1898.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1897.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....		1,860	10	8
Proceedings—Printing, &c.		265	8	7
Journal—				
Printing.....	£356 10 7			
Postage	137 10 0			
		494	0	7
Printing, ordinary		70	2	4
Postages, ordinary		211	1	11
Geographical Association (for teaching geography in schools) ...		3	3	0
Advertising Meetings.....		25	19	1
Meetings, Expenses of		180	5	6
Reporting Meetings		28	17	6
Stationery.....		136	7	0
Newspapers		110	2	8
Library—				
Books	£81 11 9			
Binding	47 19 9			
Maps (mounting and revising)	3 13 0			
		133	4	6
Fuel, Light, &c.		134	15	3
Building—Repairs and Furniture.....		348	1	0
Guests' Dinner Fund		40	0	9
Rates and Taxes		330	16	0
Fire Insurance.....		24	19	0
Law Charges		2	2	0
Annual Dinner.....		335	17	0
Diamond Jubilee Banquet.....		855	13	3
Conversazione—				
Refreshments	£264 11 0			
Electric Lighting, &c.	110 3 0			
Floral Decorations	25 0 0			
Music	54 14 0			
Printing	19 14 9			
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	25 14 2			
Attendance, &c.	27 2 1			
		526	19	0
Gratuity		80	0	0
Miscellaneous		79	0	6
Subscriptions paid in error refunded		14	5	0
Cheque outstanding		2	2	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—				
Interest	£772 10 8			
Principal.....	971 3 9			
		1,743	14	5
		8,037	8	6
Balance in hand as per Bank Book.....	£2,535 0 9			
Cash in hands of Secretary	11 17 6			
		2,546	18	3
		£10,584	6	9

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Honorary Treasurer.
 January 1, 1898.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1897.

- Aborigines Protection Society
 Aburrow, Charles (Johannesburg)
 Adams, Rev. Principal Thomas (Quebec)
 Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, Proprietors of
 Affleck & Co., Messrs. T. (Albury, New South Wales)
 African Critic, Proprietors of
 African Review, Proprietors of
 African Times, Proprietors of
 Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of
 Ahmed Dervish Pacha (Cyprus)
 Alberta Tribune (Canada), Proprietors of
 Albury Border Post, Proprietors of
 Alexandria Horticultural Society (Egypt)
 Allen, George
 Allison, Leonard (New Brunswick)
 American Colonization Society (Washington)
 American Geographical Society (New York)
 American Museum of Natural History (New York)
 Anderson, Rev. Duncan (Quebec)
 Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of
 Anthropological Institute
 Anthropological Society of Australasia
 Antigua Observer, Proprietors of
 Antigua Standard, Proprietors of
 Archer, Thomas, C.M.G.
 Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of
 Argus Printing and Publishing Co. (Cape Town)
 Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of
 Assam, Chief Commissioner of
 Association of Mines of the South African Republic (Johannesburg)
 Atkinson, J. M. (Hong Kong)
 Auckland Star, Proprietors of
 Auckland University College
 Audet, F. J. (Ottawa)
 Australasian Associated Chambers of Commerce
 Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of
 Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of
 Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of
 Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of
 Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of
 Australian Mail, Proprietors of
 Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of
 Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of
 Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of
 Australian Trading World, Proprietor of
 Bacon & Co., Messrs. G. W.
 Bahamas, Government of the
 Bailey, F. M. (Queensland)
 Ballarat, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of
 Ballarat Star, Proprietors of
 Balmain Observer (N.S.W.), Proprietors of
 Balme, Messrs. C., & Co.
 Bank of Australasia
 Bankers' Institute of Australasia
 Barbados, Government of
 Barbados General Agricultural Society
 Barbados Globe, Proprietors of
 Barberton Mining and Commercial Chamber (Transvaal)
 Barrow-in-Furness Public Library
 Barter, Charles (Natal)
 Bastian, C. Don (Ceylon)

- Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en wetenschappen, Batavia
 Bayley & Co., Messrs. A. W. (Barberton)
 Baylis, S. M. (Montreal)
 Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Bechuanaland News, Proprietors of
 Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Bedford, Rev. W. K. R.
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 Standard and Diggers' News (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Stanford, Edward
 Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of
 Stark, James (Ontario)
 Steeves, C. A. (New Brunswick)
 Stevens, W. Barclay (Montreal)
 Stevenson, F. J. (Allahabad)
 Stewart, Charles
 Stewart, Dr. James (Lovedale, South Africa)
 Stirling and Glasgow Public Library
 Stock and Station Journal (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of
 Straits Settlements, Government of
 Straits Times, Proprietors of
 Stuart, J. (Rangoon)
 Sugar Journal and Tropical Cultivator (Queensland), Proprietors of

- Surveyor, Proprietors of
Sutton, C. W.
Sydney Chamber of Commerce
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors
of
Sydney Mail, Proprietors of
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors
of
Sydney Stock and Station Journal,
Proprietors of
Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of
Sydney University
Symon, J. H. (South Australia)
Symons, G. J., F.R.S.
Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors
of
Tasmania, Attorney-General
Tasmania, General Manager of Rail-
ways
Tasmania, Government of
Tasmania, Registrar-General
Tasmania, Surveyor-General
Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of
Tate Public Library, Streatham
Tennant, Robert
Têtu, Mgr. Henri (Quebec)
Thacker & Co., Messrs. W.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Messrs. (Cal-
cutta)
Theoret, C. (Montreal)
Thornton, Surgeon-General James H.
Thwaite, B. H.
Tichborne, H.
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of
Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of
Times (Barbados) Proprietors of
Times of Africa, Proprietors of
Times of Natal, Proprietors of
Tinling & Co., Messrs.
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of
Toronto Public Library, Canada
Toronto School of Practical Science
Toronto University (Canada)
Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of
Toynbee, Captain Henry
Transport, Proprietors of
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of
Transvaal, The, Proprietors of
Trimmer, F. Mortimer
Trinidad Agricultural Society
Trinidad Centenary Celebration Com-
mittee
Trinidad Chamber of Commerce
Trinidad, Government of
Trinidad Receiver-General
Trinity University (Toronto)
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Pro-
prietors of
Tucker, Mrs. Elizabeth S. (Canada)
Tyneside Geographical Society
Union Coloniale Française (Paris)
United Service Gazette, Proprietors
of
United Service Institution of N.S.
Wales
United Service Institution of Victoria
United States, Department of State
Universities Mission to Central Africa
Unwin, T. Fisher
Vacher & Sons, Messrs.
Vaughan, J. D. W. (Fiji)
Victoria, Actuary for Friendly So-
cieties
Victoria, Agent-General for
Victoria Colonist (British Columbia),
Proprietors of
Victoria, Department of Agriculture
Victoria, Government of
Victoria, Government Statist
Victoria Institute
Victoria Medical Board
Victoria, Pharmacy Board of
Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.
Victoria, Royal Society of
Victoria Times (British Columbia),
Proprietors of
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
Wagga Wagga Express (New South
Wales), Proprietors of
Waghorn, J. R. (Winnipeg)
Walcott, R. A. (Jamaica)
Walker, Edmund (Ceylon)
Walker, Rev. W. W. (Canada)
War Office
Ward, Lock & Co., Messrs.
Warne & Co., Messrs. F.
Weatherill & Co., Messrs. (Brisbane)
Weddel & Co., Messrs. W.
Weedon T. (Queensland)
Weekly Columbian (British Colum-
bia), Proprietors of
Weekly Official Intelligence, Pro-
prietors of
Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Pro-
prietors of
Weekly Sun (New Brunswick) Pro-
prietors of
Weir, R. S. (Montreal)
Wellington Harbour Board (New
Zealand)
West Australian, Proprietors of
West Australian Review, Proprietors
of
Western Australia, Agent-General for
Western Australia, Conservator of
Forests

Western Australia, Department of Mines	Williams & Norgate, Messrs.
Western Australia, Government of	Willmott, Arthur B. (Toronto)
Western Australia, Postmaster-General	Wilson, Effingham
Western Australia, Registrar-General	Windsor Public Library (Ontario)
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of	Windward Islands, Government of
Western World (Manitoba), Proprietors of	Wintle, Ernest D. (Montreal)
West Indian Home Builder (Barbados), Proprietors of	Witherby & Co., Messrs.
Westralia, Proprietors of	Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines
White & Co., Messrs. F. V.	Woodruff, John (Canada)
White, Colonel W. (Canada)	Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
White, W. H. (Montreal)	Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.
White, W. J. (Montreal)	Young, Brigadier-General G. F., C.B.
Whittington, Miss L. S. (S. Australia)	Young, Rev. Egerton B. (Canada)
	Young, Rev. George (Canada)
	Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
	Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
	Zululand, Resident Commissioner of

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations.....	994	1,609	25,699	31	19
Purchase	167	441	11,077	1	—
Total	1,161	2,050	36,776	32	19

The Council are indebted to The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The Castle Mail Packet Company, and The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Treasurer (Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.): I had begun to hope that, with advantage to yourselves, you had decided to extend the operation of your very sensible rule, under which you take the Report of the Council as read, and to treat the observations of your Hon. Treasurer as having been already made. For, in truth, I can add very little to what has already been said very much better, because more briefly and concisely, in the Report of the Council. I can tell you very little that is new, but, although I have to deal with figures, yet I claim for what I have to say that it is, at all events, true. It is now more than ten years since I first had the honour of congratulating you in this room on the satisfactory condition of the Royal Colonial Institute. Each year

I have had to repeat these congratulations, and year by year I have realised more strongly the difficulty of painting the lily and gilding refined gold. To-day I suppose I must strike once again the familiar key-note, and I think I am perhaps justified in placing it on this occasion somewhat higher in the scale than usual, for 1897, as indeed befits the year of the Diamond Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty, has been in every sense a record year for the Institute. Never, during the thirty years of its existence, has the muster roll of Membership of the Institute stood so high. It numbers to-day 4,133 Fellows, one-fourth of whom—nearly 1,000—have given practical proof of their faith in the soundness not only of their own constitutions but also in that of the Institute by becoming Life Members. You have started this year with a balance in hand of about £1,200. You leave off with a balance in hand of about £2,500. Your receipts for the year have exceeded those of any previous year, and have reached a total of more than £9,000. Your Council has adhered to the wise policy adopted for years past of applying its surplus revenues to the reduction of debt, and will be enabled this year to pay off about £1,635 more of the debt than the stipulated amount. That debt, which only eleven years ago stood at over £35,000, is now under £20,000. We have been fortunate also this year in reducing the rate of interest to 3½ per cent. I have very little to observe as regards the expenditure side of the account. The items are most of them much as in previous years. A considerable expenditure was, of course, incurred over the functions and festivities by which the Institute marked and celebrated the Jubilee, but these were so well organised as to have been almost entirely self-supporting, and the total demand made upon our revenue on that account has been a trifle over £60 only. Your statement of assets and liabilities is, perhaps, after all, the clearest guide to your financial position. I think I may safely say that the liabilities have been very fully estimated, and the assets have certainly not been over valued; nevertheless there is a balance in favour of these assets of over £41,000, against a similar balance last year of about £38,000. These, gentlemen, are the salient features of your accounts. It seems to me that they are signs of healthful activity and growing development. They speak for themselves, and I need not enlarge upon them further. But I think I have said enough to satisfy you that the Royal Colonial Institute was never in a more sound financial condition than that in which it finds itself to-day.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the adoption of the Report of

the Council and Statement of Accounts, said: I am prompted to remark that the period referred to has been particularly notable, as having presented to the world at large a striking object-lesson of the power and solidarity of the British Empire. The Diamond Jubilee celebrations will long be remembered as emblematic of the loyalty and patriotism of a united people whose colonising instincts have broken down oppression and diffused the blessings of liberty and civilisation in every quarter of the globe. As was natural on such an occasion, the Royal Colonial Institute took a prominent part in the general rejoicings, and organised several highly important demonstrations in honour of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's auspicious and beneficent reign. As regards the present position of the Institute, after a healthy life of thirty years' duration, it is fully set forth in the Report before you, which sufficiently proves that it has justified its existence as a self-supporting Society established in the interests of the nation. It cannot be forgotten that in the days of its infancy there was no little scepticism as to its future. Indeed, I remember the late Duke of Manchester expressing to me a fear lest we should become a body of mere dilettantists. Events, however, have proved that the Institute was founded on a sound and durable basis, and has taken deep root as an indispensable institution. We may fairly lay claim to having exercised no inconsiderable influence in moulding public opinion to an adequate realisation of the duties that this country owes to the great British communities beyond the seas, and in cultivating sentiments of mutual sympathy and kinship. You will see that our Membership has reached over 4,100, and that there has been a corresponding growth of income, which exceeded £7,500 last year. Unfortunately we have to deplore the removal by death of a large number of Fellows, many of whom have rendered conspicuous services to their Queen and Country, and helped to build up a world-wide Empire on which the sun never sets. The meetings of the Institute have been unusually well attended; the subjects under discussion have been varied and instructive, and the high standard of the papers has been well maintained. The Library has received additions of great value, and is second to none in its wealth of Colonial literature. The Information Office receives and answers a continually increasing number of inquiries on subjects relating to the Colonies and India, which cover a very wide range. The teaching of geography in schools—especially in relation to the British Empire, which must be of essential service to all young people in after life—receives the encouragement of the Council in every possible way. The Report

alludes to the Conference recently held in London, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Colonial Premiers discussed a variety of matters of mutual concern. It is gratifying to know that a similar exchange of views will take place from time to time as opportunity arises. The efforts that are being made to frame a Federal constitution for the Australian Colonies are regarded with sympathetic interest, and it is hoped the Conference now assembled in Melbourne will consolidate the work of those that preceded it. The desirability of fostering inter-British trade is emphasised in the Report, and the question has come under discussion at several meetings of Fellows. The grave crisis that threatens the sugar-producing Colonies forms the subject of a separate paragraph, and strong hopes are expressed that Her Majesty's Government will take prompt action to avert the serious disabilities under which they labour through the operation of the foreign bounty system. Since the date of the Report, the completion of direct telegraphic communication with the West Indies has been announced, and it is no longer necessary that messages should be sent by way of the United States. The completion of railway communication with Bulawayo cannot fail to be attended with highly beneficial results. It is interesting to remark that simultaneously with the rejoicings that took place in Rhodesia, when the line was officially opened by the High Commissioner, a paper on South African Railways was read before this Institute by the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope. The loss of life that has been occasioned in India by one of the most widespread famines on record, and the serious outbreak of plague which unfortunately still prevails, are deplored by us, in common with the whole nation. At last year's annual meeting reference was made to the serious objections which exist to the payment of double income tax, that is, the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom on income earned and already taxed, as such, in other parts of the British Empire. The subject continues to crop up from time to time, and the Council carefully note the communications they receive, as well as those addressed to the press. It appears to the Council, however, that having set the ball rolling by memorialising the Chancellor of the Exchequer and advocating the alteration of the existing law, their hands require strengthening by a strong body of public opinion, and by the question being taken up in Parliament. They will always be ready at the proper time to lend their support to any movement in the same direction, whenever it can be shown that it is endorsed by public opinion to such an extent as would justify their again approaching Her Majesty's Govern-

ment, for they still believe that the claims put forward in the Memorial are founded on just grounds. I now move the adoption of the Annual Report of the Council, and also of the Statement of Accounts.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. FREDERICK DUTTON: As a Member of the Council more particularly entrusted with the question referred to by the Chairman, namely, the question of Income Tax, I should like to take this opportunity of making one or two short observations in regard to the present position of the matter. The question is one which has attracted a considerable degree of interest, and which, in my judgment, will in the near future attract still more interest. It is only by degrees that people are beginning to find out that the question is being raised in public form. It will be within the recollection of the Fellows that the Institute recently took action in this matter by the presentation of a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That memorial, which was prepared, I may say, with a considerable degree of care by Sir Frederick Young, Sir James Garrick and myself, went into the various Acts relating to the payment of income tax. In this country I would remind you that income tax is chargeable upon all income derived in the several ways defined in the Schedules of the Act from property within the United Kingdom, or businesses carried on in the United Kingdom by all persons, whether they reside here or not. That is a perfectly fair principle. It is also charged upon all incomes received by persons residing in the United Kingdom, from property elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, whether foreign countries or our own Colonies. Anybody who resides here six months, if he derive the whole of his income from a Colony, pays income tax upon that over here. On investigating the Colonial Acts, we find that, with one exception—that of New Zealand, where the accuracy of our interpretation of the Act was, after the presentation of the memorial, questioned by some gentlemen resident in that Colony—the general principle upon which the taxation is based is to tax any income derived from property situated within, or business carried on within, the territorial limits of the Colony imposing the tax; while income received by persons living in a particular Colony, derived from property outside that Colony, is not taxed, it being, in the case of some Colonies, expressly exempted, and in others not within the operative words of their Act. That appeared to us an extremely fair principle. It is not the principle of the Acts here, but it is a principle which we feel we can really urge upon the Government ought to be the prin-

ciple of our Acts, and that, if necessary, there should be an amendment of the law to give effect to it. This being so, what we urge in our memorial is that, although we cannot question the actual right of Parliament to impose any tax, still all taxation should be just and expedient, and ought not to be in such a form as to create any general discontent. We felt that this is a form of taxation which is creating discontent, and will continue to do so. It is not to our minds right that an exactly similar form of tax should be charged on the same property in two different portions of Her Majesty's Empire. That is shortly the ground we take up. The tax is charged on the income in the Colony where it is earned, and if it happens to be received and spent by somebody in this country, the same income is subject to the same form of taxation again. The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows, at all events, that the matter has been carefully gone into by the Treasury, and I would recommend any Fellow of the Institute wishing to see the exact position of the matter to obtain from our Secretary one of the printed forms of our memorial and the reply, because we should be very glad at any time to receive any observation members might be able to make in regard to any of the arguments advanced in reply to our memorial. Shortly, the substance of the reply is, first of all, that the Government do not see any injustice in income being subjected to a tax in the Colony where that income is earned, and again being subjected to a tax in the country where that income is spent. On that point I think we should entertain a different view, but the really substantial matter of the argument from the point of view of the Government is contained in this short portion of the reply, which I will read :—

The system of taxation, both in this country and in the self-governing Colonies, has always been based on the principle of treating each area as distinct and independent for fiscal purposes ; and Parliament has made no concession to the Colonies in such matters which is not equally applicable to foreign countries.

Concessions of this kind have usually been based upon the grant of reciprocal advantages : and it is from this point of view alone that any such measure as that now in question could be justified.

But for this purpose it would be necessary to consider as a whole the fiscal relations and the burdens of the different parts of the Empire.

The point now raised relates only to the income tax ; and the Memorialists suggest that the principle of reciprocal exemption should be introduced in respect of that source of revenue alone.

But my Lords must point out that the concession is practically all on one side.

The amount of income enjoyed in the United Kingdom from property in the Colonies is far larger than the income enjoyed in the Colonies from property in the United Kingdom ; and the loss to the Imperial Exchequer would be much greater than the aggregate gain to the individual taxpayers in this country.

This, they say, is the system of taxation that you must treat the United Kingdom and the Colonies as distinct for this purpose. The argument opens up a very wide and important question as to whether the burdens of Empire in regard to such important matters as the maintenance of the Army and Navy ought to be readjusted in some way ; of course that is a very formidable fence to approach. But what I want to point out is that I think this reply to a large extent fallacious. First of all, I do not think that this Institute takes up the position of, so to speak, advocating a concession from the Imperial Government. We do not advocate the grant by the Home Government of a concession in order that a pecuniary benefit may result to the Colonial Governments. It would be no part of our function to interfere for such a purpose, and we should not be thanked for doing so. What we do urge is, looking at the question solely from the point of view of the Imperial Government, that this is not a question of reciprocal concessions at all. We consider this taxation here is unjust and unfair. Let the Home Government put their income tax legislation upon what we conceive to be the much fairer basis indicated in the Colonial Acts. From the pure point of view of the benefit to the revenue here, although in the first instance by giving up this form of tax a certain loss of revenue would result, yet I believe in the long run we would not lose anything at all ; for the importance of the question lies in this—that if you submit income derived from investments in our own Colonies to what many people believe to be a vexatious form of taxation, the result would be that persons who have money to invest will invest elsewhere. They might have capital withdrawn from the Colonies, or not invested in the Colonies, and which might be invested under other circumstances. All these things tend to retard the development of a Colony, and to restrict the volume of trade which we would like to see flowing between them and the Mother Country. As an insular country we depend entirely on trade ; nearly the whole of our revenue, directly or indirectly, is derived from it ; and anything which stimulates trade will benefit the revenue. Looking at the matter, therefore, from the point of view purely of the Home Government, I think our position can be fully justified. We feel that having memorialised the Government,

we have for the present done all we can reasonably be expected to do. We shall wait and see whether there is such a strong body of public opinion as will justify us in approaching the Government again. It is in the hope of being able to place before the Fellows the exact position of the matter, and to put ourselves perhaps more closely in touch with the public at large, that I have ventured to make these observations again.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the ballot as follows:—

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA,
K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.,
G.C.M.G., M.P.
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.

THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G., K.T.
LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.
GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY,
G.C.B.
SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.
SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.
SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ESQ.
F. H. DANGAR, ESQ.
FREDERICK DUTTON, ESQ.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS,
K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
C. WASHINGTON EVES, ESQ., C.M.G.
W. MAYNARD FARMER, ESQ.
SIR JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN,
K.C.S.I., C.B.
SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.
ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H. HOSKINS,
G.C.B.
HENRY J. JOURDAIN, ESQ., C.M.G.
WILLIAM KESWICK, ESQ.


LORD LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
NEVILLE LUBBOCK, ESQ.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.B.
S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, ESQ.
SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
SIR SAUL SAMUEL, BART., K.C.M.G.,
C.B.
SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.
SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
G.C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: I was glad to hear the remarks which have fallen from Mr. Dutton on the subject of the double income tax. I feel confident the Council will not overlook the matter, and

that at the proper time they will again approach our friends in Parliament with the view to having this put in a more satisfactory position. There is another question to which I should like to allude, and that is the investment of Trust Funds in Colonial securities, which I am glad to see is engaging the attention of Parliament at the present time. There may be difficulties in the way of arranging that Trust Funds may be so invested by reason of the variety of Colonial securities, and on this point I will observe that if in the Australasian group federation were nearer at hand, I believe the difficulties which have hitherto existed with regard to investment of trust funds would be very much diminished, because under a scheme of federation these Colonial securities would be consolidated and put in a shape which would prevent any jealousy from the selection of one class as against another, and it would also put them upon a basis which would pave the way for investment being made in the way desired. There is another point in the report to which I have just alluded, and that is the allusion to Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch. The conclusions mentioned in the report are, I believe, perfectly correct. I should like to call attention to one thing which came out prominently in the investigation of this subject in another place, namely, that whereas the Merchandise Marks Act was prepared with a view of affording some protection to purchasers of British goods for shipment to the Colonies, that measure has in practical operation had an opposite effect from this point of view, that goods made and purchased in Germany and transshipped in Great Britain to the Colonies, are seen by the marking to have been made not in Great Britain but abroad. Thus, a direct trade between the Colonies and the Continent of Europe has been fostered, and that between Great Britain and the Colonies has suffered from this very proviso intended for their protection. I think this point ought to be brought before the attention of those concerned, with the view of getting the Act recast in that particular, so that instead of working against the cementing of the interests of the Mother Country and the Colonies, the Act might be made to work entirely in harmony with them. There is no doubt there are some goods which the Colonies must get outside the Mother Country. For example, America supplies certain agricultural implements, buggies, &c., which cannot be so well made elsewhere, and for them to America the Colonies must go. I would further remark that the Continent is a little ahead of us in what I might call the "gilt" of their manufactures. They get them up in better style, even the cheapest goods; they are better packed, and in con-



sequence they are rather more attractive than ours are. I think these are points which should be commended to the attention of those concerned.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. R. S. ASHTON moved: "That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle) for their services during the past year." It gives me great pleasure to move the resolution. I think the business of this Institute is carried on in the most admirable manner. We cannot get too much information from the different parts of this Empire. We may differ as to the interpretation of that information, but by all means let us have it.

The Chairman seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR: On behalf of Mr. Astle and myself, I beg to thank you most cordially for the resolution. I need not say that, as in former years, we found everything in the most perfect order, and I congratulate the members of the Institute on the progress which has been made during the past twelve months, and which I have no doubt will continue in years to come.

On the motion of Mr. George Slade, which was seconded by the Chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Secretary and other members of the permanent Staff of the Institute for their services. The Secretary responded.

Mr. CLAUDE H. LONG: As an old Member of this Institute, although I do not attend its meetings as often as I could wish, I have had particular pleasure in being present to-day and hearing the admirable Report of the Council. It also gives me great pleasure to move this resolution:—"That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding." I know myself, from experience of other places, how much depends upon the Council for the success of an Institution like this.

Captain W. P. ROCHE seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Council, I beg to thank you most cordially for the compliment you have paid us. The Council feel very grateful that you appreciate their labours, which are unceasing, on behalf of the great interests connected with this Institute. With regard to myself I can only say that I am exceedingly glad to be present at this Annual Meeting, which marks the thirtieth year of our existence. It is, indeed, wonderful to think that so long a period

has elapsed since this Institution was founded, and to think not only of what has been accomplished, but what the Institute is destined to accomplish in the future. In regard to the very able speech of Mr. Dutton, I would like to say that already there is an indication that the Council may be stimulated to take further action in the matter, because there is evidence in more than one instance that members are likely to bring the question before Parliament. Any action of that sort would, of course, give the Council just that fulcrum for again raising the question of this double income tax which they would desire to have. We shall watch, therefore, with keen interest what takes place in Parliament, and what is the state of public opinion in regard to this question.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 8, 1898, when Mr. George Carrington, B.A., F.H.A.S., F.C.S., read a paper on "Our West Indian Colonies."

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident, 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

James Crotty, Leon J. Bernstein, W. J. Berrill, F. Beckett Birt, Captain A. B. Daniell, Colonel George E. Francis, John H. Galbraith, The Most Hon. the Marquis of Graham, Lieut. Wilfrid Henderson, R.N., William McFarlane, Colonel H. H. Settle, R.E., D.S.O., J. P. Tee.

Non-Resident Fellows :

Fred W. Bolton (Queensland), Wm. Lance Conlay (Straits Settlements), W. E. Davis (Victoria), Henry G. Eccles (Ceylon), George W. A. Lynch, M.B. (Fiji), Hon. Thomas K. Murray, C.M.G., M.L.A. (late Colonial Secretary, Natal), T. A. R. Purchas (Canada), Francis M. Rattenbury (British Columbia), William B. Shurmer (Transvaal), Robert T. Turnbull (New Zealand), A. J. Williams (British Central Africa).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. George Carrington to read his Paper on

OUR WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

At the present moment, when the attention of all British people is being drawn by matters of momentous import to our Empire, due to the encroachments of foreign nations on our territory and trade in all parts of the globe—and Her Majesty in her Speech at the opening of Parliament has made special and startling reference to the West

Indies—it is, I hope, not out of place for me at this centre for the expression of Colonial feeling to speak to you to-night on our Colonies in the West Indies as we find them to-day.

They are among the oldest possessions of the British Crown—indeed Barbados disputes with Newfoundland alone the proud title of being the oldest British Colony, having become part of our Empire in 1605. In the Elizabethan era the Caribbean Sea was the cradle of the British navy, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the West Indian islands were considered most valuable prizes, and many bloody fights were fought on sea and land by England's bravest heroes—Blake, Rodney, Hood, Sir John Moore and Sir Ralph Abercromby. The British, the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch spent freely their blood and treasure for the possession of these gems of the Caribbean Sea.

In the negotiations which followed the peace of 1763 British statesmen seriously debated whether they should not give back Canada to France, receiving in exchange the sugar-producing island of Guadeloupe, and yet Guadeloupe falls far short in both size and fertility of such islands as Jamaica or Trinidad or the mainland Colony of British Guiana.

In those days Canada was merely valued for its fur trade, the Cape was a mere geographical expression, and Australia still almost unknown. It was not till well on in this century that the development of these great self-governing territories was to compel a monopoly of the attention of the British public. It is strange how little is known by the general public at home of the resources and the charms of the West Indies, where nature has scattered her treasures with a lavish hand.

The action of extinct volcanoes, the silent toil of myriads of coral insects, have combined to produce reefs and lagoons, savannahs and mountains, clothed with picturesque and tropical vegetation, among which the brilliant hues of croton and hibiscus, of flamboyante, poinsettia and bois immortelle vie with the gaudy colouring of the feathered tribes to produce a series of sunlit pictures undreamt of by stay-at-homes beneath our murky skies.

But while Englishmen, to escape the fogs and snows of home manufacture, will go so far to reach a summer clime, these Colonies so easy of access are neglected, and visitors to the West Indies from America far outnumber those from the Mother Country.

Let us first deal with Barbados as the port of arrival and the centre of the island ship traffic. Little England, as it is called,

unlike most of the other islands, can boast no high mountain ranges or wild tropical scenery.

From the highest point, about 1,200 feet above sea-level, the land falls to the sea in a series of coral terraces or plateaux. The whole island is one vast garden for the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Scattered over the landscape, surrounded by their well-tilled gardens, are the little wooden houses of the labourers, here and there grouped into villages, linked together by an excellent system of well-made roads. The estates are comparatively small, ranging from 1,500 acres with steam mill, vacuum pans, and tall chimneys, to small holdings of fifty acres with stone-built windmill and tiny boiling house. There is probably no place in the world more favourable for the growth of sugar—a fertile soil with natural drainage, rainfall of from 60 to 80 inches, and an abundant supply of steady labour. Save Malta, this is the most thickly peopled island in the world, the population of its 166 square miles amounting to about 186,000, of whom 20,000 are white. Sugar, about 50,000 tons, and its products form practically the whole of the exports. On the prosperity of the sugar industry the welfare, nay, the very existence, of this enormous population entirely depends. No other tropical produce would furnish employment for one fourth, even if the conditions of soil and climate were favourable.

Barbados is the sanatorium of the West Indies, and has earned the enviable reputation of being the healthiest station abroad at which British troops are quartered.

In their industrial conditions Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis very closely resemble Barbados. Like Barbados, they are essentially English. They were settled early in the seventeenth century by Englishmen, and have since remained practically without a break in English hands. They are purely sugar-producing Colonies—thickly, although not so thickly populated, and experience has shown in their case also that sugar is the sole possible staple. Bitter experience has taught proprietors the futility of experimenting in minor industries except in a few specially favoured localities. These four islands differ from the rest of the West Indies in possessing an abundant supply of labour, endowed with an inherited aptitude for the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of sugar.

In contrast with these four essentially English islands, the rest of the British West Indian Colonies stand quite distinct and apart, in their history, their geological characteristics, their productive capacity, even in the language and customs of their inhabitants. Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago were not

originally settled by the English, but wrested from the French as more or less settled Colonies. In these five islands, owing partly to the sparseness of their population, partly to their configuration—the high mountains and deep valleys guaranteeing at once a heavy rainfall and effectual protection against the ravages of the trade winds—the cultivation of sugar has largely given place to the growth of cacao, coffee, spices, and other minor products.

The creole French *patois* is still the language of the peasantry of Dominica, St. Lucia, and Grenada. In nearly all save the four essentially English islands there is land waiting to be taken up. There is room for a far larger population, and there are still tens of thousands of acres of virgin forest ready to be cleared for cultivation and settlement in Dominica and St. Lucia alone.

Time will not allow me to detail the characteristics of each island, but St. Lucia demands a passing word, as the Imperial coaling station for the fleet, and headquarters for the troops in the southern division of the West Indies. For a century and a half the two mighty nations of England and France contended for the possession of this island, with its magnificent harbour of Castries. During this period it was won by British arms and surrendered by British diplomacy no less than seven times. It was from the harbour of Castries that Rodney sailed in pursuit of De Grasse, to win the victory which regained for Great Britain in the hour of her humiliation her prestige among the nations of the world.

Grenada again deserves mention as the one British West Indian island comparatively unsuitable for, and now quite independent of, sugar. Sixty years ago there were 119 sugar estates, but these have entirely disappeared, and all the capital sunk in them has been lost. The soil and climate are admirably suited for the growth of cacao, and the cultivation of this tree has been enormously extended. In this island also Col. Duncan has established what is now the largest and most valuable nutmeg plantation in any part of the New World. It is a special feature of Grenada that the labouring classes own a considerable number of small holdings, the number of persons holding properties of less than 100 acres is 6,648, or 11 per cent. of the total population.

Jamaica—if only on account of its size, its distance from the other Colonies, and its proximity to the United States, stands on a different footing. Its name, derived from Indian words, signifies the land of abundant wood and water. As Columbus told Queen Isabella, it is indeed a crumpled country of diversified beauty, with hill and valley, mountain ridge and sheer precipice, rough fissure

and romantic glen enlivened with cascades, streams and rivers. The chief town, Kingston, is approached by the magnificent land-locked harbour, with the dockyard of Port Royal at its mouth, famous as the rendezvous in times past of pirates and buccaneers, the finest harbour in the West Indies, and in the opinion of Capt. Mahan the key of the Caribbean Sea and also of the canal across the isthmus which must sooner or later wed the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. There is a great variety of climate, the temperature ranging from 80° to 86° in the plains to the cool or sometimes cold climate 45° to 60° of the famous Blue Mountains, culminating in elevations of 5,000 to 7,350 ft.; and it is no exaggeration to say that those who would die in the fogs of London or the snows of New York would obtain a fresh lease of life by spending the winter in the bright life-giving air of Jamaica. The area of the island is 4,000 square miles, or considerably more than half the size of Wales. The population was in 1896 estimated at 694,000, of whom about 15,000 were whites. A large portion of the cultivable land is situate more than 1,000 ft. above the sea. The great variety of soil and altitude in this Colony admits of the cultivation of nearly all tropical and sub-tropical plants. Sugar, coffee, logwood, bananas, oranges, ginger, tobacco, cacao and cocoa-nuts flourish. The sugar cultivation in 1805 amounted to 135,000 tons and 5,000,000 gallons of rum, but to such an extent has this once-flourishing staple been paralysed by the operation of foreign bounties that in 1895-6 the exports had fallen to about 22,000 tons—almost the whole of which goes to the American market. The mountain coffee is much prized, being valued at £5 to £6 per cwt. The fruit trade with the United States is a most important industry, and in 1896 the value of the fruit shipped attained to the sum of £536,000, the sudden growth in the shipment of oranges being almost entirely due to the famous freeze of 1894, which destroyed the orange-trees in Florida. Needless to add, the new industry has been at once attacked by the fiscal legislation of the United States, which has imposed a heavy duty on imported fruit. Attempts have been made to establish a similar trade with England, but so far with unsatisfactory results.

In Jamaica there exists a larger body of peasant proprietors than in any other part of the British West Indies, their number ranging from 90,000 to 100,000; probably one in every ten of the population is possessed of land. Nevertheless, the depression in sugar has told heavily on Jamaica, and any further diminution of the industry, which circulates, even now, more capital than all the other industries together, will entail the severest financial embarrassment.

Lastly, we come to Trinidad and British Guiana ; they have many distinctions in common which separate them from the rest of the British West Indian Colonies. Both are comparatively recent conquests : Trinidad from Spain, British Guiana from the Dutch. Trinidad celebrated her centenary as a British possession last year, while British Guiana will not celebrate hers till 1914.

In both again, since emancipation, the local supply of labour has never been adequate to the demands of the planters, and an extensive system of coolie immigration from India has been developed to meet the deficiency.

There are now scarcely any of the old Dutch proprietors left in British Guiana, but Trinidad's aristocracy is still largely composed of descendants of the old Spanish proprietors, and the French refugees from Hayti.

British Guiana is as large as the United Kingdom, and of it only a narrow fringe on the coast and rivers is cultivated, while in Trinidad two-thirds of the island remain uncultivated.

Again, both British Guiana and Trinidad can boast the most modern methods of sugar manufacture. The planters have had to meet the lack of labour and other disadvantages by introducing the most perfect processes and the most expensive and powerful machinery. British Guiana exports more than 100,000 tons of sugar, valued at over £1,000,000, while Trinidad exports 55,000 tons. In both Colonies the sugar industry is the dominant one. The population of British Guiana is 280,000, of whom 106,000 are East Indian coolies and 142,000 negroes. That of Trinidad is 230,000, of whom 83,000 are coolies. Most of these coolies in both Colonies can claim their return passage to India, and in the event of the collapse of the sugar industry this charge would fall on the Government. Finally, Trinidad and British Guiana are the only two West Indian Colonies with important mineral resources. British Guiana may yet realise the dreams of Eldorado which sent Raleigh up the waters of the Orinoco. The gold exports already amount to about half a million sterling, while Government royalty on the exports from the valuable pitch lake in Trinidad suffices to pay the interest on the island debt. Trinidad, moreover, has a very large cacao industry, and an important *entrepôt* trade with the republics of the Spanish Main.

One striking feature, and unique perhaps to the West Indies and Mauritius, is that practically the whole of the population has been artificially imported, the number of the aboriginal Buck Indians still surviving being small, while the whole of the negro

population is descended from ancestors brought from distant lands entirely against their will, and the 200,000 East Indian coolies were prevailed on to immigrate by the inducements of Government agents. Thus it is impossible for Britain to escape from the responsibility for the welfare of the labouring population in the future.

But why is it that these Colonies, favoured by geographical position, by climate, by extraordinary fertility of soil, are now in the throes of a most cruel depression, from which they can only pass to ruin, unless the conditions under which they labour are completely changed?

Why is it that during the last half-century we have been constantly face to face with a series of West Indian crises? The answer is to be found in the constant injustice that has been meted out to her West Indian Colonies by the Mother Country. "It is not we West Indians," as a speaker at a large meeting in Barbados, a few weeks since, bitterly exclaimed, "who have brought about these crises." "It is not the West Indians," as Mr. Chamberlain said in his recent speech at Liverpool. "The Colonists," as he said "appeal to the Mother Country for relief from an exceptional state of things which is not due to any fault of their own, and which can only be prevented by the action of the Mother Country." Or as Mr. Ritchie put it in even stronger terms, "the only thing which is going to ruin the West Indian Colonies is their connection with England."

The "perish West Indies" school has dictated the policy of England towards her West Indian Colonies for fifty years and more. To go back to 1834, when the slaves were most justly emancipated, the value of the estates and slaves was put down by the Government Commissioners at £129,000,000. Great Britain published to the world her magnanimity in paying sixteen and a half millions as her share of the depreciation caused by that Act, leaving the West Indies to lose the balance of the depreciation—yet she had herself held almost a monopoly of this iniquitous trade for generations. From 1834 to 1846 the British West Indies, by the help of a prohibitory tariff against slave-grown sugar, had been slowly but surely rebuilding their shattered industry on the basis of free labour. In 1846 this differential duty was lowered, and in a few years was entirely abolished. These measures threw the British markets open to the slave-owning planters of Cuba and Brazil, widespread ruin and disaster befell the British free labour Colonies,

prosperity opened to the slave-owning Spaniards and Portuguese, and the slave trade flourished exceedingly, and what for—sugar a trifle cheaper to the British consumer.

The benefit to negro humanity in general from the Emancipation Act of 1834 was absolutely nullified by this abuse of economic doctrine. Manifest injustice was wrought to the British West Indies, manifest injustice greater still to the cause of progress and civilisation in the continents of Africa and America. Within two years, fifty of the largest West Indian firms failed, with liabilities of over £6,000,000, and similar disasters overtook the planters of Mauritius. For two-and-twenty years the British West Indies were forced to carry on their industry under this iniquitous competition. No helping hand was given by the Mother Country, and it was only through the abolition of slavery in Cuba in 1868 that they were once more enabled to compete on fair and equal terms with their foreign West-Indian rivals in the sugar markets of the world.

But now a more serious competitor had arisen in the sugar made from beetroot grown in Continental countries, and fostered by a vast system of bounties from foreign Governments.

In 1864 a convention was signed by Belgium, France, Holland and Great Britain, in which this clause appears: "In the event of bounties being granted in the said countries on the exportation of refined sugar, the high contracting parties will be at liberty to come to an understanding as to the surtax to be imposed on the importation of refined sugars, of and from the said countries." That clause means nothing else than the imposition of a countervailing duty. When this convention was signed, Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, Earl Russell Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer. A more distinctly Free Trade Cabinet could not be imagined, and in order to secure true free trade in sugar they introduced this countervailing clause as affording the only practical means of abolishing bounties. This convention, though signed, unfortunately proved a dead letter.

Eighteen years later, in response to earnest and constant representations from the West Indies during that period, in 1880, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to examine into" the effect of the European sugar bounties, and to report what steps, if any, it is desirable to take in order to obtain redress from any evil that may be found to exist." The majority Report of the Committee summed up: "That it is expedient that immediate steps be taken to obtain such an alteration of the present system as will stop the granting of bounties on sugar, both raw and

refined." No practical results followed. The West Indies commanded no votes, and had no representative in Parliament.

However, worse was to come. Not content with a negative policy of non-interference, the Mother Country, unwilling to help the West Indies herself, positively forbade them, in her own self-interest, to help themselves.

In the year 1885 the United States, to whose markets the operation of the sugar bounties had largely driven West Indian sugar, adopted the policy of reciprocity in their fiscal legislation, and approached our Government with the view of giving our West Indian Colonies a free market for their sugar, on condition that they, on their side, should make certain reductions in their Customs duties on products of the United States imported by them. They were willing that any such reductions should also apply to similar products coming from the British Empire, but would not agree to their extension to foreign countries.

The duty in the United States on foreign sugar was £10 per ton, and the United States made formal proposals to the effect that if the British Government would agree to the reductions in these specified West Indian Customs duties, they, on their side, would admit West Indian sugar duty free into the United States.

Here surely was an opportunity which should not have been lost. The United States were proposing to waive duties on West Indian produce amounting to at least £2,000,000 per annum, while the reduction of West Indian duties represented an annual loss of only about £200,000. It is obvious that such an arrangement would have been of enormous advantage to our Colonies. But the proposal was rejected by the British Government practically on the ground that such an arrangement was contrary to our treaties with Germany and Belgium—those treaties that were abrogated last year at the demand of Canada.

No wonder at the strong expression of Colonial feeling addressed to Lord Granville :—

"These proposals," to quote the memorial, "are rejected by Her Majesty's Government, mainly on the ground of treaties between England and the very countries whose bounties are driving West Indian produce out of British markets, treaties in the negotiation of which our Colonies had no part, as to which they have never been in any way consulted, and from which they have never derived, and are never likely to derive, the slightest benefit.

"The action of Her Majesty's Government in regard to foreign bounties, and now again on the question of a commercial treaty with the

United States, brings prominently to notice the fact that on a question of the utmost practical importance to the Colonies, their interests are deliberately sacrificed to forms and theories devoid of application; and hence those Colonies have the mortification of feeling that the only bar to their progress and prosperity lies in their connection with a country in which all their loyalty and affection are centred."

It was pointed out that the treaties with Germany and Belgium had not been allowed to stand in the way of a treaty, similar to the one proposed, between Canada and the United States, which had lasted for ten years without any protest either from Belgium or Germany. But in spite of all the West Indies could urge, the treaty was rejected. No wonder that the late Mr. W. E. Forster said, at a deputation to Lords Granville and Derby: "The hardship in this case is amazing. The case becomes hard beyond precedent because they are injured in every way."

However, in 1888 the question of abolition came once more within the sphere of practical politics. A convention of all the Powers concerned was called by Her Majesty's Government, and after lengthy deliberations, the abolition of bounties was agreed to by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and Russia. This convention contained a clause known as the penal clause, by which power was given to the high contracting parties to exclude or penalise by a countervailing duty bounty-fed sugar. It seemed as if at length the object for which so many successive British Governments had been striving would be achieved. However, the false cry of dear sugar was at once raised in England, and the opposition of theorists and partisans succeeded in wrecking the measure, and in perpetuating the rankest follies of protection, to the great injury of our Home and Colonial sugar industry. In 1892 Germany legislated for the gradual abolition of the bounties, and their extinction in 1896; but in that year the German beet-growers, finding themselves unable to compete at the prices then ruling, persuaded their Government to double the former bounties, and then the jealousy of Austria, Belgium, Holland, and France compelled them each "to go one better" than the other, till now we find France giving a direct bounty of £5 4s. per ton of refined sugar, equal to 55 per cent. on the gross value. It is evidently impossible for individual British planters to compete against the exchequers of foreign Governments. But the results of the bounty system are two-fold. It is not only the actual bounty now given that oppresses the British West Indian industry, but also the absolute uncertainty as to the amount of the bounty in

the future, and so long as it remains practically in the power of the German Chancellor, by doubling the bounty on beet, to shut down the cane industry throughout the world, so long will that capital be withheld which is ready to flow into the cane industry when it is settled on a sound commercial basis.

In 1895 a new life seemed to come to the Colonial Office—the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had accepted the post of Colonial Secretary of State, and the expectations of Colonists were raised. They felt that, as so often before in British politics, with the crisis the man had arrived to grapple with it. Urgent memorials and petitions were sent home from all the West Indian Colonies, and these were no longer pigeon-holed. In a communication from the Colonial Office to the Treasury Mr. Chamberlain, in his now famous minute, after describing the serious condition of all the West Indies, wrote: “Mr. Chamberlain is not prepared, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, to accept the responsibility of allowing matters to take their course, and to acquiesce in the policy of non-intervention hitherto pursued in regard to the bounties,” and in January, 1897, he despatched a singularly able commission to the West Indies, consisting of Sir Henry Norman as Chairman, with Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey.

They unanimously report, firstly: That the products of the sugar-cane still form 75 per cent. of the total West Indian exports (excluding Jamaica, and gold from British Guiana), in spite of prices having fallen over 50 per cent. in the last fifteen years; that sugar is still the staple on which the West Indies depend; that the industry is now threatened with what is practically “equivalent to extinction” in the immediate future, and that, with its extinction must come the time when it will be “impossible for some, perhaps the greater number of them, to provide, without external aid, for their own government and administration.”

Secondly: The cause of this deplorable prospect? “Increased competition all the world over, but in a special degree the competition of beet sugar produced under a system of bounties.”

Thirdly: The remedy. The rehabilitation of the sugar industry is the “only one that would completely avert the dangers threatened.” “The abandonment of the bounty system by the Continental nations would be the best immediate remedy, and would probably enable a large portion of the sugar-cane cultivation to be carried on successfully.” For the land is as good as ever it was; the planters thoroughly understand their business, and in those places where improved processes of manufacture have not been introduced,

it is due not to lack of initiative and enterprise, but to the paralysis of credit and confidence inflicted by the bounties. They further find that there is only one remedy which can adequately cure the evils complained of—viz., the abolition of the bounty system. Moreover, not only is the Mother Country under special moral obligations, both to her own sons over the sea and to the negro labouring classes, who must depend for generations to come on the presence of the white man in their midst, to prevent their reversion, at best, to the semi-barbarism existing in our Virgin islands, at worst, to the present sad condition of Hayti, but she has also for years past been reaping great benefit from precisely that set of circumstances which has been a factor in bringing the West Indies to the verge of serious disaster. This advantage the Commissioners in one sentence, which goes to the root of the whole matter, unanimously and emphatically state is "too dearly purchased by the injury which it inflicts on a limited class—viz., Her Majesty's West Indian and other subjects dependent on the sugar industry."

There would seem to be but one possible conclusion; but no, Sir Henry Norman alone has the courage to press the premises on which he and his colleagues are unanimously agreed to their logical conclusion. Sir Edward Grey and Sir David Barbour refuse to follow their Chairman in recommending the only real remedy—active intervention—on the grounds that it would constitute a departure from the settled policy of the United Kingdom, and that it would be "unwise to open on this issue so large a controversy, which may possibly spread so far, and lead to a war of tariffs," thus avowedly advocating the principles of surrender and repudiation—surrender of British interests to the fiscal attacks of foreign Governments, and repudiation of the Mother's obligation to her "sons of the blood" over the sea.

A policy of homœopathic doles and loans is recommended, a policy which they openly confess is irrelevant as a remedy, and must involve years of experiment and costly expenditure (far exceeding the half-million sterling they specify), with only a doubtful chance of success. In the words of Sir Henry Norman, "The tenor of the evidence, the conclusions of the Report, and the paper of Dr. Morris, than whom there is no higher authority on West Indian production, must satisfy anyone that it is impossible to expect that any industry, or industries, can within any reasonable time replace sugar, whether as affording employment and subsistence to the people, or as enabling revenue to be raised to maintain the administration. Even if these alternative industries succeed in the course

of time, it is difficult to believe that they will completely replace sugar, or that it will be possible to raise anything like the present revenue, or to maintain the existing population, taking all the Colonies together, in a condition of ordinary comfort." It is needless for me to emphasise the gravity of these conclusions, which have evidently so strongly impressed themselves on the mind of Sir Henry Norman, who alone of the Commissioners has had experience and responsibility as a Governor. No doubt, with the bounties abolished, some of their recommendations would be of great benefit to the West Indies, especially the suggestions with regard to economy of administration and the organisation of a department of Botanic stations. This latter opens a vista of great possibilities. But absolutely the only course to be of the least value to the West Indies must be: (1) Put the sugar industry on the sound basis of free competition; (2) develop minor industries and economise administration.

Then as to the value of the objections urged by the two dissentient Commissioners? "Active intervention is contrary to the settled policy of the United Kingdom." Have Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey forgotten that successive Governments have for thirty-five years made it their settled policy to try to secure the abolition of these bounties? Why is it that these negotiations have been fruitless? Only because, to quote Lord Salisbury, "asking us to go into negotiations when we are absolutely bound to propose no countervailing duty is imposing upon us a harder task than Pharaoh's task-masters ever imposed. What is the use of your going to foreign Powers under these conditions? Do you imagine that supplication, or preaching, or exhortation, or lectures on political economy will affect their policy? If it is the pleasure of the people of this country to give to the Foreign Office the power of saying this: Unless you are able to find some means of alleviating this, which we conceive to be an injury, it is in our power, and we shall exercise that power, of raising a countervailing duty—if a negotiator were able to go into negotiations with that message, I have no doubt the negotiations would assume a satisfactory aspect."

At the invitation of Belgium, negotiations are now being conducted for a Conference of the European sugar-producing Powers, with the object of the abolition of the bounties. It is pretty well known that Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Austria are desirous of attaining this end, and France appears to be the only Power that wishes to hold out. As in 1888, it depends upon

this country to join with all the other countries of Europe in obtaining free trade in sugar by compelling France to give up her obnoxious system. Will our leaders have the courage to apply Lord Salisbury's maxims and prove to the world that England is prepared to insist on the policy of maintaining "the open door" under free trade conditions, not only to British citizens in Chinese and African markets, but to British citizens in British markets.

I think I have already shown that, whatever minor industries may flourish in the West Indies, the sugar industry must, for many years, be a vital necessity to them, that the depression they are suffering from is due to the action of foreign export bounties. Again, that a countervailing duty or prohibition of bounty-fed sugar is the only means to effect the abolition of the bounties, and that it would be only labour wasted and time thrown away for our Government to join any convention for the abolition of bounties, unless they enter the convention prepared, if necessary, to agree to a penal clause.

The next question for us to consider is: Can the West Indies hold their own in a free trade market? In other words, can the West Indies hold their own against other sugar-producing countries as regards cost of production? Many wild statements have appeared lately in the Press, stating that, bounties or no bounties, the West Indies must go to the wall. In the appendices of the commissioners' Report will be found a very carefully compiled comparison of the cost of production on typical estates in Germany, Egypt and the West Indies. It appears from these returns that the estate of the Colonial Company in British Guiana can show the lowest figure. The returns from the Daira Sanieh in Egypt give £9. 18s., Korbisdorf in Germany £9. 6s. 8d., the Colonial Company in British Guiana £8. 19s. 4d., as the cost per ton. Speaking from an intimate knowledge of Barbados, I have no doubt that with large modern central factories, the cost per ton in Barbados would be less than in British Guiana, where heavy expenses are necessarily incurred, such as the high cost of staff and labour, hospitals, drainage, etc., which would not apply in Barbados.

Now in regard to European beet sugar, the cost per ton at Korbisdorf is well below the general average of German factories. Many signs show that the cost of production in Austria is higher, while that in France is notoriously far higher. In face of these figures it is impossible to doubt that the West Indies could more than hold their own in free competition with their beet rivals on the Continent.

Secondly, as against the other cane-growing countries, there are isolated estates in Cuba which are perhaps more rich and fertile than any in the British West Indies; but if in times past the free labour British West Indies held their own against slave-owning Cuba, they can certainly hold their own against her in a free trade market, quite apart from the fact that it will take Cuba many years to recover industrially from her present political dissensions. Portions, again, of Hawaii, and certain estates on the east coast of Java, appear to be very productive. Java newspapers, however, draw a dark picture of the planters' lot and their prospects in the near future. Estimating the number of sugar estates in that island at 200, the result is the forecast that, as matters now stand, eighteen estates will make a small profit, twenty-eight will just pay expenses, while the remaining 154 will suffer loss. The countries also of the Far East, with their silver standard, have an undoubted advantage over their gold-using rivals in the West. But against this is to be weighed the extra freight to Western markets.

In New South Wales sugar is in a perilous position, as the fiscal policy of the Government, in gradually removing its protective duties, will render its maintenance very difficult. We find also that, in both Mauritius and Queensland, the bounty-fed beet sugar is driving them out of the markets of India and Australia, which have hitherto been their monopoly, and averted from them the disastrous competition which has overtaken the West Indies in the free markets of the world.

It is thus seen that beetroot sugar aided by bounties is destroying the cane-sugar industry in all the free markets of the world, and that in a very short while, unless bounties are abolished, Great Britain will depend entirely on foreign Continental countries for her supply of sugar. We may fairly say that among tropical countries there are none more suitable for the cultivation of the cane than the British West Indian Colonies, alike from the climatic conditions, fertility of soil, proximity to the world's best markets, and the inherited aptitude of the population both in the agricultural and manufacturing operations connected with the industry; and in this paper I have dealt only with the West Indies, but it must be remembered that this question of the abolition of bounties is not one concerning the West Indian Colonies alone, but is also one of rapidly increasing importance to all the vast cane sugar-producing Colonies of the Empire, and the important home refining industries of Great Britain herself.

The question the Government has now, I submit, and at once, to decide is, are the British refineries and the British sugar-producing Colonies to be allowed to enjoy their legitimate share in the great sugar trade of the world? Are our vast tropical Colonies all over the world to be debarred from the growth and manufacture of the crop which circulates the most capital and employs the most labour? Is our refining industry, which should be so vast, to disappear altogether? Is the British farmer to be forbidden to grow beetroot for sugar only because he is a Briton. Let me conclude by a few quotations from the most eminent statesmen who have studied this question. Mr. Gladstone has said :

“ My desire is that the British consumer should have both sugar and every other commodity at the lowest price at which it can be procured without arbitrary favour to any of those engaged in the competition. But I cannot regard with favour any cheapness which is produced by means of the concealed subsidies of a foreign State to a particular industry, and with the effect of crippling and distressing capitalists and workmen engaged in a lawful branch of British trade.”

Lord Salisbury has said :

“ That by what has been fairly described as an illegitimate conspiracy we are driven out of the industry of our own markets.”

Mr. Ritchie says :

“ I venture to think free trade is a circulation of commodities at their natural value. What is their natural value? The price of free competition. A bounty is a violation of free trade. A countervailing duty merely re-establishes the principle of free competition, which I venture to think is the true principle of free trade.”

Sir Henry Norman has said :

“ There seems to be no measure except the imposition of countervailing duties which is likely to save a considerable group of British Colonies from serious disaster, or prevent obligations falling on the Mother Country, which will be very onerous and very difficult to meet in a satisfactory manner.”

Mr. Chamberlain says :

“ Now Her Majesty's Government think it to be their duty to try to find a remedy for this state of things. They believe that it is a crying injustice, and that the British people are generous enough and just enough not to wish to make a profit at the expense of their fellow subjects.”

In the face of all these plainly expressed opinions, will Her Majesty's Government give up the old policy of apathy and indifference for one of initiation and resolution, or will they, like so many Governments before them, stop their ears to the cry from their sugar Colonies for justice—FOR JUSTICE AND FREE TRADE ?

The Paper was illustrated with lime-light views of the scenery, public buildings, &c., of the West Indian Colonies.

DISCUSSION.

MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: Connected as I am with the West Indies, I have naturally listened with great interest to Mr. Carrington's paper, and knowing as I do something of the past and present history of those Colonies, I think I may congratulate him on the ability and moderation with which he has set their story before us. With regard to the old story of the abolition of the slave trade, I may mention a circumstance related to me by the late Bishop of British Guiana, who died at a very old age a few years ago, and who very well remembered that period. He told me that although the British Parliament voted sixteen millions of money for freeing the slaves, not one penny piece of that money ever found its way to the West Indies; it was used up in paying off mortgages held by English bankers and capitalists in the West India estates. Coming to the present state of the West Indies, I think you will agree that the question is practically the sugar bounty question; the Report of the Royal Commissioners made that abundantly clear. In connection with this Commission I would say that the West Indian Colonies owe a great debt of gratitude to Sir Henry Norman for the part which, as chairman, he took in that matter. They recognise also to the full the industry and pains which Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey devoted to the subject, but they think that the premises and arguments of those two gentlemen do not warrant the conclusion at which they arrived; while, on the other hand, they do think that the facts warranted the conclusion at which Sir Henry Norman arrived, and they feel indebted to him, as I have said, for the pluck he showed in not being afraid to tell the British public that a countervailing duty is the only remedy. This is a large question, and I shall only touch on one or two points, on which I think there is great misconception in this country. The first is that of "settled policy," which is raised by Sir D. Barbour and Sir E. Grey. Now the

abolition of bounties has for the last thirty-five years been the main object of every Government; therefore, so far as abolition of the bounties goes, no disturbance of settled policy is involved. If we have a settled policy at all, surely that policy is free trade. Can it be contended that we have free trade in sugar? Sugar is protected by Foreign Governments in our English markets, and what we are asking is that free trade should be restored. To say that that is contrary to settled policy seems to me quite absurd. But there is another point. It may be said, "Oh, yes, but countervailing duties are contrary to settled policy." I would point out, on the contrary, that they have formed a part of our settled policy for the last fifty years. These duties exist on spirits, cigars, and on chicory. British spirits, when they are manufactured in this country, are subjected to an excise duty of 10s. 6d. the proof gallon. Foreign and Colonial spirits have to pay a duty of 10s. 10d. The reason officially given for this difference is that 4d. is a countervailing duty to neutralise the disadvantages which our distillers are supposed to be under by the Excise regulations. I do not know what may be the case with regard to foreign spirits, but I do know, as regards West Indian spirits, that they are manufactured under regulations every bit as strong as British regulations, and therefore we claim that the extra tax is unfair, particularly in view of the fact that the Colonial spirits have to pay a heavy freight. What we think is that in this matter the Empire should be treated as a whole. That is one instance of countervailing duty. I need not allude further to the duties on chicory and cigars, which are imposed in order to place the English producer on an equality with the foreign competitor. Therefore the principle of a countervailing duty to restore equality has been recognised as part of our settled policy. The next point on which there has been great misconception is this. It is constantly stated we are gaining by these bounties. What I shall show is that, so far from gaining, we are losing heavily. I was reading lately the Report of the Royal Commission to see whether they had fallen into this error, but I found they had not. They state that the British consumer is benefiting by the bounties, but they do not say the country is benefited. But while the consumer is benefiting to a certain extent, the country, we say, is losing to a far larger extent. I think Sir Henry Norman will agree that the general impression of the three Royal Commissioners was that the bounties reduce the price of sugar by about £1 per ton. Now our consumption is a little under 1,500,000 tons, so that on this estimate we are gaining £1,500,000.

Now what do we lose? In the first place, these bounties have destroyed a very large portion of our refining trade; it is estimated that but for these bounties we should be refining 600,000 tons more than we do at present. The cost of refining sugar here amounts to about £2 a ton, so that in that one item there is a loss of £1,200,000 to the working classes of this country. The next largest item is that affecting our engineers. At the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce the other day, at which a resolution was passed condemning these bounties, one of our engineers told us he estimated that within the last ten or fifteen years his firm alone had lost work to the extent of one million sterling owing to these bounties. My own estimate is that our engineers are losing anything from half a million to a million a year; but putting the figure at half a million you are well within the mark. Then, there are the bag-makers, the manure-makers, the harness-makers, who had a large trade with the cane-producing countries. I think I may safely put this down at another quarter of a million. Then there is the shipping industry. The great bulk of the beetroot sugar comes from Antwerp or Hamburg, and pays a very small freight. The cane sugar comes from a greater distance and pays a high freight. There is no doubt the loss to our shipowners under that head must be very large, and I should say £250,000 is well within the mark. Again, experiments have proved that but for these bounties, sugar could be produced in England. Adding all these things together, you will find that for this £1,500,000 of gain, the country is losing about £8,000,000 at the very least. There is one question which has not been touched upon, and that is, what would be the result of the ruin of the sugar industry to the West Indies? I have given the matter a good deal of thought, and although I cannot name any very definite sum (it depends partly how rapidly that destruction takes place, and on a variety of other considerations), yet I do not think if I were offered a contract to pay the whole cost for £10,000,000 I should accept it. Directly or indirectly the ruin of this industry will, I believe, cost this country something like that sum. I do not think any Minister dare go to the House of Commons and tell them that that is going to be the result of inaction. It was, I think, because Mr. Chamberlain felt the results of inaction would be so intensely serious that he got this Commission to report on the condition of things. The one hope of the West Indies, I might almost say the forlorn hope of the West Indies, is in Mr. Chamberlain, and I

Lubbock. There is only one point which, so far as I remember, has not been alluded to. It has been said outside that we are fighting for protection. Now, I think that we, the West India Committee, the Anti-Bounty League, and others, have successfully exposed the hollowness of that assertion; we have shown most clearly that all we ask is free trade in sugar. We want a free market for our own produce in our own markets. I think that point has been so far settled, that some of those who were our strongest opponents are at last wavering, while many others have come over to our side. It has been said that great hardship would be inflicted upon the biscuit, jam, and sweetmeat industries of this country by the adoption of the countervailing duties we propose should be enacted. Can this assertion really be serious? When you come to consider how little sugar—pure sugar—enters into the composition of sweetmeats, what difference would, say, a farthing a pound increase in the price of sugar make in the manufacturing cost of the pennyworth of sweets sold in the streets? It is too ridiculous, and I say to those gentlemen who complain that this would be to them a serious matter—"What tremendous profits you must have been making in the last few years, whilst the cane sugar-producing Colonies and the British refiners have been suffering under this iniquitous system, and the price of sugar has been so unduly depressed; surely your profits for the last few years will compensate you for a good many years to come." I think we ought really, as Englishmen, to look at this matter from a higher point of view. Is it to be said, at the closing years of the nineteenth century, that for the sake of buying our chocolate or sweetmeats a little bit cheaper, we are to allow these islands, some of the brightest jewels in the Imperial crown, to lapse into savagery or else seek protection under another flag? What would posterity say of us? I venture to hope there is still enough patriotism left in the British people to say "No" to such a proceeding. I was particularly struck the other day by being stopped at the railway station by a man who came up to me and said, "Sir, I want to thank you for what I heard you say the other day on this question of sugar bounties." He turned out to be a guard on the London and North-Western Railway. He said, "I heard you speak at that meeting. I and my mates have often heard talk of this question, but we never knew anything about it before." Of course we would rather pay a trifle more for the little sugar we consume than that England should lose her Colonies or the foreigner crush our British refiners. As to the real bearing, an example like that showed me that we ought to set to work in

this matter, and educate the masses on this question. There may be some jam producer here to-night whose corns I am treading on, but I venture to hope that he will agree that it is much better to make a little less on his jam, than that this state of things should go on. If a continuance of the present system of bounties is to be tolerated, I warn him his day is to come. We know that recently, under the auspices of one of the largest chocolate makers in France, a movement was set on foot for asking the Government to allow them to manufacture chocolate and sweetmeats in bond and send them over here. They say, "You give an export bounty on sugar; give us this export bounty on the sugar we export in the form of chocolate and other sweets." There is no doubt that if the bounty system is to be continued, some such concession will sooner or later be adopted in favour of the trade on the continent, and then these opponents of ours will have to suffer. With these few observations I beg leave to tender to Mr. Carrington my best thanks on behalf of Mauritius for his excellent paper, and the able manner in which he has treated this question of Foreign Sugar Bounties.

Colonel VICTOR MILWARD, M.P.: I wish first of all to thank Mr. Carrington for his admirable paper, which deserves to be a textbook on this subject. That there is a great deal of interest taken in this country on the subject, no one can doubt, and I may mention that in the course of three months I received from one of the newspaper cutting agencies no fewer than 419 extracts that have been taken from English newspapers relating to this question. I sometimes feel as if I should like to galvanise into life again Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Villiers, and ask them whether the free trade which we now see is really the thing which they meant to promote; whether they really intended that every Continental nation should shut its doors to us, except on the payment of large import duties, and should use the very money which they collect from our manufactures in import duty, in order to levy unfair competition against us in our own islands; whether, in fact, they have any right to use their State money to prevent English people supplying English people and subjects of the Crown with British goods, but I am afraid that that wish will not be gratified. There are just two or three points I would like to emphasise. The first is, that the sugar policy is dictated not by Continental nations as a whole, and not by one nation, but by a very small section of agriculturists who live in the north of France. The other Continental nations wish to give up these bounties, which are a great loss to them, but the agricultur-

ists of the sugar-producing districts in the stretch of country between Paris and Calais are receiving millions of money from their Government in the shape of bounty, and these are the men who dictate to the world what the sugar policy of the world shall be. Further, I would like to make it clear that France is not a customer that we need particularly bow down to, because year after year she is becoming a smaller purchaser of our produce, while we take more and more of hers. The exports from the United Kingdom to France in 1882 amounted to £29,000,000, and in 1896 to £20,000,000, while the imports from France into the United Kingdom in 1882 were £39,000,000, and in 1896, £50,000,000, so that while in 1882 the balance of trade between us and France was £10,000,000 against us, the balance in 1896 was £30,000,000. I can understand you showing some deference to a large customer, but I cannot understand why such deference should be shown to a country which is taking less and less of our produce, and conferring smaller and smaller benefits on our population. There is only one other point; that is, that we ought never to forget that the West Indies are governed by us; that we have a veto upon the whole of their legislation, and that they have no representation in our House of Commons. I wish to goodness the country would give them twenty Irish members to represent them in the British House of Commons. I would undertake that their grievances would soon be heard and abated. I maintain that we ought to deal with our Colonies with generosity and with sympathy, and even go beyond what they ask, for the very reason that we govern them from the distance. Above all, we should not pursue a policy that will lay us open to the reproach that, as has been said in the paper of a former period in the history of these islands, we won the West Indies by British arms, and lost them by British diplomacy.

Mr. C. J. CROSFIELD : Speaking from the refiners' point of view, the matter resolves itself into this: that the bounty which is given on the refined sugar exported from Continental countries is the thing that ruins us. I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that we English refiners are quite capable of holding our own against any fair competition that can be brought against us. The fact that we still refine some 600,000 tons per annum, in spite of the bounty competition, which has destroyed one large branch of the trade, and is gradually undermining the remaining part, proves, I think, that we can hold our own under fair conditions. We have to fight an unfair competition, and surely we can be trusted to fight a fair one. The amount of the additional

bounty on refined sugar may be put at about 10s. a ton, that is to say, 6d. a hundredweight. Now that is a large sum to the refiner, who, under fair conditions, would have refined 600,000 tons more than they are doing. This would mean some £300,000 divided amongst them, but when you come to think of what this 6d. a hundredweight is to the consumer, you will see that it is a fraction which he could never feel in his grocer's bill; it is so small that it comes to practically nothing, say 4d. per head per annum, taking the consumption of sugar at 84 lbs. per head per annum. That perhaps is what our friends, the jam-makers, think they are getting. I do not think they are getting it all, because it is not necessary always for our competitors in Europe to give us that 6d. They have only to give up just as much as will undersell us, and perhaps 1½d. of the 6d. would be quite sufficient for them to take our markets away; so that the jam trade may possibly derive a benefit of 1½d. a hundredweight from the sugar they use, and, as some of our friends have reminded us, their jam is not all sugar. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Carrington for his very able paper; it is of the greatest possible interest, and I believe that the dissemination of the information which he has given cannot fail to do good.

Colonel ALEXANDER MAN, C.M.G. : I do not propose to take up the time of the meeting by going over matters that have been already dealt with by preceding speakers, but there are one or two points I would like to mention with special reference to the West India Colonies I know best—Trinidad and Tobago. I cannot do better than take as my text some words in the opening paragraph of Mr. Carrington's most able paper. He speaks of this Institute as the "centre for the expression of Colonial feeling"—that is to say, as I understand it, a centre from which the feeling of the Colonies goes out all over the Empire. Well, let me mention two matters on which, I think, our British people require to be educated. In this connection, I lately had the opportunity of speaking before a Chamber of Commerce, and in the *pourparlers* which took place previously I was astonished to find what an amount of ignorance people, otherwise well-informed, seem to labour under as to the exact position of things in the West Indies. I was constantly met by the assertion, "Oh, the West Indian Colonies don't help themselves, they don't take the means they might to better their position. They are old-fashioned people who won't march with the times, and use the best modern appliances and so on." I had the honour of saying before an audience, which I am glad to say applauded my statement, that all

this was wrong. Mr. Carrington tells us in his paper that "both British Guiana and Trinidad can boast the most modern methods of sugar manufacture. The planters have had to meet the lack of labour and other disadvantages by introducing the most perfect processes and the most expensive and powerful machinery." Just so. And, besides this, they had shown that the men out there are second to none in energy and go-a-headism. Another point on which there is misapprehension is this. People at home say that if the West Indian planters cannot make sugar pay, they should follow the example of Ceylon and try something else; and that is a sentiment which, especially in the north of Scotland, appeals to many, because people from that quarter own and work a great deal of the land in Ceylon. It is well known, I presume, to nearly everyone here, that when the staple product of that eastern island failed, its proprietors turned to tea. But the case is an entirely different case to the sugar question in the West Indies. In the case of Ceylon it was not the market that failed, but the article grown; nature simply refused to yield her fruits in due season. In the case of the West Indies it was the market that failed, and this through artificial causes. Again, people say, "What about minor industries? Surely in a tropical country, if your staple product fails, you could turn to other things—cocoa, coffee, spices and what not." It is true that in some of the islands you could grow these things—in all, perhaps, a little. But the question of growing them as staple commodities for a market or markets depends on the configuration of the land, and on other conditions. Each island has its own characteristics; although these so-called minor products could certainly be grown in many, they would not be grown in all, or to an extent which would justify us in putting any one of them in the place of sugar. I say emphatically with regard to Trinidad, fertile as the island is—diversified as it is—with large districts capable of growing magnificent cocoa and as fine coffee as ever Ceylon produced, to mention nothing else, that still the larger part of its area is far better adapted for cane farming than for other tropical husbandry. In conclusion, I venture to express my humble opinion that it is hopeless to expect those lovely islands to prosper under any conditions so long as they are crushed by being practically excluded from their natural markets.

Mr. C. S. DICKEN, C.M.G. (Acting Agent-General for Queensland): It has been with the greatest pleasure that I have heard this paper from Mr. Carrington about the West Indies. These are Colonies with which I am totally unacquainted, and therefore I should not

have ventured to take any part in this discussion, had it not have been that at the end of his paper he says that the Colony of Queensland is being driven out of the market of India and Australia by bounty-fed beet sugar. From this it may be inferred that the sugar industry of Queensland is languishing, and as that would be an erroneous impression, I think I should explain the present state of things. For the last four or five years we have been working in Queensland under "The Sugar Works Guarantee Act." At the time that Act was first introduced, sugar was producing something like £3 or £4 a ton more than now; but even at the present rate, with the capital which has been expended under this co-operative system, in the most improved kind of machinery, the production is brought down to such an economic state, that at these new mills, which are capable of producing from 2,000 to 6,000 tons, sugar can be manufactured at about £8 a ton. The refiners purchase under agreements the raw sugars from the manufacturers, giving a certain bonus according to the quality. This sugar, I understand from reports, will perhaps yield to the manufacturer something like £8 15s. to £9 2s. 6d. per ton. Therefore, although there is not the profit to be made from sugar production there was a few years ago, still there is profit to be made and good interest paid on capital invested. We must remember that in Germany and in other Continental countries they are producing sugar at a cost of about £9 10s. a ton, and allowing an export bounty of 25s. a ton, this enables them to sell their sugar at £8 5s. a ton. I doubt very much, however, whether they have been making any profit at that price. If they have not, what course is open to them? They must either lessen their production, which would mean throwing a good deal of land out of beet cultivation, and consequently their mills into possible insolvency, or they must extend their markets. In the latter event, they may have to go outside Europe, and possibly to Australia, where they will come into competition with us. If that should be so, and they sent large quantities of sugar to Australia, I think it very likely that the Australians will know how to take care of their beet farmers and cane cultivators, and follow the example of America in that respect and put on a countervailing duty. The output for the year was over 91,000 tons, but, as I understand a largely increased area is being put under cane in all the districts, there is a splendid outlook for this year. I am very sorry indeed that the Imperial Government did not boldly take the policy recommended by our Chairman, of countervailing duties, as I believe that if they had done so it would have clinched the bounty nail, and

we should have had the whole trade thrown open under fair conditions. So long as the present state of things goes on, I am sure you will have the sympathy of Australians. I thank you for the attention you have given to my few remarks.

Mr. R. S. ASHTON : I was very glad to hear the speech of the representative of Queensland (Mr. Dicken), because what fell from him neutralised one of the main arguments in the paper. It is very important we should remember that we receive large quantities of sugar from other British possessions than the West Indies, and if you put on countervailing duties, how are you going to deal with the cane sugar that comes from Queensland and other parts? Then, again, with regard to Mr. Lubbock's statement, that the sixteen millions voted for freeing the slaves in the West Indies went not to the planters, but towards paying off the mortgages on their estates. If trade were good in the old times, how came they to have these heavy mortgages on their estates? I think Mr. Lubbock answered himself most completely on that point. I notice that in the Report of the Commissioners emphasis is laid on the fact that some of these questions were being advocated by only sectional interests, who conceive that the establishment of new industries would be detrimental to them; and I find also, in looking through the Blue Book, that important evidence is given by the Bishop of Jamaica, who urges that steps should be taken to develop the resources of the country in methods suited to the circumstances of the times, and especially he insists on the necessity for more scientific knowledge. He says that a stop should be put to predial larceny. The collector at Manchester bears testimony to the neglected state of the coffee planting. The methods of cultivation are those of one hundred years ago. Another point to which attention is drawn is that so large a part of the West Indian revenue is raised by duties on the necessaries of life. If I had time I could show that the revenue from Customs constitutes 48 per cent. of the entire revenue, which I maintain, as compared with the condition of things elsewhere, for example, with 20 per cent. in the United Kingdom and 27 per cent. in Australasia, is too large a proportion. I am sure we are all sorry that the people should be suffering. I hope the time will speedily come when, remembering that necessity is the mother of invention, they will raise themselves out of their difficulties. I am opposed to countervailing duties.

Dr. T. E. S. SCHOLES (Jamaica) : It has been stated in the course of this evening that the decline of the sugar industry in the West Indies began with the equalising of the duties, but what I would

desire to point out is that the failure began before that period. It began long before then, for in Gardner's "History of Jamaica" we read that between 1772 and 1791 estates were greatly embarrassed, and that within that period no fewer than 318 estates changed hands for that reason. Thus the failure began long before slavery was abolished. Then as to the equalising of the duties. I am not here to defend the action of the British Government, but I maintain there was a very good reason for equalising the duties, which was that notwithstanding the privileges given to West Indian sugar, those Colonies were unable to supply the British market. There seems to be a strange forgetfulness of the fact that even now West Indian sugar enjoys a certain bounty. For whilst every species of property owned by the people is taxed to its utmost limit, and by an indirect tax, the very necessities of life consumed by them labour under this same embargo, the great stretches of estate-lands escaping with only a partial tax, the tens of thousands of herds, the dwellings, the machinery, and every other article imported for the use of these establishments, are wholly exempt from fiscal dues. It is also the fact that the Government gives a large subsidy for the importation of Hindoo labourers. All this runs into thousands of pounds a year. Thus the people are taxed to support the sugar estates. Another point is as to the condition of the people. It is feared that they will lapse into barbarism because the sugar industry is in danger of dying out; but in opposition to that I make the statement that the natives engaged in the sugar industry are the most unprogressive and the most demoralised among the peasantry of the West Indies, whilst the most thrifty and energetic are those who had forsaken the sugar estates and till their own lands. I would therefore urge that we should endeavour to settle the people on their holdings, and that when progress is made in this direction, and the island is less dependent upon one industry, these periodic crises will not recur.

The CHAIRMAN (General Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.): I think we are very much obliged to Mr. Carington for his valuable paper, which contains much information respecting the West Indies well put together, and I would especially instance his remarks showing the difference, not only between the several Colonies of the West Indies, but between groups of Colonies, which is not generally recognised by the English public. We are very much obliged to him also for his limelight illustrations, and I sincerely trust that what has been said to-night, together with these illustrations, will induce a good many of our friends who have not yet visited the West Indies to take a trip in one of the excursion

steamers, and enjoy the beautiful scenery and the delightful climate of the winter months. I think we have received a great deal of useful information during the discussion, and I am glad to have heard the views of the gentleman from Jamaica who spoke last. Of course, I do not agree with all that has been said to-night. My views on the general question have been given to the public, and they are not changed by anything I have heard since I returned from the West Indies. These views are: that the bounties should cease, or, if they do not cease, that countervailing duties should be imposed. I am glad to see the grant recently proposed in Parliament—a grant of what is not after all a very large sum, but which will afford material relief in paying off floating deficits of some of the poorer islands which are greatly hampering their progress, and I am also glad there is to be a sum allotted to enable two of the islands, very peculiarly situated, to construct roads and to settle the peasantry on land which is at present unproductive. I was rather surprised that notice was not taken in the paper of the fact, prominently alluded to by the last speaker, that long before slavery was abolished, and, indeed, in the beginning of this century, a large number of estates, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of sugar and rum exported at a price three or four times as much as the present, were encumbered, and that there were even then cries of depression from these islands. This is not perhaps generally known, but my predecessor in the Government of Jamaica prepared a careful paper which showed how much the planters were then embarrassed and burdened. There has been no allusion made to the fact that in the years 1891 and 1892 the United States offered to enter into an arrangement with the West Indies, with the entire sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to take off a large amount of duties which they levied on sugar, in exchange for the remission of duties on the other side. That actually came into operation, but it only lasted a few months, when the United States brought the agreement to a conclusion to the great inconvenience of the West Indies. Of course, we know the fiscal policy of the United States is not of a very permanent character, and I should be sorry to see the West Indies relying too much upon arrangements with that country. Nor do I think that the arrangement proposed in 1885, by which, in return for a remission of Customs duties by the West Indies of £200,000 a year, the United States would sacrifice ten times as much, would ever have been sanctioned by the representatives of so shrewd and practical a people as those of the United States. A small concession, as I have already mentioned, has been promised

by Her Majesty's Government; what more is going to be done, I am not in a position to say or to know, but from what Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain said last night, it is quite clear that other measures are in contemplation. I should be very glad, indeed, if other assistance could be given to the West Indies of a satisfactory nature, in addition to the imposition of countervailing duties, and I should be very pleased indeed if changes—improvements I should call them—were made in the administration, which seem to me necessary. It was quite impossible for the Commission to enter into all the various details of administration, or make suggestions for its improvement. Our instructions did not require us to do so. We were instructed to complete the inquiry within four months, and it was quite impossible we could in that period have arrived at conclusions as to the beneficial changes that might be made in the administration of the several Colonies in order to raise the condition of the people or to reduce expenditure. I trust some measures will be taken in this direction, as well as with respect to the bounty. Some sort of unfavourable allusion has been made to my valued friends and colleagues, Sir Edward Grey and Sir David Barbour, which I do not think are at all deserved. Those two gentlemen, aided by the great experience and knowledge of Dr. Morris, the Assistant-Director at Kew, and by the able Secretary to our Commission, worked most zealously and with, I think, very great ability in investigating the condition of the West Indies, and I certainly never could have produced the report, which I believe has commanded general respect, as giving a true account of the West Indies, without the aid and co-operation of these gentlemen. When we had drawn up our report on the condition of the Colonies, we had to consider what to recommend. And here we differed. They considered that countervailing duties would not be an effective remedy, and were open to many objections. As honest men they stated their opinion, but I well know that they were distressed at the condition of the people in many of the places visited, and that their entire sympathy was with those people. I am certain that no one in this room will rejoice more than they will if measures can be adopted for putting the West Indian Colonies in a state of prosperity and contentment. I ask you all, ladies and gentlemen, to join in a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Carrington.

MR. CARRINGTON: I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have received my paper. At this late hour, and after such a full and valuable discussion, I will not reply at any length. There have been raised such points as the protection given to

British distillers as against Colonial distillers, also as to the utterly delusive character of the alleged gain to the Mother Country by the action of foreign bounties, which points it was impossible to bring within the narrow limits of the paper I have read to you to-night. It would almost require another paper of equal length to deal with them. But there are one or two points I should wish to refer to very shortly. First, Sir Henry Norman agreed with one of the speakers that there had been periods of depression existing in the British West Indies prior to emancipation. In the limits prescribed for my paper, which was to occupy but forty minutes, it was impossible for me, and it would have wearied you, if I had attempted to detail the anxious times in the West Indies from their first colonisation. To give you an outline of the sufferings of the British West Indian colonists during the last sixty years, and to endeavour to point out the causes of the same, has been all that I could essay to do. Again, two of the speakers have spoken disparagingly of the sugar planters of the British West Indies. This is a point on which I ought to be able to speak with some authority, holding as I do the diploma of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and of the Agricultural Society of Scotland. I have mixed with a large number of these planters, and can say that they stand very high in regard to agricultural science. Indeed, the knowledge of agricultural science of the average sugar planter is far and away beyond that of the average British farmer. It is nonsense to say that the planters are behind the times, and that the present depression is owing to their lack of knowledge. Moreover, the Commissioners' report expressly states an opinion similar to mine. Then again, as to the labouring classes, one of the same speakers stated that those engaged in the sugar industry were dull as compared to those having small holdings or employed in the minor industries. This I cannot agree with. Those of you who know the West Indies best will bear me out when I say that the Barbadian labourer is the sharpest and the cleverest, whether in field or factory, and this I believe to be in a great measure due to the fact that in Barbados he is constantly in contact with the white planters and engineers. Indeed, it appears as if the sugar industry has a decidedly sharpening influence on the labouring classes. In conclusion, I would wish to sound one note of warning. It is impossible that sugar can continue very long at a price below the natural cost of production, and in this connection I will read to you an extract from a speech of Dr. Paashe, a member of the German Parliament, who says: "The fight between Cane Sugar

and Beet Sugar, which prevails in the sugar market of the whole world, must come to an end somehow or other. One of the two can only be the victor, and the other must succumb. . . . I wish that our sugar industry may become great and strong, and I wish that we gain the victory over the Colonies, and if the bounty can do anything to bring us nearer to this aim, even though incurring worse times for ourselves in the beginning, *we can say at last, when the market is at our command*, we have pursued a grand policy, we have reached a grand aim." I now beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman, Sir Henry Norman, for presiding this evening, and in the name of all West Indians to express to him our gratitude for his noble exertions on our behalf.

This having been accorded, the meeting terminated.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, March 30, 1898. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c., presided.

The following is a complete list of those present :—

Dr. Wm. Aitken, Sir J. W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., J. B. Akeroyd, J. F. Aldenhoven, R. Allen, Lord Ampthill, M. Attenborough, Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B., A. L. Barber, Lieut.-General R. Bateson, C.V.O., H. H. Beauchamp, R. M. Beckett, T. Beckett, W. H. S. Bell, L. J. Bernstein, H. F. Billingham, H. Birchenough, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., J. R. Boosé, R. Bosanquet, J. C. E. Bridge, Colonel W. S. Brooke, J. F. Burstall, Dr. A. H. Burt, A. R. Butterworth, F. W. Butterworth, Allan Campbell, Colonel Campbell, Sir A. J. L. Cappel, K.C.I.E., F. Carter, Wm. Chamberlain, Lieut.-General Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Colonel Sir George S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., Colonel Sir Marshal Clarke, K.C.M.G., Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P., J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., N. Cork, W. F. Courthope, A. Crampton, D. R. Dangar, F. H. Dangar, Sir A. Dent, K.C.M.G., J. R. C. Deverill, G. G. Dick, Rear-Admiral R. S. F. Digby, Gordon Dill, Hon. R. R. Dobell (M.P., Canada), G. P. Doolette, Colonel Dowding, Fred Dutton, C. N. Dyer, F. Dyer, G. N. Elsom, W. H. Ely, A. D. Essien, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., R. A. Fairclough, The Duke of Fife, K.T., R. E. Finlay, J. H. Finlayson, F. Finney, (M.L.A., Queensland), B. F. Foran, John Fraser, C.M.G., H. Freeman, F. U. Fuller, A. C. Garrick, Sir J. F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., A. E. Gawthorp, J. H. Geddes, C. T. Gedy, A. Gilbert, The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., A. Golden, J. F. S. Gooday, H. Grant, Maj.-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Earl Grey, C. Griffith, C. A. Harris, Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., G. T. Henderson, Lieutenant W. Henderson, R.N., M. W. Hervey, V. S. Hervey, F. E. Hesse, G. T. Hewitt, Sir Walter C. Hillier, K.C.M.G., G. B. Hingley, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., J. M. Horner, Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., J. W. Howard, R. J. B. Howard, F.R.C.S., G. Hughes, Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., J. Hutton, G. C. Jack, Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., W. Keswick, H. Kimber, M.P., The Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., Robert Landale, R. H. Landale, Colonel R. B. Lane, C.B., F. W. Large, W. Lindsay, R. H. Lovell, Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., F. V. McConnell, C. J. McCuaig, K. N. Macfee, G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., A. J. Macphail, Colonel A. Man, C.M.G., Capt. R. Marshall, Colonel Sir R. E. Martin, K.C.M.G., W. R. Mewburn, J. Moorhead, Dr. R. Moorhead, G. Vaughan Morgan, P. Vaughan Morgan, S. Vaughan Morgan, Dr. A. Morrison, Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G., F. A. Moule, E. H. Nash, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., C. Newberry, A. Nichols, J. C. Nichols, R. Nivison, General Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G., J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (Secretary), Hon. W. H. S. Osmond (M.L.C. Victoria), Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. Otway, Bart., Major J. Roper Parkington, H. M. Paul, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., L. Pelly, J. D. Pender, Capt. Pitt, R.N., E. Preston, J. W. Previté, G. Purvis, E. E. Rand, Sir Wm. Robinson, G.C.M.G., A. Ross, C. Rous-Marten,

Archbishop of Rupertsland, T. J. Russell, Capt. W. R. Russell (M.H.R., New Zealand), E. Salmon, Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., G.C.B., A.D.C., Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., P. H. Savage, W. F. Savage, W. Saville-Kent, A. Selanders, E. Seton-Pattison, M.R.C.S., Colonel H. H. Settle, R.E., D.S.O., J. W. Shand-Harvey, N. Sherwood, C. Short, Capt. A. Simpson, C. C. Skarratt, G. Slade, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., General Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., Capt. E. G. Snow, Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., G. Sturgeon, C. Theobald, Colonel J. S. Thompson, A. D. Thornton, H. Tichborne, G. A. Tomkinson, S. Toms, Hon. J. Tudhope, W. S. Tupholme, W. C. Tyndale, C. R. Valentine, H. F. von Haast, E. Walker, F. Walker, Sir C. G. Walpole, S. Warburton, F. J. Waring, C.M.G., P. G. Weddel, W. Weddel, S. Weil, J. Lowry Whittle, E. Wigan, J. Wigan, D. F. Wilbraham, W. H. Willans, L. J. Williams, A. Williamson, H. F. Wilson, E. Wingfield, C.B., B. M. Woollan, Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Colonel J. S. Young.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Mr. Allan Campbell, Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. Frederick Dutton, Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Mr. William Keswick, Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Mr. George S. Mackenzie, C.B., Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The Hall was decorated with flags bearing the Union Jack and the arms or distinguishing badges of the various Colonies and the flag of the Institute, with the motto "The Queen and the United Empire."

His Grace the Archbishop of Rupertsland, Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, said grace.

The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in giving the toast of "The Queen," said: It is unnecessary to remind you that in 1897 we passed through one of the most remarkable years in the history of our Empire. When we look at home, with its concentrated life, and abroad to our wide-spreading dominions, we cannot but remember the extraordinary fact that Her Majesty has been more than sixty years on the Throne, and that she is still in health and vigour. There is but one sentiment of devotion and admiration throughout this great Empire for that great Sovereign who for these many years has, in a manner so admirable and glorious, discharged the grave and responsible duties which fall to her lot.

The EARL OF KINTORE, G.C.M.G.: The illustrious Duke in the chair has conferred on me the privilege of offering for your acceptance a toast which, at every loyal gathering in Great or in Greater Britain, comes second only to that of our Sovereign—I

mean, of course, the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." While we wish that on all happy occasions such as the present, our proceedings should be prefaced by an act of homage to the Queen, during whose long and memorable reign so many blessings have come to this ever-growing Empire, we naturally next turn to the members of her family. Amongst them we can happily number four generations of the direct line, and, while some of them are scattered far and wide over many lands, yet, whether at home or abroad, they will always be found, in entire disregard of any considerations of personal convenience, to be giving their time, their ability, and their matchless energy to the encouragement of what is great and noble, supporting all deserving proposals for the common good, ministering to the wants of the suffering, and extending to all in real need that sympathy and help which mean so much. Lives actuated by such aims, dedicated to such purposes, cannot fail to enshrine the Royal Family in the hearts of all, whether at home, in the Colonies, or the world over. Our brethren from over seas whose visit last year did so much for the completeness of an historic commemoration could not have failed to carry back to their homes an enduring and grateful recollection of the grace and exquisite courtesy with which they were received and welcomed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Members of the Royal Colonial Institute entirely associated themselves with those feelings. We are ever mindful of the help and status given the Society by the continuance—for a period now of precisely twenty years—of the Prince of Wales in the office of President. Once again we are proud to see in our midst the Duke of Cambridge, who has cut short an all too brief holiday in order that he might lend the support of his presence to us on this occasion. We are all mindful that the birthday of his Royal Highness was celebrated on Saturday last ("Many happy returns"); and we drink the toast with the heartfelt wish that before the Prince and Princess of Wales, before the illustrious Chairman and all the Royal Family, there may be many sunshine years of health and happiness.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE: In proposing "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire," said: I very highly appreciate the words which have fallen from my noble friend on the right, and from other friends. I only wish that all of you, when you have attained your 79th year, as I did the other day, may find yourselves capable of being present on such an occasion as this. My next toast is one of considerable importance. We are not allowed to speak politics here, and I am very glad of it. I am not a politician

of any party. I am an Englishman who looks simply to the advantage of his country. I do not care from which side it comes; all I want to see is that this great Empire shall continue as it is now. To ensure that you must have power. Without power nobody is of any value, and a country requires power just as much as an individual. We live in very critical times, when we must maintain our position and not retrograde from it in any way. You cannot do that unless you are strong. You must have force to back up whatever you think is necessary for the interests of the country. I look upon the Army and Navy as great and essential elements of the strength of our Empire, and it has always been my opinion that the Navy would do less well than it does were it not backed up by the Army. There is solidarity of good feeling among the people for both Services, and they do not admire one more than the other. I have been at the head of the Army for forty years. I have served my country, I hope, faithfully and well, and the great interest shown both in that Service and the Navy by the public I hope will continue with such force as to keep them in that state of efficiency so essential to the protection of this Empire.

Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., G.C.B.: I feel as diffident as I think all sailors would feel on an occasion of this sort at being called upon to return thanks for the Naval Profession. My task has been made the easier by the kind mention by our illustrious Chairman of the cohesion between the two Services. Most heartily can I confirm what he says that between the two Services there are no jealousies. We are happy to work together for the good of the country under all circumstances. Speaking before this gathering of gentlemen interested in the Colonies, I feel perhaps a little more at home than elsewhere, because I have spent more of my life in the Colonies than out of them. Indeed, there are very few of the Colonies which I have not visited, but I have not been to Australasia, which is one of the greatest regrets of my life. I may safely say that the pleasantest part of a Naval Officer's life is when he is serving in the Colonies. There is another part of this question, and that is, what is the Navy to do in return? There is no Colony under the British Crown that, being either an importer or exporter of food, does not require a high road. It is the business of the Navy to keep these high roads clear. Most of the Colonies, as I have said, are either importers or exporters of food. The South African Colonies import the greater part of their food; while Hong Kong, amongst other luxuries, imports a million pigs a year, for we know that the Chinaman has a great love for roast pork. The various

needs of the Colonies require that the high roads should be kept open, and the Navy, I hope, will succeed in keeping them open should the necessity arise. Perhaps I may conclude by a little anecdote. Not long ago, I was showing a distinguished foreign Admiral over Portsmouth Dockyard and the different departments there, and when he had seen everything, he said: "My friend, you have got the ships, and you have got the men, and you have got the docks, but you cannot keep all your foreign possessions." I replied, "Never mind, my friend, we mean to have a good try." And that, I think, is the feeling of the whole Naval Service.

General Sir HENRY NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. : It is a very high honour to be called upon to respond to the toast of "The Army" at this great and important assembly; but I feel a difficulty in performing this duty in the presence of your Royal Highness, who was for so many years the honoured head of the Army, and upon whose staff I had the honour to serve as the first Indian officer ever employed at the Horse Guards, thirty-eight years ago. It was a source of satisfaction to all, that some short time ago great attention was directed to the improvement and strengthening of the Navy. No persons rejoiced at this more than those in the Army, and I am quite sure that all patriots rejoice also that lately something has been done towards the augmentation and improvement of our military forces. It may be quite true, as some think, that more might have been done, but at all events the greater part of what has been ordered is in the right direction, and we may hope that further measures will follow. Our attention has been much drawn of late to affairs in the North-west frontier of India, and before I go further I may ask whether there is any army in the world from which so much is required as from the Army of the Queen? There is almost always some war going on, or likely to go on, and troops are always being held in a state of preparation for war in various parts of the world. Not only does this apply to the troops of Her Majesty, British and Indian, but to troops that can hardly be classed as belonging to the regular army in all the various parts of the Empire, especially in the different parts of Africa, and we cannot quite forget that there is a large force, excellently organised and disciplined by British officers in Egypt at the present moment, from which we expect to hear in the next few days of a decisive success under the able leadership of General Kitchener. The operations on the North-west frontier in the past few months, I think, have conclusively proved the heroism and the endurance of the troops engaged, and the noble leading that has always shown itself on the part of the

officers. I do not know that any branch of the service has failed to distinguish itself in that war. The Mountain artillery have shown they have been brought to the highest state of efficiency and in a most difficult country, and on many occasions have been able to render most essential service to the other branches of the Army. The Sappers have constantly and rapidly made roads, often under fire, or at all events have made pathways passable for the large number of animals loaded with ammunition and provisions, that had to be kept close to the Army. The Cavalry, I believe, have been used more extensively than ever before in a mountain country : they have been constantly sent over the most difficult ground to reconnoitre by themselves, and have on every occasion where the ground permitted inflicted loss with spear and sword, while they have dismounted with carbine fire and shown themselves more than a match for the skirmishers of the enemy. As to the Infantry, they have constantly been engaged, and on all occasions with credit to themselves. I believe you all appreciate these services. It is, however, almost impossible fully to appreciate their services unless you have seen, as I have seen, the difficulty and precipitous nature of the country, the encumbrance that arises from having to take large numbers of camels or mules, with provisions and ammunition ; of the ascent up precipices, perhaps 2,000 feet high, under constant fire from the enemy, who are sheltered and concealed, and probably in a position to hurl down stones and rocks, or of retirements before an enemy probably the most active in the world, knowing every inch of the ground, and always prepared to rush in with their knives if they see the slightest confusion in our ranks, owing to the difficulties of the ground or other circumstances. I am sure you are all proud of these troops. I thank you most cordially for the way you have received this toast ; and when I return thanks for the Army, I include not only the regular forces, but the Militia, the Yeomanry, the Volunteers, to whom we look for effective aid in case of need, and also those troops in the Colonies with whom many of you have only recently made a first acquaintance. I think you may feel assured that the whole of these troops are actuated by a feeling of deep loyalty to their Sovereign, and will enter with ardour into any contest for the defence of the Empire or the maintenance of our honour or our rights.

Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Hong Kong): To me has been entrusted the pleasant duty of proposing the toast of "The Houses of Parliament"—a toast that is always received in this country with appreciative warmth ; a toast that commends itself

with peculiar force to those interested in the world-wide possessions that form Greater Britain—possessions who in their local legislatures have copied, so far as local circumstances will permit, the great central Legislature of the Empire, and in every instance have accepted the principles, the practice, and the forms of the British House of Commons as their model. We have just toasted those two great Services to the keeping of whose stout hearts and strong right arms are entrusted the honour of the British flag. It is right that we should with equal ardour accept the toast of the Great Council of the Nation that has so wisely shaped our destinies throughout the centuries. The sacred flame of liberty may have flickered and burned dim from time to time, but it never burned more brightly than at the present moment, when every wave of popular sentiment finds ready response in the Houses of Parliament; indeed, it has been said that the response is sometimes too ready, and that in a periodically rejuvenated House of Commons, the heyday of the blood is not always sufficiently tame and humble to wait on the judgment. But we have in the House of Peers an assembly more staid and not less gifted, where the sense of personal continuity may possibly give strength to resist demands for sudden changes until the real trend of public opinion has been definitely determined. Speaking on the part of the Colonies—so widely represented here this evening—I may say that I think the Colonies are satisfied that they will always be fairly considered by the Imperial Parliament. Speaking of that important group of Colonies from which I have lately come—the West Indies—we feel that the ready response to the first request made by Her Majesty's Government for assistance is an assurance that when further measures are necessary to preserve these Colonies from threatened destruction, brought about by outside circumstances over which they have no control, the British Parliament will not be found wanting. I am sure then it will be remembered that it is necessary this great nation should preserve these beautiful islands, the first fruits of England's expansion—the blue Caribbean Sea around which is popularly supposed to be paved with the bones of British seamen. We see those blue laughing waters where

The spirits of your fathers
Shall start from every wave!
For the deck it was their field of fame,
And Ocean was their grave.

Never in our memory has there been a time when circumspection

and firmness were more necessary than at the present moment. Happily we have at the head of the affairs of the nation strong men who feel that in any action that they may consider to be necessary they will have behind them the united support of the Parliament and the people of England. It is, I am sure, the ardent wish of everyone present that a peaceful and honourable solution may be found of any difficulties that may exist at the present time. I do not wish to say more lest, remembering, as Sir Nowell Salmon told us, that one million pigs are introduced every year into that Colony to which I am about to go, it might be considered that an additional bore might be added to the number. I may be allowed on the part of every member interested in these Colonies to express our sympathy for the giant intellect that for fifty years has played so leading a part in the House of Commons and the country; who always charmed, even when he could not convince, and who is now at Hawarden bearing with a noble and Christian fortitude his grievous trouble. In the case of Lord Salisbury also, illness and domestic anxieties, added to the grave responsibility that rests upon him at the present moment, must be to him a serious burden. I hope, and you hope with me, that the balmy air of the sunny south will soon restore him to the country, and that out of the wisdom of Parliament and its leaders may come a continuance of honourable peace in the present, and in the future an assured and extended prosperity. With this toast I beg to couple the name of His Grace the Duke of Fife and the Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.

The DUKE OF FIFE, K.T., in replying for the House of Lords, said: I feel that this is neither the time nor the occasion to enter into a disquisition upon the position of the House of Lords. Whilst I readily admit that the House of Lords, like other institutions in this country, is capable of improvement, and, indeed, in my younger days I once summoned up courage to make a speech in the House in favour of its reform, yet I hold that the House of Lords has played no unimportant part in the development of our liberties, and has never opposed the clearly-expressed will of the people. Upon an occasion like the present, when one has the honour and privilege of being the guest of this Institute, which has played so useful a part in connection with our Colonial Empire, I confess that my thoughts revert to that portion of this Empire with whose affairs I have been intimately connected of late years, and which has attracted a considerable amount of public attention. Since its creation, now nearly nine years ago, until quite recently, I have been Vice-President of the British South Africa Company, and during the last few weeks I

have received a good many letters, and even visits, from gentlemen of the Press, to inquire as to my reasons for having severed my connection with an undertaking with whose work I cordially sympathise. While certain proceedings formed the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry I naturally did not wish to leave any of my colleagues in the lurch. But sufficient time having elapsed, I merely carried out a decision at which I arrived two years ago. No doubt our Colonial Empire owes much to Chartered Companies. At a time when the world was in a different condition, when the scramble for the unoccupied places of the earth had not commenced, these Companies to a great extent laid the foundation of our world-wide dominions. But, speaking from my own actual experience, I am convinced that in these days Chartered Companies are an anomaly; and I hope that in the future, wherever the British flag flies, some form of direct Imperial control will always be established until, of course, self-government, that inevitable development of Anglo-Saxon communities, takes place. By all means let British courage and British love of enterprise seek out new outlets, if there be any left, for the extension of our Empire; but I do devoutly hope that the Colonial Ministers of the future will closely follow the footsteps of these adventurous spirits, and at an early stage assume that responsibility which they must eventually accept. A Board of gentlemen, sitting in London, however able and honest they may be, cannot exercise the same control as the Imperial authority, with all its prestige and military power. Therefore, I for one warmly welcome the wise and admirable scheme which I observe has been lately framed by the present Colonial Secretary for the future government of the Chartered Company's territories. You will forgive me for alluding to a certain deplorable incident, I mean the invasion of a neighbouring territory by the forces of the Company of which I was a Director—an invasion deliberately planned and carried out by our agents without our knowledge, and without our possible consent—as I could easily show you, if I were to go into matters which I would prefer to forget. It is, of course, preposterous to suppose that such a grave violation of duty could have been perpetrated by any individuals who felt themselves under the direct control of the British Government. Happily, in the case of the Chartered Company, adequate steps have now been taken to prevent a repetition of such culpable conduct, and I am glad to think that in the future the Home Board of the Chartered Company will be relegated to the more humble but very useful position of business control, which, in my opinion, and speaking after eight years' ex-

perience, I am convinced is the only one which such a Board can or ought to occupy. If these functions are properly carried out by experienced and practical business men at home, in conjunction with faithful officials in South Africa, Rhodesia will have a bright and prosperous future. I believe that those vast and fertile territories will realise the highest anticipations which we have formed of them, and that they will prove themselves to be not the least valuable of the many possessions of the British Crown.

The Hon. T. H. COCHRANE, M.P.: I am very sensible of the honour conferred upon me in being asked to reply for the House of Commons. I am very grateful for the kind and eloquent terms in which Sir Henry Blake has been good enough to speak of the House of Commons, and to which you have been good enough to accord approval. I am proud of being a member, although only a very humble member, of that great legislative assembly which is the mother of parliaments. It has done, I believe you will agree, good and beneficent work for the people of these islands in the past, and I hope and trust that in the future it will have many opportunities of doing still more, not only for the inhabitants of these islands, but with a due regard to the welfare of those who live in the Britain beyond the seas. When, as humble members, we first enter Parliament, we are, I believe, universally filled with the idea of all that beneficent legislation which each of us as individuals may be able to pass for the benefit of our country; but a very few years' experience in the House of Commons sheds many of the ideals with which we enter, and whilst we find the opportunities for doing good are extremely limited, we unfortunately come to the conclusion that the opportunities which members of Parliament possess for doing mischief are unbounded and unlimited. From the way in which you have received this toast, I believe that you do not class all members of Parliament with those members not confined to one party or to one particular side of the House, whom I may venture to call "the busy bees," who find in a little cheap notoriety the very sweetest honey of their existence. I allude to those who, when some great and vital question of Foreign or Colonial policy is on the *tapis*, take the opportunity to express their insatiable inquisitiveness for inopportune information. Such members of the House of Commons, I assure you, do not represent the feelings of the body of that House any more than they represent the feelings of the gentlemen here present. Our Parliamentary institutions may not be perfect. It would pass the wit of man to devise any institution which would be free from all imperfections, but our institutions, at

any rate, have been copied, and have formed the model for those great free Parliaments which exist in our greater Empire beyond the seas. Your Royal Highness alluded to the event which took place last year, when these Parliaments sent over their premiers to show to us that living under a common flag, enjoying the same freedom and privileges, they desired to join with us in paying a graceful tribute to the noble lady who has reigned for sixty years over a happy and contented people. There was one allusion in Sir Henry Blake's speech which I am sure touched the hearts of all present, whatever their political feelings may be. I had the honour to serve in the same Parliament for a brief time with the venerable and distinguished statesman to whom he alluded, and for whom I am sure we all feel the utmost sympathy in his illness, a man whose name will be enrolled amongst those of the greatest men of our race and time, and who for over fifty years held up the very best traditions of Parliamentary life in the House of Commons and the country. Nothing, I think, could be more touching than the brief and eloquent speech which, in the midst of his suffering, he delivered at Bournemouth, not merely to those collected around him, but to the whole of this Empire: "God bless you all! and all those who love their land." I think that speech will find an echo in every British heart all over this great Empire.

The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," said: I have had great pleasure in responding to the wish expressed that I should preside this evening, but I am afraid that there are many others who would have filled the post of Chairman far better (cries of "No"), especially when I remember that last year this gathering was presided over by a most admirable Colonial Secretary—Mr. Chamberlain. I am afraid that I cannot in any respect attain the eloquence or power with which he spoke on that occasion; but I have long been in the public service, and have had great opportunities of studying and knowing what the feelings and sentiments are which prevail both at home and in our Colonies relatively to one another, and I can only say that I believe those sentiments which have been so strongly developed during the year of the Jubilee of Her Majesty have proved to the world, if that were necessary, that there is a mutual good feeling and respect existing between the Home and Colonial Governments; indeed, that there is unanimity of sentiment between them. I allude to that fact, because you may depend upon it the Empire must rest upon mutual good feeling, sentiment, and affection, and it is necessary that we should support one another if the Empire is

not to fall to pieces. We have not fallen to pieces yet, and I hope we never shall fall to pieces. It is, however, imperative that this country should maintain that great sentiment of Empire which alone has made this small portion of Europe so powerful in every portion of the world. If we allow that sentiment, that feeling, that idea to guide us in the future, as it has in the past, I cannot but hope, believe, and trust that, whatever dangers we may have to look forward to, we shall be able, with judicious management, to maintain our Empire as it exists at the present time. Unless we are reciprocally devoted to one another we shall find that other nations will not respect us as they at present, I think, are disposed to do. I have one great sentiment in my heart. I am an Englishman, and I hope that every member who is present, whether he belongs to the Home or Colonial portion of the Empire, is proud of belonging to a great country. I believe that that sentiment has very largely increased in the Colonies. There might have been a time when there was an idea that the Colonies were only waiting for a period in their life when they could depend upon themselves. I believe that sentiment to be absolutely gone now. I believe that now they have no wish to exist alone, but wish to continue as members of a great and influential power in the world. Under these conditions we must look round us and see what we ought to do. There are some very remarkable events taking place in every part of the world, and one can hardly take up a paper in the morning without reading of some incident which affects our great Empire either in regard to our home or our Colonial interests. But that is a very delicate subject to enter upon just now, and it is not my intention to discuss the position of affairs abroad. What I wish to impress upon you is that it should be your guiding consideration not to take into account merely one portion of the Empire, but to look at it as a whole, as it is essential that we should be absolutely united, and guided by one feeling and one idea. We must endeavour to bring all the component parts of the Empire together, in order to make one great community, with one great sentiment, one great spring of action, in order that we may hold our own against the various other elements in the world. The position is this. There is great jealousy existing. Every nation has great ideas of its own, and wishes to extend its power, especially from the commercial point of view. There is great jealousy because we have been successful. Let us continue to be successful. We require, however, to be very prudent in stating what we wish, very powerful when called upon to act, and to have the courage to act when it is necessary. It is no use talking and threatening.

Threats are no use unless you have the power to back them up. If you are not prepared to carry out your threats you had much better leave the matter alone, because it only shows how very weak and feeble you are. Therefore, as I said before, keep your Army and Navy in such an efficient state that when you think you are doing the right thing you have the means to back your policy up, if necessary. There never was a time when the necessity for such a policy is so clearly demonstrated as at present. You must have the power to carry out the wish, and the prudence not to ask more than you have a right to ask. But if you do ask for a thing, say that you are determined to have it. Do not be unreasonable, but be judicious in what you ask for, and, having been judicious, say you expect to get it, and do not be afraid of letting the world know it. In this Institute we have the great advantage of having a centre which enables us to exchange thoughts and ideas and express feelings in a very agreeable and peaceful manner, and the more peaceful we are the better; but it is those who are peaceable who ought to be prepared for conflict if necessary. During the past year there have been many more adherents to the Institute than there ever have been before, and I hope it will increase in influence, and develop more and more from year to year. Before I sit down I wish to remind you of the admirable remarks which were made by your last year's Chairman (Mr. Chamberlain), whom I admire very much for the way in which he has conducted the duties of his great office. I cordially agree with him in the few words he addressed to you before he sat down. He said, "Let it be our endeavour, let it be our task, to keep alive the torch of Imperial patriotism, to keep warm the affection and the confidence of our kinsmen across the seas, that so in every vicissitude of fortune the British Empire may present an unbroken front to all her foes, and may carry on even to distant ages the glorious traditions of the British flag." I agree with every word of that, and I hope that the present Prime Minister, whom I am glad to hear is better, may soon be in a position at the head of his Government to again perform the duties he so ably discharges with a view of achieving the result so splendidly described by his colleague, the Colonial Secretary. I propose the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute."

EARL GREY, in proposing "The United Empire," said: The days have gone by when this toast could excite any feelings of opposition in an assembly of Englishmen. The Royal Colonial Institute, which was established in 1868 to counteract the mistaken policy of scuttle and national disintegration, and "cut the

painter," which had temporarily possessed the minds of some of our leading statesmen, has driven that madness away for all time. It is now impossible to associate an anti-Colonial policy with any group of men, however distinguished they may be, who have any serious hope of ever assuming the reins of office. We may thank heaven that this "falling sickness" of the sixties has for ever disappeared. Every Englishman rejoices from the bottom of his heart over the work which the sons of the Empire are doing in every portion of the earth and over the rapidly increasing union between the Mother Country and her distant Colonies. What is the mission of Great Britain? It is to establish Anglo-Saxon civilisation, with its high ideals, its independent justice, its facilities for commerce, coupled with the policy of "the open door" wherever it can safely do so in the unoccupied portions of the earth, or those portions of the earth which might have been submerged by barbarism. This is a work in which every man of Anglo-Saxon parentage may feel proud to bear a hand. The Duke of Fife and myself have been engaged in a work which we believed was calculated to promote the interests of the Empire. I must confess that I listened with some astonishment and surprise to the noble Duke's declared preference in very warm language for Imperial administration over Chartered rule. When I was invited to join the Board of the Chartered Company in 1889, I held the same opinion as the noble Duke appears to hold to-day, and I went to Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, and said I thought this was work which the Imperial Government ought to undertake, that it was work which ought not to be left to the Chartered Company. It was only on Lord Salisbury's assurance that the House of Commons could not be expected to vote the supplies required to make the administration of Rhodesia a success, that I consented to join the Board. I am not aware that the noble Duke went to the Prime Minister on such a mission at that time. But I differ from him in this—that having been out on the spot in South Africa, I have altered my opinion, and from the conviction borne in upon me by personal observation of what has been done in the Bechuanaland Protectorate under Imperial administration, and of what has been done in Rhodesia under the administration of the company, I am persuaded that rule by Chartered Company, under proper Imperial control, is the most beneficent rule that can be invented for the development of a new country.

THE DUKE OF FIFE : Hear, hear, that is my point.

EARL GREY : I understand the noble Duke says that is his point.

I will not enter into discussion with him at this friendly gathering, but my point is that the Chartered shareholders have found ten millions and upwards for developing Rhodesia, and making it into what the noble Duke rightly described it from the reports he has received, and which I know it to be from my own knowledge—a country which will shortly prove itself to be one of the brightest jewels of the British crown. I regret the noble Duke's departure from our Board, but I assure him, if he will take it from me, that we have been at work for three or four hours every day for the last six months, since I came back from Rhodesia, on business connected with the Chartered Company's affairs, that the duties attaching to the Board still remain far more onerous and burdensome and responsible than he supposed. And I do not intend, for one, if the shareholders will give me their confidence, to leave the Board until the object has been obtained which has been our hope all these years, and which is to make Rhodesia into a powerful British State. So powerful, that it will secure the federation of South Africa, South of the Zambesi, and establish for ever the position of England in paramount influence in South Africa. I regret that I should have been compelled by the speech of the noble Duke to make this digression, and I now proceed to propose the toast of "The United Empire." I have said this toast of "The United Empire" must commend itself to every Englishman, and I hope I may not be understood to reflect upon gentlemen present if I say that few can adequately realise, without leaving our island home, the full breadth and depth and meaning of the proud boast, *Civis Britannicus sum*. The intensity of feeling present in these words is in inverse proportion to the distance of a man from home. "God Save the Queen," even when miserably played on the frontiers of the Empire, was sufficient to bring a lump into one's throat. The most enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty that I have ever witnessed was on the part of some French subjects of the Queen in Canada in the Jubilee year of 1887, and I can speak from experience, if I may refer to the other quarter of the world, when I say that the Queen has no more loyal subjects than many of the Dutch citizens of Rhodesia, who enjoy the security of fair and equal laws. The demonstration of passionate loyalty last year, when our Empress-Queen made her progress through London, attended by eleven Colonial Premiers, and followed by troops drawn from, and who have fought in, every portion of the world, brought home to the hearts and brains of all men, including our foreign critics, that the magnificent resources of

our United Empire are fully equal to any strain to which they can possibly be subjected so long as our statesmen continue to take care that we rule the seas. There can be no question as to the strength of the sentiment which binds together in ever closer union the component parts of the Empire. It is based upon affection and mutual good-will, and so long as it exists the precise manner of its practical expression would appear to be immaterial. It is premature at present to formulate cut and dried schemes of Imperial Federation. Colonial must precede Imperial Federation; and all of us, I feel sure, wish God-speed to the statesmen of Australia and South Africa who realise this, and the ambition of whose lives it is to make Federation, within their spheres of influence, a practical result. Meanwhile, it is useful to inquire as to the means whereby common citizenship may be fostered and mutual interests promoted. Unity is strength, and in the defence of the Empire all should assist. Canada, Australia, and the Cape Colony have already spontaneously set an excellent example, and have shown by their action their desire to share the responsibilities of the Empire. It should be our endeavour to foster this feeling as much as possible, and in addition to reserving a certain number of commissions for Colonial born subjects of the Queen, and to admitting Colonial Judges to the Privy Council, which we do at present, we should also establish training ships in Colonial ports, and make such other arrangements as may give the sons of Colonists an equality of opportunity with those of home-born subjects. I would further like to suggest that by employing Imperial credit when the security is sufficient, it is in the power of this country, without imposing a penny of additional burden on the British taxpayers, to sensibly diminish and lighten the burden of Colonial debt. It should also be possible to promote the establishment of scholarships and exhibitions in British schools and universities to be competed for in the Colonies. Graceful concessions such as these would cost us little, would be tokens of good-will, and tighten the bonds of unity. I have the honour of coupling with this toast the name of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, and in doing so, as Rhodesia has been brought on the *tapis*, I cannot refrain from thanking him for the assistance which he and his Government tendered most willingly and helpfully to Rhodesia in her hour of need. It was of the greatest possible assistance in putting down the rebellion, and is another illustration of the unity of the Empire. Another illustration of that unity is that when on one occasion it was my duty when in Rhodesia to thank a small troop of Rhodesian police for services rendered in the field, I ascertained

that over twenty of the troops who had highly distinguished themselves had come from far Australia to help us in the building up of a new and powerful British State.

The Hon. Sir WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Natal): I am very grateful to your Royal Highness for having called upon me to reply to the toast. I desire to thank Lord Grey for the kindly words which he has used with reference to the Natal contingent which was sent to Mashonaland during the rebellion, and I beg to assure him that they will be most gratefully and heartily received in the Colony which I represent here to-night. It is most appropriate that this toast of the United Empire should have been entrusted to a man who is the successor and the present head of the family of that distinguished statesman who, by initiating the system of responsible government amongst the greater Colonies of the Empire, did so much to promote that kindly feeling which makes a United Empire possible. Twenty-four years ago, when I first joined the Colonial Service, if this toast had been proposed, we should have been asked to drink to the accomplishment of an earnest desire, to the realisation of a cherished ideal—an ideal which, in the minds of many men, was, perhaps, then scarcely more than a pious opinion. Now, to-day, we drink to the furtherance and development of a virtually accomplished fact; for although the unity of the Empire leaves much to be desired in the matter of form; although Imperial Federation, a national Zollverein, are still ideals of the future; although the solidarity of the Empire may not yet be defined by rule and line, yet the essence of the thing is there, unity of purpose, unity of interest, the brotherly devotion of the subjects of the Queen to one another in whatever part of the world they may be. And the bonds that bind us together, though soft as silk, are strong as steel. No rules, no laws, can make them stronger. As the casting of a pebble into a pool of still water that is on the point of freezing may entirely convert its surface into a sheet of ice, so some event, in itself apparently of no serious importance, may suddenly bring about that closer union of the Empire which is necessary to enable it to use its strength to the best advantage, whether for purposes of defence or for purposes of expansion. And when at last the note is struck, the heart-strings of the Empire will respond, each with appropriate harmony and overtone, until the world is filled with the sound of the great diapason, proclaiming aloud to the nations the new departure of the Imperial race.

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.: At this late hour, and

although my territory has been invaded by the Earl of Kintore, I rise to propose a toast which I am sure will be received with great cordiality, the health of our Chairman. His Royal Highness has on several occasions taken a prominent part in our proceedings, and on each occasion, by his frank, manly, and able speeches, has added to his well-deserved popularity, and increased the respect felt for him by every subject of Her Majesty's unequalled Empire. I am one of the oldest members of the Institute, and having had the honour to serve Her Majesty for twenty-four years in various of her possessions, I can vouch for the loyalty and devotion of their inhabitants. I thank his Royal Highness on behalf of the Institute for his courtesy, consideration, and kind assistance in aiding the great national work which this Institute has undertaken.

The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE: I appreciate very highly the distinguished service you have done me in accepting this toast with such cordiality. I have travelled a good many miles in order to be present to-night, and as I am assured I have not disappointed you, I can certainly say I have not disappointed myself.

The proceedings then terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 19, 1898, when Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., read a paper on "A Co-operative System for the Defence of the Empire."

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the late Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 84 Fellows had been elected, viz., 16 Resident, 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Arthur W. Andrews, M.A., J. O. Byrne, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.M.G. (Honorary), Robert W. Chamney, Julius Conrad, James M. Currie, His Grace the Duke of Fife, K.T., Alfred Gilbert, John Henderson, Richard W. Jeans, Rt. Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, Thomas Rudd, Arthur Street, Hon. John Tudhope, Henry E. Tyser, Henry F. Wilson.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Edward Aston (Lagos), Arthur E. Biden (Cape Colony), Hon. Charles E. Davies, M.L.C. (Tasmania), Thomas Finney, M.L.A., J.P. (Queensland), Cecil Holliday (Natal), William Acland Hood (New Zealand), Arthur Hudson (Solicitor-General, Sierra Leone), Richard Evan Jones (Gold Coast Colony), William F. Lance (Transvaal), D. J. MacCarthy (Gold Coast Colony), Fletcher Matthews (Matabeleland), William Morrison (British Guiana), Henry J. Price (Natal), Charles S. Rutledge (Queensland), Hon. James Stewart, C.M.G. (Receiver-General and Assistant Colonial Secretary, Fiji), William H. Stoker (Attorney-General, Leeward Islands), Augustus B. Tancred (Transvaal), Aubrey Woolls-Sampson (Matabeleland).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Before calling upon Colonel Hutton to read his

paper, I have the pleasure to announce that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to accept the honorary Life Fellowship of our Institute. We all know what interest His Royal Highness has taken through a long career in everything which tends to the unity of the Empire and to the welfare of our Colonies. Very few words are necessary to introduce Colonel Hutton, an officer who has given great attention to the subject of his paper, and who has had exceptional advantages of studying the question.

Colonel Hutton then read his paper on

A CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

"Let it be our task to keep alive the torch of Imperial patriotism, to keep warm the affection and the confidence of our kinsmen across the seas, that so in every vicissitude of fortune the British Empire may present an unbroken front to all her foes, and may carry on even to distant ages the glorious traditions of the British flag!"¹

When I accepted the invitation of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to read a paper upon the Defence of the Empire, I felt that I had undertaken a task which should more appropriately have fallen to the lot of an abler advocate than myself. I only yielded because unusual opportunities have been given me as a practical soldier of becoming intimately acquainted with the instincts and ideas of some of our Colonial comrades in arms.

EXISTING POSITION OF THE DEFENCE QUESTION.

It is now eleven years and a half since the late Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote his celebrated minute to the Governors of Colonies under Responsible Government, dated November 25, 1886, in which he stated that,² "In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the question which is at once urgent and capable of useful consideration at the present time is that of organisation for military defence." In ready response to the appeal of the Imperial Government contained in the circular

¹ Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Annual Dinner, Royal Colonial Institute, March 31, 1897.

² *Proceedings of the Colonial Conference*, 1887, presented to Parliament, July, 1887.

letter above alluded to, representatives from all our Colonies and Dependencies met for the now almost forgotten Colonial Conference of 1887. Since then the military defence of the Empire to which we are all so proud to belong has made little, if any, practical advance, and the Colonial Conference of 1887 has not been followed by the developments which were hoped for. That Conference may, however, be held to be responsible for the naval agreement between the Imperial Government and the several governments of the Australian Colonies as regards the joint maintenance of a sufficient squadron for naval defence in Australian waters; which may be considered chiefly of value in that it has in itself established the principle of co-operative defence. The Military Defence of the Empire upon any comprehensive scale has practically remained *in statu quo*, since it does not appear that the Colonial Defence Committee has ever been authorised to include in their labours any broad scheme for the military defence of the Empire, nor to formulate any joint system of organised defence in which all portions of Her Majesty's dominions shall take their share.

Upon December 8, 1896, you will, however, recollect that the Duke of Devonshire on the part of the Government announced the naval policy for the defence of the Empire in perhaps one of the most momentous statements made by any British statesman of late years,¹ as follows:—"Maintenance of sea supremacy has been assumed as the basis of the system of Imperial defence against attack by sea. That is the determining factor in shaping the whole defensive policy of the Empire." That statement has been received unchallenged by the whole world, and our Colonies resting on its assurance for the safety of their commercial interests at sea have ceased to disquiet themselves in, or to tax themselves with, providing ships of war for their own protection in their own waters. Several of the Australian Colonies are, for example, disposing of their ships of war, and reducing their local naval forces, upon which much money has in the past been spent.

There is a generally expressed hope that a military policy may be evolved from the existing condition of uncertainty, and that upon it may be erected some solid and satisfactory military scheme of defence. The Imperial Government have voluntarily undertaken the naval defence of the whole Empire, and the vast responsibilities involved, unaided except by the relatively insignificant contribution of the

¹ Speech of Duke of Devonshire, President of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet at the Guildhall, December 8, 1896.

Australian Colonies. The question which now agitates all who are concerned with the military defence of our Colonies is, What does the Imperial Government propose to do as regards the military defences of the Empire? The Colonies have been severally warned to arrange for their own defence, and in their several ways have endeavoured to do so. The Colonial Defence Committee have in their turn given valuable advice, and brought much professional acumen to bear upon local Colonial difficulties, and there the subject is left. Surely the time has arrived when the Colonies should know whether they are to receive military protection from the Mother Country in time of war or threatened invasion, and whether they in their turn are to bear a share in the military defence of that Empire of which they form a part, and in whose existence they live and move and have their being.

Vast sums of money are yearly spent in a piece-meal defence of the various portions of the Empire, and from reasons of self-interest, expediency, and economy, it is surely not too much to urge that the time has arrived when all portions of Her Majesty's dominions, with their enormous military and other resources, should be prepared to co-operate for mutual defence, and should decide to accept one general policy—elastic it may be—upon which they are to maintain their independence as a great people.

This is a question which is pregnant with the whole future existence of the Empire. It is not long since that the Secretary of State for War defined our military requirements.¹ Firstly, he stated, "a sufficient garrison for the defence of these islands is required," and secondly, "two army corps for offensive purposes outside the British Isles." Is it to be supposed that two army corps numbering 60,000 men, or even three, are to be the most that the Mother Country is prepared to place at the disposal of her Colonial children, or to place in the field for offensive-defensive operations in defence of the Empire when the hour of trial comes? It may safely be asserted that the true instinct of British feeling throughout the Empire would, in the hour of trial, repudiate such a totally inadequate limit to the military resources available. The feeling of uncertainty which is caused by such a limit being placed to the military resources of the Mother Country is alone a sufficient indication of the necessity for some clear and defined military policy based

¹ Speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, Edinburgh, December 17, 1897.

upon the naval policy which has proved so reassuring to the interests of peace, and of future commercial development.

The absence of an officially declared military policy makes it difficult to deal with the subject which is now under your consideration; and it is only possible to do so by assuming such postulates as are warranted by the political considerations, and by the military exigencies of a defensive system.

REQUIREMENTS OF A BRITISH MILITARY POLICY.

The requirements of our British military policy may be taken to be as follows:—

I. *Our Imperial Liabilities.*—(a) The maintenance of our sovereign rights in all parts of our world-wide dominions. (b) The suppression of disorder. (c) The conduct of those military obligations necessitated from time to time by the natural expansion of our trade and commercial relations.

The obligations referred to under (a) and (c) may be best understood by the following extract: "The policy of Her Majesty's Government is not the acquisition of new territory," said the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on January 18 last, "but the maintenance of free markets even where that involves the acquisition of new territory, and the taking up of a very firm attitude in regard to any attempt which may be made to deprive us of a territory which we already possess."

II. *The Defence of the Empire as a whole.*—It will be readily conceded by all observers of recent events in our history that a mutual, though unwritten, understanding exists between all portions of the Queen's dominions. The ties of sentiment and of self-interest alike render the maintenance of the Empire necessary for the commercial and political development of each and all. A study of history, especially that of our own country, demonstrates most clearly that the means by which this can best be effected is by an "offensive-defensive" system of defence.

III. *The separate Defence of each portion of the Empire;* in other words, the local defence of each individual part of the Queen's dominions.

If we assume the foregoing as the basis of our requirements it will be seen that for the first we have our regular army. It is frequently and too readily assumed that our regular army with its attendant reserve is available for the defence of the United King-

dom as well as for the defence of our Colonies. This assumption is a misleading one, and has been ably exposed, among others, by a recent writer in the *Times* ("Reform," December 28, 1897). The regular army should be more properly regarded as an Imperial constabulary, and cannot be reckoned upon as the true factor in the defence of the Empire comprised under the two last heads.

The Imperial regular army consists, in peace, of 211,867 men and 718 guns, which in war will, by the addition of the reserves, be made up to 292,867 men.

Of these numbers we have, in peace, as follows :—

	Peace
India and her dependencies	75,000
Mediterranean Garrisons	10,000
Egypt	4,000
South Africa, &c.	3,000
West Africa	
West Indies, Bermuda and Halifax	5,000
Straits Settlements, &c.	3,000
Home Service	111,000

The general feeling of insecurity and of foreign pressure consequent upon the approach of such a dire event as a great national emergency would entail the strengthening of all our garrisons beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. It may be safely assumed that we should have besides, upon our hands, several minor wars and complications instigated, it may be, by our more powerful enemies, which would involve military operations in various parts of the vulnerable portions of our Empire. It may be accepted, then, as certain that there would be a portion only of the regular army left available at home.

In face of the varied character of the probable demands for reinforcements this residuum could hardly be expected to form any complete military unit, such, for example, as the two army corps referred to. A dislocation of any system, therefore, which relies upon the Imperial army for an effective defence of the United Kingdom, much less of the Empire, must be the inevitable result. It would at most constitute the much needed stiffening to a defence force less carefully trained for war. It should be recollected that the removal of the three available army corps from the shores of the United Kingdom, for any offensive-defensive purposes beyond the sea, would practically leave the existing auxiliary forces of

Great Britain without field artillery, without cavalry, and without administrative departments.

We, therefore, arrive at the conclusion that if the integrity of the Empire is to be maintained by a military force proportionate to such weighty possibilities, it must be by some military system which shall be capable of fulfilling the conditions of the second heading.

This can only be insured by having the proportions of troops required for offensive-defensive operations so organised and equipped that they can be utilised as an army in the field.

It is useless, under the conditions of Parliamentary government, to expect the establishment of an ideal system, and it becomes imperative to adapt ways to means in proposing any system which is likely to find favour. In this particular case, however, there is in existence the Militia Act of 1882, which provides for the exact force which is required to meet the circumstances. This Act has, moreover, been adopted in principle by most of our Colonies, and formed the basis of the Federal Defence Scheme recently framed for our Australian Colonies.

The Militia Act of 1882 of the United Kingdom provides for the raising and maintenance of certain quotas of militia which shall be found by each county. These quotas can, if need arise, be enforced by ballot. The system, therefore, for providing a military defence force which shall answer our requirements is in existence, and we have merely to consider whether its developments may not be equally easy of creation.

In the United Kingdom the militia force consists of a certain number of battalions of infantry, a few engineers, and a few artillery. It is in no military sense an army or complete military organisation. A military force which does not include the proportion of all arms, viz., infantry, artillery, cavalry and the administrative departments requisite, is valueless for any modern military operations.

The primary condition is, therefore, that the militia of Great Britain and Ireland shall become a distinct and complete military force charged with the defence primarily of the United Kingdom, and secondly, for offensive-defensive operations in the co-operative defence of the Empire. The co-operative system of defence now advocated will be best illustrated by stating the plan adopted in framing the Federal Defence Scheme of the Australian Colonies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL DEFENCE SCHEME A TYPE OF
CO-OPERATIVE DEFENCE.¹

The principles were laid down, firstly, that each of the six Colonies should guarantee the "passive defence" of its own cities, towns, and harbours of commercial importance; and, secondly, that the whole of the Colonies should be so organised as to jointly guarantee the "active defence" of any portion of Australian or Tasmanian soil, by what may be called offensive-defensive military operations. It will thus be seen that the second and third requirements which were shown to be necessary for a British military policy have formed the basis of the Australian Scheme, though in this case limited only to Australian waters.

In Australia, as in the United Kingdom, the troops consist of regulars, militia, and volunteers. To the volunteers, or those serving under the Volunteer Act of 1859, the Federal Scheme assigned the "passive defence," while to the militia was assigned the "active defence," which thus formed the federal force for active operations. It was arranged that each Colony in proportion to its population should provide a military contingent, and that such contingent should include the proportionate share of a force of all arms, with the requisite administrative departments.

The federal force thus created from the existing military forces in Australia comprised a complete mounted brigade of 1,738 men, and six guns on peace footing, which should be increased to 2,778 men in war, and an infantry division of 4,474 men, with 629 divisional troops, and eighteen guns on peace footing, increased in war to 7,530 and 1,084, making in all

	Peace	War	Guns
Mounted Brigade	1,738	2,773	6
Infantry Division	4,474	7,530	—
Divisional Troops	629	1,084	18
Federal Force, Grand Total	6,841	11,387	24

To each Colony was allotted a proportionate share of all arms and of the administrative departments, so that the federal force of any single Colony might take the field, if necessary, complete in all its requirements of personnel. (Vide Appendix B.)

In order to utilise the existing military forces in the manner described, a Federal Defence Agreement was drawn up, based upon the Militia Act of the Imperial Parliament, which, with some minor modifications, had already been in existence in four out of the

¹ For a short account of the history of the Australian Federal Defence Scheme see Appendix A.

six Colonies. This Defence Agreement contained all the provisions necessary to be included in the Bill which would be required to be passed by each Colony ; in other words, the Militia Bill of 1882 was enlarged to meet the fresh requirements.

It will be observed, therefore, that it was not attempted to create anything fresh, but rather to utilise what was already in existence. It was intended only to bring the whole of the atomic and independent military systems of the six Colonies concerned into one generally accepted plan.

The most serious difficulty which had to be dealt with by the Federal Defence Agreement, was the creation of a central controlling authority. The plan adopted was the formation of a Council of Australian Federal Defence, whose powers in peace, and whose jurisdiction in times of war, were carefully laid down.

The Australian Federal Defence Scheme included the following :—

1. A General Scheme of Defence.
2. A Federal Defence Agreement, including the powers of the Council of Australian Federal Defence.
3. Allotment of Federal Troops on basis of population.
4. Tables showing the establishment and general distribution of the Federal Military Force among the several Colonies.

Military students will aver with reason that the system proposed for Australia is not new, that a similar system exists in the United States of America, and that we have in Switzerland at the present moment the highest and best form of a Federal Militia System for offensive-defensive military operations.

We shall, however, be confronted by an obvious difficulty, if the plan proposed for the Australian Colonies be adapted to the requirements of the Empire, since the case of Great Britain and her Colonies presents an abnormal feature in regard to the control of the Federal Defence Force proposed to be created out of the various elements which compose the British Empire. History furnishes us with no precedent. In the case of the old Greek Republics, we find no exact parallel. In the Republics of Rome and Carthage it was the Mother State which exacted fealty from her offspring, her Colonial offshoots, and in each case the parent State stood alone in influence and predominance. In the case of the Swiss Republic and of the great Republic of the United States of America, one central government accepts and engrosses all central or federal control of the federal military resources of the combined States. It may be taken for granted that the only plan of co-operative defence which would be acceptable to Great Britain

and to her Colonies would be one based upon a representative system. The political conditions of British Colonies existing prior to 1776, based upon the ancient precedent created by the Greeks and by the Romans in the treatment of Colonies by the parent State, can never, and will never, be attempted again. The solution, therefore, of this difficulty must lie in some system of offensive-defensive alliance, or Federal Agreement, which shall include the creation of a central controlling council, having, in peace, the limited administrative powers necessary for the organisation and maintenance of the federal force agreed upon, and, in war, its control and distribution.

History affords endless examples of such alliances during times of war and national upheaval; among which may be cited many where racial, religious and lingual differences might on first consideration have rendered such alliances necessarily abortive.

This did not prove to be the case in Wellington's army of the Peninsula, where British, Spanish, and Portuguese troops fought side by side. It was not the case in the Crimea when French, British, Turks, and Sardinians formed common cause against the power of Russia.

Surely in the case where the sentiment of race, of religion, of language, of political inclinations are common to all, it should not be difficult to so plan a central controlling authority which would make possible a system of co-operative defence, such as that framed in the Australian Federal Defence Scheme.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM OF DEFENCE FOR THE EMPIRE.

A Co-operative System of Defence for the Empire would probably follow upon the lines of the Federal Scheme proposed for Australia. These fundamental principles would then be as follows :—

I. A General Scheme of Defence.

II. A Co-operative Defence Agreement, including the powers of a Council of Defence.

III. An Allotment of Federal troops on basis of population.

I. A General Scheme of Defence. Its guiding principles may be taken to be :—

(a) That mutual defence be guaranteed by one and all parts alike of the Empire :

(b) That British supremacy at sea be maintained by the Imperial Government :

(c) That the true defence of the Empire may best be served by a vigorous offensive—that hostilities should be forced upon the enemies of the British Empire, and fought out upon other than British soil.

II. A Co-operative Defence Agreement, including the powers of a Council of Defence.

Following the lines of the agreement explained above, Great Britain and her Colonies would undertake upon given terms to mutually combine for defence and for such offensive-defensive operations as might be necessitated for the effective defence and maintenance of the Empire. Great Britain would as at present undertake with her regular army to maintain the sovereign rights of Empire, the suppression of disorder, and the conduct of those minor military operations which are a consequence upon our continually increasing commercial development.

It has been shown how the only serious difficulty of creating a central controlling authority might be met, and how the difficulties attending the institution of a Council of Defence need not be insuperable if met in the spirit of toleration, of mutual esteem, and of that national feeling so conspicuously shown upon all occasions whenever the antagonistic bearing of foreign powers has evoked it.

III. An Allotment of Federal troops. In Appendix C. is given a possible allotment of troops for federal purposes of defence on basis of population. A separate column shows the total number of troops available for all purposes, so that it may be seen that the federal troops bear a proportion only to those for purely local or passive defence. It will be noted in the Appendix that a force of 173,000 Federal Militia Troops, or six Army Corps, would thus be provided. These Army Corps, if organised upon the principle proposed for Australia, would be complete in all respects, with their proportion of the three arms and of the necessary administrative departments, and would thus be ready to take the field.

As in the case of Australia, the troops for purely local or passive defence in the United Kingdom would include all the volunteers and the yeomanry of Great Britain. It has been urged recently by a leading journal¹ that the volunteers of Great Britain are not suited by their training, organisation, or discipline to face the trained soldiers of the Continent. Men in a mass are much what a system makes them, and a sound military organisation which shall effectively deal with the volunteer forces of Great Britain has yet to be devised. The volunteer force sprang into existence at the time of a national crisis, and to meet a sudden emergency; as at present constituted, it cannot be considered as an altogether satisfactory element in the organised defence of Great Britain and the Empire.

As regards the militia forces of the United Kingdom, I have already shown the changes that will be required; they are those

¹ Leading article *Morning Post*, December 28, 1897.

necessitated by a re-organisation of that force into a militia army, thus forming a complete and effective military unit. The change advocated need present no serious difficulty, and could be effected with the existing numbers and at little additional cost. The difficulties would mainly consist in the creation of the proportions of the three arms, and of the necessary administrative departments. Three at least of the Australian Colonies have made their militia force into complete military units, notably the Colony of New South Wales. In this respect they have followed closely upon the militia system of the Swiss Federal Militia, and no reason whatever exists to prevent the militia of Great Britain also from becoming as complete and as effective an organisation as that of Switzerland.

In Great Britain we may rest assured that no Militia system can be satisfactory or complete which is dependent for its recruits and for its maintenance upon a centralised system at the War Office. A primary factor is for the county system of maintaining the militia to be enforced, and for those counties which are unable or unwilling to find the necessary quota of their militia to be compelled to resort to the ballot. It may be accepted that the fear alone of the enforcement of the ballot for militia will in itself be sufficient to cause the county and local authorities to exert themselves into providing the requisite troops.

The late Sir Henry Parkes correctly expressed the opinion of all thinking men in Australia when, in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in the course of a memorable speech on November 13, 1894, he said, "Unless our military forces are federated, it would be better to abolish them. . . . The first question, and one of the most prominent in men's minds, is that of military defence."

The present may rightly be regarded as a favourable moment for preparing in peace a co-operative system of defence upon broad and comprehensive lines, which shall not only prove effective but cheap. Effective in that the Empire would be provided with one general system of defence, capable of indefinite expansion, which would give a feeling of security of untold value to our national and commercial institutions; cheap in that the vast sums now expended by Great Britain and her Colonies upon no connected plan would be expended upon an organisation which would be sound and effective.

An apology is due to the audience for the imperfect manner in which I have presented this vexed question of British Defence to your consideration. It is a subject of regret that a complete draft of the Australian Federal Defence Scheme has never been published, as it would in itself have provided an example and a complete

illustration of the co-operative system, which it has been the intention of the present paper to explain. For reasons which are doubtless considered sound, the whole question of Australian Federal Defence has been dealt with confidentially, and I have therefore been unable to state more with reference to it than what has already transpired in the Australian Press.

You will allow me to remind you of the striking peroration to the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty upon March 10 last, when submitting the Naval Estimates for 1898-99 to Parliament¹: "The nation," he concluded by saying in allusion to the increased naval armaments, "may look forward with ever increasing confidence to this prospect: that if there be peace, which God grant, it may be peace crowned with honour; and if there be war, which God forbid, it may be war crowned with victory."

It will be universally agreed that a similarly reassuring statement as regards the Military Defence of the Empire is only possible by adopting the dictum of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that² "the Sons of Britain throughout the world shall stand shoulder to shoulder to defend our mutual interests and our common rights."

You will, I trust, forgive me if I have wearied you, but you will hold me justified if, by explaining a system which has been officially recognised as sound, I have even in a small degree shown how the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be brought into practice, and how the varied streams of our National and Colonial existence may be conducted into one channel, where their mingled waters can flow on together with regenerating strength and grandeur to the end of time.

APPENDIX A.

The Australian Federal Defence Scheme was prepared and submitted by the Government of New South Wales, upon the initiation of the Premier (Right Hon. G. H. Reid), to a Conference of the Military Commandants of the whole of the Colonies of Australia and Tasmania in October 1894, and after certain unimportant alterations was adopted. A meeting of the Premiers of all the Australian Colonies was then assembled at Hobart in January 1895, by whom this scheme was considered and favourably entertained. A further Conference of Commandants upon the initiation of New South Wales

¹ Speech of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty. House of Commons, March 10, 1898.

² Speech of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Liverpool, January 18, 1898.

took place in March 1896, which, with some modifications, agreed to the provisions of the Federal Defence Agreement proposed by New South Wales, together with all the detailed Tables of Federal Military Establishments, &c. A second meeting of the Premiers of the Australian Colonies followed, when, though most favourably entertaining its provisions, it was generally agreed that the Defence questions should be merged in the greater political move of Federation generally.

Indirectly, therefore, the Australian Federal Defence Scheme has been the principal agency in resuscitating the question of Australian Federation originated by the late Sir Henry Parkes in 1891.

APPENDIX B.

The military organisation for the Australian Federal Defence Scheme, which is shown below, has been based upon the following principles: To provide two large complete units, each capable of action independently or in unison with the other, viz., a Mounted Brigade and an Infantry Division complete. In submitting these establishments it was sought to make of these units a complete military organisation—complete, not only in fighting men but in all its departments. It has further been laid down as a principle that the quota of troops found by each Colony should bring with it the proportion of the departments, so that should it be considered necessary for federal purposes to detach the troops provided under this agreement by any one single Colony for the defence of a strategical point on its own shores, or within its own area, it would be done without calling for assistance from the other Colonies for those elements of departmental troops without which they cannot exist as a military factor. It might possibly be that Queensland would be requested to place half a battalion of infantry in garrison at Port Darwin. That half battalion would take with it its proportion of Army Service Corps, Bearer Company, and Field Hospital, &c., making therefore a complete military unit furnished by Queensland. There are objections to departmental troops being made up by detachments coming from different Colonies, but the disadvantages are more than counterbalanced by the advantages. Departmental service is not popular, and it is difficult to train and organise the departments in time of peace. Further, it is fair that each Colony should bear its proportion of departmental troops, and the allotment in this scheme bears the same proportion to the federal force that the basis of population bears to the whole federal force of Australia.

I.

ALLOTMENT OF THE ACTIVE DEFENCE OR FEDERAL FIELD FORCE
OF AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA BASED ON THE POPULATION,
DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Colony	Population	Proportion of Troops	
		Peace	War
New South Wales	1,223,370	2,700	4,350
Victoria	1,174,022	2,591	4,174
Queensland	482,299	954	1,537
South Australia	346,874	765	1,233
Western Australia ¹	65,064	143	231
Tasmania	154,424	340	549
Total	3,396,053	7,493	12,074

¹ It may be borne in mind that the population of Western Australia is increasing at a very rapid rate.

II.

MILITARY FEDERAL ORGANISATION, BASED ON ALLOTMENT
OF TROOPS.

ACTIVE DEFENCE OR FEDERAL FIELD FORCE.

ESTABLISHMENTS—TOTALS PROPOSED.

Mounted Brigade.

	Peace	War
Brigade Staff	9	21
Cavalry	194	288
Mounted Rifles (3 Regiments)	1,173	1,755
Artillery (Field) (1 Battery)	100	186
Ammunition Column	42	85
Engineers (Mtd. Det.)	28	58
Army Service Corps	82	164
Medical Staff Corps	110	216
Total	1,738	2,778

Infantry Division of two Brigades.

Staff of Division	28	74
„ 2 Brigades	20	60
„ Artillery, Field	4	4
Artillery, Field	300	528
Ammunition Column	80	136
Engineers	151	262
Infantry	4,176	6,984
Army Service Corps	280	372
Medical Staff Corps	114	194
Total	5,108	8,614

III.

ESTABLISHMENTS—PEACE (a), WAR (b).

Mounted Brigade.

		(a) Peace	(b) War	Guns		
Brigade Staff		9 ¹	21 ¹	—		
Cavalry, Regimental Staff, and 2 Squadrons and half Regimental Staff, New South Wales Lancers		194	288	—		
² New South Wales Mounted Rifles, 1 Regiment (inclusive of 4 medical officers)		391 ³	585	—		
² Victorian Mounted Rifles, 1 Regiment (inclusive of 4 medical officers)		391 ³	585	—		
1 Regiment	² Queensland Mounted Infantry, 2 Companies (inclusive of 2 medical officers)	196 ³	292	—		
	² South Australian Mounted Infantry, 2 Com- panies (inclusive of 2 medical officers)	195	293	—		
⁴ 1 Battery Victorian Horse Artillery		100	186	6		
		Peace	War			
⁴ Ammunition Column	New South Wales	14	29	42	85	—
	Victoria	14	28			
	Queensland	7	14			
	South Australia	7	14			
⁴ Mounted Detachment Engineers	New South Wales	14	29	28	58	—
	Victoria	14	29			
⁴ Company Army Service Corps	New South Wales	28	56	82	164	—
	Victoria	26	52			
	Queensland	14	28			
	South Australia	14	28			
⁴ Half Company Medical Staff Corps	New South Wales	18	35	54	106	—
	Victoria	18	35			
	Queensland	9	18			
	South Australia	9	18			
⁴ 1 Bearer Com- pany	New South Wales	11	22	32	64	—
	Victoria	11	22			
	Queensland	5	10			
	South Australia	5	10			
⁴ Field Hospital	New South Wales	8	15	24	46	—
	Victoria	8	15			
	Queensland	4	8			
	South Australia	4	8			
Total		1,738	2,773	6		

¹ These numbers are not included in the Troops allotted to each Colony.

² Figures taken from N.S.W. "Peace" and "War" Establishments.

³ Veterinary Surgeon per Regiment not included.

⁴ Figures taken from Army Tables (Imperial) for "Peace" and "War."

IV.

ESTABLISHMENT—PEACE (a), WAR (b).

Infantry Division.

				(a) Peace	(b) War	Guns
STAFF OF DIVISION.						
¹ (Exclusive of Servants, Batmen, or Orderlies) . . .				28	74	—
Totals				28	74	—
1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.						
Brigade Staff				10 ²	80 ²	—
² 1st New South Wales Infantry Regiment (8 Companies) . .				522	873	—
² 2nd " " (8 " ")				522	873	—
² 3rd " " (8 " ")				522	873	—
² 1st Queensland " " (8 " ")				522	873	—
				Peace	War	
² 1 Company Army Ser-vice Corps				62	100	} 80 132 —
New South Wales				18	82	
Queensland				24	35	} 80 44 —
² 1 Bearer Company				6	9	
New South Wales				11	22	} 15 30 —
² 1 Field Hospital				4	8	
Queensland						
Totals				2,223	3,728	—
2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.						
Brigade Staff				10 ²	80 ²	—
² 1st Victorian Infantry Regiment (8 Companies)				522	873	—
² 2nd " " (8 " ")				522	873	—
² 3rd " " (8 " ")				522	873	—
² Half Battalion Tasmanian Rifles (4 " ")				261	436	—
² Half " " S. Australian Rifles (4 " ")				261	437	—
				Peace	War	
² 1 Company Army Ser-vice Corps				62	100	} 80 132 —
Victoria				9	16	
Tasmania				9	16	
South Australia				24	35	} 30 44 —
² Bearer Company				3	5	
Tasmania				3	4	
South Australia				11	22	} 15 30 —
² 1 Field Hospital				2	4	
Victoria				2	4	
Tasmania				2	4	
South Australia						
Totals				2,223	3,728	—
Grand Total				4,474	7,530	—

¹ These numbers are not included in the troops allotted to each Colony.² The War strength of these battalions entails an increase to the Regimental Staff, and 40 privates per company.³ These War strengths have been fixed at one-third less than laid down in Imperial Army Tables, owing to reduction in war strength of battalions, and to the fact that these troops will not be required out of Australian waters.

Infantry Division—(continued).

				(a) Peace	(b) War	Guns
DIVISIONAL TROOPS.						
ENGINEERS.						
No. 1 Company, N.S.W. (Field Company)		Peace	War	120	200	—
No. 2 „ Victorian		60	100			
Telegraph Section, New South Wales				81 ¹	62	—
ARMY SERVICE CORPS	New South Wales	Peace	War	70	108 ²	—
	Victoria	23	40			
	Queensland	8	10			
	Tasmania	8	9			
	South Australia	8	9			
1 FIELD HOSPITAL	New South Wales	8	16	24	46	—
	Victoria	8	16			
	Queensland	4	6			
	Tasmania	2	4			
	South Australia	2	4			
Totals				245	416	—
BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.						
Staff				4 ³	4 ³	—
"A" Battery, New South Wales Field Artillery				100 ⁴	176	6
"B" „ „				100 ⁴	176	6
"A" „ Victorian Artillery				100 ⁴	176	6
Totals				804	532	18
AMMUNITION COLUMN	New South Wales	Peace	War	80	136 ⁵	—
	Victoria	80	54			
	Queensland	8	12			
	South Australia	6	8			
	Tasmania	6	8			
Total				884	668	18
Grand Total of Divisional Troops				629	1,084	—

¹ One section as laid down in Imperial Army Tables.

² Taken at one-third less than laid down in Imperial Army Tables.

³ These numbers are not included in the troops allotted to each Colony.

⁴ The Peace Establishment of these batteries is based upon Tables VIII. and XXVI. N.S.W. Establishments.

⁵ Taken at one-third less than Imperial Army Tables, as strength of Infantry is one-fifth less, and in consideration of the fact that these troops will not be required out of Australian waters.

V.

RECAPITULATION OF III. & IV., SHOWING NUMBER OF TROOPS
ALLOTTED TO EACH COLONY.*Mounted Brigade.*

	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia	
	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War
Brigade Staff, unallotted P. W. 9 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	194	288	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mounted Rifles	391	585	391	585	196	292	195	293
Artillery	—	—	100	186	—	—	—	—
Ammunition Column	14	29	14	28	7	14	7	14
Engineers	14	29	14	29	—	—	—	—
Army Service Corps	28	56	26	52	14	28	14	28
Medical Staff Corps	37	72	37	72	18	36	18	36
Total	678	1,059	582	952	235	370	234	371

Total strength of Brigade, including Staff Peace, 1,738; War, 2,773.

Infantry Division.

	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Tasmania		Western Australia	
	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War
Unallotted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divisional Staff P. W. 28 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Brigade Staff . 20 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Artillery Staff 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery (Field)	200	352	100	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammunition Column	30	54	30	54	8	12	6	8	6	8	—	—
Engineers	91	162	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantry	1,568	2,619	1,568	2,619	522	873	261	437	261	436	—	—
Army Service Corps	85	140	85	140	26	42	17	25	17	25	—	—
Medical Staff Corps	43	73	43	73	14	23	7	12	7	13	—	—
Garrisons ¹ —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albany	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	200	—	—	148	236
Thursday Island	—	—	—	—	208	336	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,015	3,400	1,894	3,162	778	1,286	411	682	291	482	148	236

¹ This does not include any of the Permanent Artillery, Submarine Miners, or Engineers.

Total strength of Division and Garrisons, including Staff—Peace, 5,579; War, 9,386.

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Active Defence or Federal Field Force.

		Peace	War
Mounted Brigade		1,738	2,773
Infantry Division		5,103	8,614
		<u>6,841</u>	<u>11,387</u>
Federal Garrisons—			
Albany		268	436
Thursday Island		208	336
Totals		<u>7,317</u>	<u>12,159</u>

	Mounted Brigade		Infantry Division		Total		Assessment as per Population		Surplus or Deficit	
	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War	Peace	War
New South Wales	678	1,059	2,015	3,400	2,693	4,459	2,700	4,350	—7	+109
Victoria	582	982	1,884	3,162	2,466	4,114	2,591	4,174	—125	+60
Queensland	235	370	570	950	805	1,320	854	1,537	+58	+119
South Australia	234	371	291	482	525	853	765	1,233	—120	—180
Tasmania	—	—	291	482	291	482	340	549	—49	—67
	<u>1,729</u>	<u>2,752</u>	<u>5,051</u>	<u>8,476</u>	<u>6,780</u>	<u>11,228</u>				
Unallotted :—										
Division Staff	—	—	28	74	61	159	—	—	—	—
Field Artillery Staff . .	—	—	4	4						
Brigade Staff	9	21	20	60						
Grand Totals	—	—	—	—	6,841	11,387	7,493	12,074	—	—
Add Federal Garrison :—										
Albany	—	—	—	—	268	436	—	—	—	—
Thursday Island	—	—	—	—	208	336	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	7,317	12,159	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY.

	Peace	War
Allotted as per population assessment	7,493	12,074
Required as per tables	7,317	12,159
In excess	176	—
Wanting to complete	—	85

APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE SHOWING ALLOTMENT OF MILITIA TROOPS FOR A CO-OPERATIVE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE UPON A POPULATION BASIS.

	Population	Proportion of Population	Defence Forces available, exclusive of Imperial Regular Army	Proposed Allotment on Population Basis	British Troops for Local Defence
United Kingdom	39,465,720 Census of 1896	$\cdot 78$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	Militia ¹ . 137,498 Yeomanry ¹ . 11,891 Volunteers ¹ . 263,968 } 413,357	140,000	273,357
Dominion of Canada	5,031,173 Census of 1891	$\cdot 1$ or $\frac{1}{10}$	Permanent Militia 802 Militia . . 34,814 } 35,616	14,000	21,616
Australian Colonies ²	3,608,986 Census of 1896	$\cdot 072$ or $\frac{1}{14}$	Regulars and Militia . 14,968 Volunteers . 8,139 Reserve ³ . 6,474 } 24,571	12,000	12,571
Cape of Good Hope Natal	2,420,172 Census of 1896	$\cdot 048$ or $\frac{1}{20}$	Regulars ⁴ . 1,288 Volunteers . 7,179 } 8,465	7,000	1,465
Grand Total. .	50,526,061		— 482,009	173,000 ⁵	309,009

¹ Establishments not effectives.² New Zealand is not included in this column, as it was not included in Australian Federal Defence Scheme.³ This reserve can be hardly deemed effective, as its numbers are almost untrained.⁴ Includes Natal Mounted Police.⁵ The inclusion of New Zealand would give approximately 2,000 more to this total.

DISCUSSION.

The Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, BT., M.P. : I respond to the invitation of the Chairman to take part in this discussion, although it is a somewhat terrifying thing, even to those of us who have strong opinions on the subject, to begin the discussion in the presence of such an audience. We have here Sir Henry Norman, with his great military, Indian, and Australian experience; we have Sir John Colomb and Admiral Philip Colomb, who are our original instructors on this question, and who, more than anyone else perhaps, have taught even the great American who has popularised the principles of national defence; and we have many others here who are extremely competent to speak. The paper is one, moreover, in which, generally speaking, I concur, so that I do not wish

to commence the discussion in at all a hostile sense. At the same time in this paper I do find a few points which I have no doubt are points upon which Colonel Hutton and I would agree, but as to which, perhaps, a guarding word is necessary in regard to deductions which might be drawn by some who have not given very much thought to the question. For instance, take the immense stress laid throughout the appendices and the paper upon the federal system as applied to war. The word "federal" may mean many things as applied to defence, but if we compare the military organisation of the Empire of Germany as it was before Prussia created the German Empire with the Prussian military system, which is the present system, we see what widely different systems may be comprised under one term. No one should desire we should apply to the defence of the British Empire, either by sea or land, a federal system in the sense of a divided command, and I am sure the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, upon whose brain power and experience the whole strength of the Empire must rest in time of war, would sooner stand as he is than have anything like federal command. So with regard to armies; and while I quite concur with regard to the present system of centralisation of the War Office, we must not run away with the idea that we can break up military unity as existing at the present time. On the contrary, we ought rather to strengthen that unity, for, as regards the troops of the Mother Country, we have Foreign Office, Colonial Office, and War Office troops, and troops under the India Office serving outside India. We have divided command as matters stand now, and we want to do away with that rather than increase it. But in one sense the attack on the centralised system of the War Office is one in which I entirely concur. What we mean is that, while we do not want to see our War Office dealing directly with battalions in the way it does, which is not done by any other War Office in the world, we do not want to destroy unity of command so far as we have it. Colonel Hutton speaks of the desire of the Colonies to know whether they are to receive military protection from the Mother Country in time of war or threatened invasion. Now in every probable war, every war that is fairly possible, there is not much reason seriously to apprehend invasion of the Colonies. Of course the question of the Indian Frontier is always present to our mind; but in the sense in which the term "Colonies" is used, India is rather excluded, and we are led to think of those Colonies which are the special object of those present, namely, the great self-governing Colonies and the Crown Colonies. As

regards those Colonies, invasion cannot be said to be probable in any of those wars which are fairly possible at the present time; but so far as invasion is to be prevented, it is by the efforts of the fleet rather than by the efforts of the armies. It is therefore perhaps necessary for us to have before us to-night the bearing of this paper on the naval side of the problem. At the present time you all know that the Australian Colonies contribute towards the fleet, but they contribute upon a plan which is really, except from the sentimental point of view, perhaps worse than no contribution at all, because they contribute on the understanding that a portion of the fleet shall be tied by the leg, tethered down to a particular portion of the high seas, which is a principle absolutely rejected by all naval authorities and every politician who has studied their works. Thus as regards the first and most pressing side of this question of Imperial defence, we have rather to get rid of what exists than work on existing lines. Colonel Hutton suggests that we are in some way pledged, by language which has been used over here, to put 60,000 men, two army corps, "at the disposal of our Colonial children when the hour of trial arrives," and asks if that is the most we are prepared to do. Well, the pressing dangers of the Empire are not the dangers of being invaded. We may hope that of all wars, war with the United States, which would lead to the invasion of Canada, is perhaps one of the most distant in our minds. As regards the other Colonies, invasion needing to be resisted by land forces is not a very practical danger, but no one who considers with a feeling of responsibility the present position of the Empire as regards possible wars, can doubt but that this subject of common defence, if the Colonies want to keep the fabric of the Empire together, is a pressing one indeed. It is impossible, therefore, to exaggerate the importance of the subject; but I don't think we ought to look at it chiefly from the point of view of the probability of a certain number of troops having to be sent to a particular Colony to defend it against invasion. What we may be called upon for at any moment is the most strenuous effort that can be put forth to wage an offensive war for the purpose of destroying those who have attacked us, or for the purpose of bringing a war to a close which might have dragged on, but which we might be unable to close by an honourable peace. The Colonies, if such a stress should come, would be burningly anxious to take their part, but they would show that anxiety probably too late to be of effective service. For the last twenty years we have made no real progress, and what we want to bring home to people's minds is this fact—that those sacrifices

which they would cheerfully make in time of war must, in order to be useful and effective, be made in time of peace; that they have, in fact, got to be provided for in advance. I see here my friend Sir Saul Samuel, who has often done battle for his Colony in this room and elsewhere, and who, if anyone shows the slightest intention to tread on the tail of the coat of New South Wales, is ever ready for the fray. His Colony has been chosen for a good deal of praise in one way or another; but I do not see, in the speeches of the statesmen of New South Wales, that they have yet had thoroughly brought home to them the view which we think is the sound view of the subject. We had Mr. Reid here last year; but, to judge by his speeches before he came and after he went back, he really came home for the purpose of preventing our doing that which we believe, in the interests of the Empire, ought to be done. I do not think it is wickedness on his part, but that we have not yet made sufficiently clear that common patriotic motive which we must all share, and the desire to bring about the best possible result by the best possible means. I cannot quite go with the lecturer in thinking there is any recent development of sound feeling on the part of the Mother Colony of Australasia. He suggests Sir Henry Parkes brought federation to the front, but as a fact, a great many years ago, the British Parliament passed a Federal Act for Australia. A Federal Council was called into existence; that Council had ample power to deal with this question of defence.

SIR SAUL SAMUEL: Subject to the approval of the Colonial Parliaments.

SIR CHARLES DILKE: It was the Mother Colony of New South Wales, I am afraid, standing out of that Council, that paralysed its efforts and prevented its existence having any real bearing on this question. The recent movement in Australia has, no doubt, to some extent contributed to the matter being discussed in connection with the present Commonwealth Bill, and no doubt it would be easier to deal with this matter with a Commonwealth Parliament than with separate Parliaments; but still we have to face the unfortunate possibility that the Bill may not become law by the adhesion of all the Colonies, and we have to do the best we can by raising our voices constantly and strenuously, and trying to bring the Colonies to feel with us on this question. No words can be too high in praise of the public spirit and devotion of those men who are actually serving in the various Imperial forces. They understand and have thought on this question, and I believe they are an admirable element in approaching to their proper views of the question;

but I do not think we ought to imagine that very much progress has yet been made on the part of leading Colonial politicians on the subject, and I think, instead of merely using smooth words, it is better to adopt the system of speaking rather plainly and calling upon them as patriots concerned with ourselves in the defence of the Empire to take beforehand those steps which they would have to take under the stress of public opinion in the time of war.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P. : I rise in obedience to the Chairman's call, but after the most admirable and statesmanlike speech of my right honourable friend, who has so well covered the whole ground, I rather hesitate to speak at all. I think we are very much indebted to the reader of the paper and to this Institute for having brought this subject forward at the present time. We hear a great deal too little about the question of Imperial defence. Naturally, from the antecedents and experience of the lecturer, he has dealt with this question much from the Australian point of view. The question of Imperial defence, to my mind, cannot be approached with any local colouring at all. You must take the Empire in bulk, as a great concrete fact, if the true principles of defence are to be applied, and I confess I think the paper lacks this. It wants appreciation of what may be called the perspective of defence. He dismisses the naval portion by quoting a passage of the Duke of Devonshire's speech, but in reprinting the paper he will perhaps also draw attention to the fact that after the delivery of that speech, the Duke of Devonshire rather climbed down. I can find nothing uttered by any statesmen warranting the assumption laid down by the lecturer that statesmen hold, or that the policy of the Empire is, that the burden of naval defence is to be borne alone by the Mother Country for all time. The fact that the Empire consists of scattered territories, whose communications are the sea, makes it obvious you cannot approach the military question until you are clear on the principles necessary for its naval defence. In following the lines laid down by my right hon. friend, I do think that once our Colonial friends really understand the perspective of defence, they will be under no such confusion, because to them the freedom of the sea is as necessary as to us, and the idea that the subjects of the Queen in the United Kingdom are to bear the water responsibilities of the whole Empire, and that the subjects of the Queen in other parts are not to share them, is one which cannot be supported by reason, logic, or fact. Granting sea supremacy, what are the military requirements? I entirely agree with the lecturer that passive defence is valueless, and that being so, when you come

to consider the military question as determined by the facts of sea supremacy, what you have got to provide is offensive means or striking power through the military arm. Under a false impression and belief, we have been pursuing a military policy in my judgment that has resulted in locking up too many men for purely local defence. Take one illustration. The lecturer tells us that the Colonies have accepted freely and thoroughly the doctrine that the United Kingdom is to preserve them from attack by sea, and he tells us they are so impressed with that fact that they are dismissing all ideas of any local effort for naval defence at all. Here is Australia, as the lecturer says, disposing of ships because she thinks herself navally safe, but at the same time the lecturer tells us that Australia is preparing an arrangement for local defence by military means, believing she is open to military attack. In conclusion, let me briefly say I think the two points to be pressed home on the Colonies are—that the primary condition is not division of authority in compartments of naval power, but that naval power shall be provided by the resources of the Empire, and wielded entirely by one central authority. That having been done, this great commercial Empire will then be in the position, at all events, of having secured its passive defence. This great Empire under modern economic conditions of war, would nevertheless be under great immediate economic stress, and therefore you have to complete that defence by the combination of the resources of the whole Empire to produce military forces free to be applied in offensive operations wherever necessary to bring war to a finish. I believe the time has come for plain speaking on this question, and that real practical combination and self-sacrifice in the Colonies and Mother Country alike are necessary to achieve British security.

The Hon. Sir SAUL SAMUEL, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B. : When I came here this evening I had not the slightest intention of taking part in this discussion, which, so far as my knowledge of military matters is concerned, is beyond me ; but as the Colony of New South Wales, a Colony I love and have long represented in this country, has been pointedly alluded to by my right honourable friend Sir Charles Dilke, and also by Sir John Colomb, I desire to say that they are both mistaken. In the first place, they are in error in saying that New South Wales (I leave the other Colonies to speak for themselves) is making no preparation, in time of peace, for the defence of the Empire. Why ! I read only a few days ago, in a London newspaper, that 50,000 men were encamped within a few miles of Sydney for the Easter manœuvres, and 50,000 men

from a population such as that of New South Wales is no small number. I do not vouch for the correctness of this statement ; but doubtless there were a large number of men assembled for military instruction, as is usually the case at this time of the year. I have not the slightest doubt the Colony will be prepared to co-operate in the defence of the Empire to their last man, and to their last shilling, should the Mother Country be unhappily involved in war. They have the men, and they are getting the material together, what more can they do ? You cannot expect these young communities to incur the same expenditure for the purpose of defence as the Mother Country is doing. With regard to this bugbear of the Australasian squadron being confined to Australasian waters, no doubt that is a mistake, but the mistake arose through the Admiralty officials consenting to it at the time. My friend, Admiral Hoskins, holds up his hand, as much as to say I am mistaken, but I was a member of the Conference of 1887, and I recollect the discussion which took place ; the matter was referred to a committee, and when the proposal came back this provision was in it, and no one objected. I ask if there is an admiral worth his salt who would not take away these ships, if it were necessary, to China, or wherever they might be required ; nor would the Colonies themselves for a moment hesitate in replying in the affirmative, if the admiral on the station made such a request. They would reply immediately, saying : " Take the ships, of course ; do whatever you think is necessary for the defence of the Empire." It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Colonies are not making preparations for war. They are doing that at the present moment, and are sending here for material, and organising as well as they can ; but, as I said, you cannot expect these young communities to do the same as if they were old countries. There is another little difficulty, and that is that you have a difficult Legislature to deal with ; a Government cannot do there as you do here, where you make a proposal for the expenditure of millions, and get it passed in a night. New South Wales is not in a position to do this. Whenever the Colonies are properly called upon to take their share in the defence of the Empire, I believe they will do it to the extent they can afford. No attempt has been made, so far as I know, to ascertain this. I would remind you that New South Wales has built a naval station and arsenal with all modern appliances, at a cost of half a million of money. The Colony has also built a dry dock, at a cost of a quarter of a million, which will take the largest ship afloat. All this has been done, not to defend

the Colony against any local enemy, but against the enemies of the Queen, if this country should be involved in war.

General Sir HENRY NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. : I do not think I need take up much time after what you have heard, but I think I ought to endeavour at once to disabuse anyone's mind of the notion that there are 50,000 men in any camp near Sydney at the present moment. That is only one of the mistakes we often see in telegrams and correspondence in the newspapers. The total force which could be got together in one camp from the whole of Australia would not approach 50,000, and I doubt whether there are arms for that number.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL : I am only saying what I read in the newspapers.

Sir HENRY NORMAN : I read the statement also, but except by some miracle, the collection of such a force would be quite impossible. We are very much obliged to Colonel Hutton for his lecture ; on one point I most entirely concur, and that is that the home militia should be an army possessing all the usual branches, that is to say, mounted troops, field artillery, and departmental corps, but it is not easy to see exactly how 130,000 militia infantry could be readily supplied with a proper proportion of cavalry and field artillery, but that is an object to be aimed at. I also agree as to the necessity of co-operation between the Colonies and the Mother Country in the defence of the Empire. I do not think the Australian Governments, whatever one or two politicians might say, would object (I am sure they would not in case of war) to the naval squadron, which is partially paid for by Australia, being taken away in the service of the Empire. I think, of course, that more might be done, and that other self-governing Colonies should make a substantial contribution to the support of the Navy as well as Australia. But we must remember that they are self-governing Colonies, and will only contribute of their own accord. This brings me to another point, and that is that I do not believe the Australian Governments will ever realise the necessity of defence until there is war, and then I am quite certain they will do all that is necessary. With regard to the co-operation of the Australian Colonies for defensive purposes, I consider that very little has been done to induce them to realise the necessity of a great system of defence. As far as I understand, they have been led to believe they may rely almost entirely against important attack on the Navy. They have been led to believe that no large force can ever get near them without being arrested by the Navy ; that possibly a few ships might get away, bombard a par-

ticular place, or levy a contribution ; but they have not been led in any way to expect a greater attack than that, or to make any scheme by which they could furnish troops to co-operate with other forces in defensive or offensive warfare. I think, perhaps, this lecture and discussion may arouse them to a feeling that they ought to be better prepared for more serious war than has hitherto been the case. Of course, there are great difficulties. They are, as I have said, self-governing Colonies. It is impossible to dictate to them that they shall expend certain sums in raising a force, or in organising means of defence or offence. That is one of the difficulties, which can only be overcome by an appeal to their patriotism ; possibly war, which seems to be impending between other countries, may lead them to think a little more seriously on this subject than hitherto. With regard to the question of command, of course, there must be considerable latitude given to the commanders in each portion of the Empire, but I do not agree with what I understand has been the scheme proposed in Australia for having a Federal Council of defence to control the troops. I do not think that would *work* well, and I do not think the troops could be really federated together, even if the Federal Council took the matter in hand until there is a federation of the whole of those Colonies, and then I should hope there would be a commander of the whole, subject, of course, to a War Minister representing the people. I do not think it would be possible to construct any effective system by which a Minister over here should be able to give positive instructions to forces that belong to self-governing Colonies. A great deal would have to be left to patriotism, and that exists in a great degree among the people of the Colonies. In regard to military assistance to Colonies from the United Kingdom, I confess I do not see any circumstances that could arise to render that necessary, except perhaps for Canada. None of the other Colonies have frontiers abutting on any civilised power, and no doubt if, unhappily, there were war between England and the United States, we should have to supplement the Canadian forces, but as to Australia or the Cape, we could hardly conceive it would be necessary to assist those Colonies in repelling an invasion of European Powers. For that we must look to the Navy. With regard to the scheme for Australia, which the lecturer puts forth as a sort of model, I have nothing to say against it. As to Australia, I am perfectly prepared to say that even very much larger forces than the lecturer has indicated—complete in all branches, mounted, departmental, and with field artillery—could, I have no doubt, be raised and maintained in a

state of efficiency, and kept ready for increase. Such a force brought into camp for a few weeks under capable commanders, and properly equipped, would be a most efficient one. They would, I am certain, at all events, possess those great requisites of soldiers—intelligence, courage, endurance, and loyalty.

Admiral P. H. COLOMB: I heartily congratulate the lecturer on his paper. It seems to me to show his usual grasp and perspicuity in dealing with the matters before us, but no one knows better than he does that he has not gone into those higher and more important considerations which have been brought before you by other speakers. He is talking of co-operative military defence, and he is not attempting to show how much or how little of that defence might be actually required. He is dealing with what he thought he could get, but the great view he is establishing, if I understand him, is that which my brother said was very much wanted, namely, the knowledge that mobile forces are much more important than locked-up forces. This is now truer than ever, because of the speed and certainty of transport, and when you have your mobile military forces which can be moved quickly you deter the enemy from stirring in the most effective way. Therefore, I agree with the lecturer so far. But you have heard that practically nothing has been done in establishing a regular scheme of defence. The real reason, as far as I understand, is that there is as yet no agreement on the first principles of defence. No one can know that better than he who has spent, like myself, several years trying to bring about such an agreement. The lecturer himself does not wholly escape the difficulty when he touches on the naval side. If the Admiralty are able to protect the commerce of a Colony, they protect that Colony from attack of any kind. If they cannot prevent a port from being attacked, neither can they protect the commerce which frequents that port. It is supposed, we are told, that the defence of the Empire is based upon sea supremacy. My brother rightly pointed out that the moment it was shown what were the results of that doctrine, the Duke of Devonshire was obliged to go back and say it was not that kind of sea supremacy that was meant. We have been lately told too, that in our scheme of defence the defeat of the Navy is not contemplated. I think naval officers will say that ought not to be left out of sight, because it is possible. When the meaning of this sea supremacy is explained, it is seen to be a kind of supremacy which breaks down anywhere and everywhere the moment it is put to the test of war. We know exactly what the theory of sea supremacy is. The theory is that

the supreme Navy has a ship to watch and to match, or perhaps overmatch every ship of the enemy ; but it follows from that, that none of these watched and matched ships can escape to do mischief except by stealth, and they can only make an attack by means of evasion. The result is that these attacks must be small and minor, and that no great one can be carried out. Another thing which is never understood is the Admiral's responsibility for preventing attacks on territory. It is his first duty, and nothing in history has ever excused him from carrying out that duty. Until you get an agreement between soldiers, sailors, and statesmen on first principles, it is impossible we should obtain what Colonel Hutton asks for, because he is dealing with locked-up forces and mobile forces ; and until you have settled how much force you are going to lock up and why, it is impossible for you to think about your mobile forces. You are balked wherever you turn, because of the impossibility of getting agreement ; and until you have settled that you are actually going to depend upon sea supremacy, to accept its results, and to garrison only so far as you calculate that attacking forces will be able to evade sea supremacy, you have no means of preventing those who wish it from claiming that every post in the Empire attackable by sea, shall be garrisoned and prepared to meet there the attack of the forces of the whole world.

Mr. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P. : I regret the last speaker had not time to make clear to all of us the conclusion to which he desired to lead us, and to connect his very interesting statements more closely with the subject of the paper. My only complaint against the paper is, perhaps, a radical complaint in regard to the title. It is headed "A Co-operative System for the Defence of the Empire." What I suggest is that the system contemplated is not co-operative, and consequently, that it has nothing to do with the defence of the Empire. It is not co-operative, because it is purely sporadic. It seems to me not for the defence of the Empire, but for a perfectly different matter—the defence of outlying portions of the Empire, which is no system of defence at all. It is said that what the Colonies do, and are prepared to do, is to provide for their own local defence, and that seemed to be all that is expected of them. That does not commend itself to my intelligence. If it be a fulfilment of duty for the dwellers in Australia or New Zealand to confine their efforts to defending themselves, surely it is a fulfilment of our duty to content ourselves with defending ourselves. That is an absurdity. The whole essence of the paper is the supposition that Great Britain and the Colony of Singapore are practically to

protect the whole Empire. It is no use saying pleasant things about the spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice which will be shown in certain events by the Australian Colonies. I do not doubt it, but after all, there is a way of calculating these things which come home to practical men. The people of the United Kingdom spend 62 per cent. of their income in providing for the defence of the Empire; Queensland spends under 1 per cent. I do not accept the plea that these are young countries incapable of taking part in high matters—I have too great respect for their energy and self-sacrifice to accept that argument. They come second in the catalogue of wealth among the nations of the world. I do not claim to have the experience of officers in this room, but I do claim to have made some study of how military operations are prepared for, and I say there is no country, large or small, no War Office, enlightened or uninformed, which ever thought it had provided for the elementary necessities of defence by taking the measures which commend themselves to the Governments of the Australian Colonies. The defence of an Empire and the defence of a portion of an Empire is something totally different. If the stress of war were to come to-morrow, the defence of Australia and Australian trade would not be off Brisbane or Sydney. The pressure on your bankers and financiers would be within the precincts of the British Channel, and to suppose that Australia is making adequate preparation for war by establishing a camp and a pleasant suburban picnic is an absurdity. I protest against the question of the frontiers of Canada and of India being so lightly dismissed. They are two very great and important parts of our Empire. The whole of India is part of the heritage of our race, and we have no right to dismiss the defence of that frontier from the consideration of Imperial defence. I miss in this paper any contribution to the active offensive operations of the Empire, and I fail to see why now, when we are all grown up, there should not be some sacrifices made on the part of our Colonies, such as we in this country are compelled to make. India is open to every man in Australia. It is a reasonable thing that that great peninsula, lying washed in the waters of the Southern Ocean, should receive something beyond fair words and pleasant expressions, and hopes of what is going to be done when war breaks out, and that it should receive something in the shape of a substantial contribution to its defence organised in times of peace. If it is not organised then, we may talk for ever, for it is useless in time of war. We are, I say, grown up, and in a position to look facts in the face. If the people of Australia say that this Empire is, no doubt, a very

interesting thing, but that they are so important that they can afford, whatever happens, to stand out, I can quite understand them, though I think they would be totally wrong; but if they do not take that view, they must stand up like other men, and they must not leave others to do the whole work.

The Hon. Capt. W. R. RUSSELL, M.H.R., New Zealand: It is so many years since I had the pleasure of belonging to the honourable profession of arms, that I naturally feel a little diffident in joining in a discussion where so many gentlemen of such consummate tactical and technical skill have addressed you. I might have left the debate without a word from me, but that I come from New Zealand—from one of those Colonies of which Mr. Arnold Forster has spoken so contemptuously. I would like this meeting to know that though I admit fully that the Colonies have not organised these defences to an extent which I think sufficient, yet I remember this—and I speak as a man who has served in the Imperial force, subsequently in the Militia, and finally in the Volunteers of that Colony—that I am a representative of the Colony which was left in the lurch in her hour of deepest distress by those people whom Mr. Arnold Forster holds up as an example of Imperial generosity. I think he has done very little towards advancing co-operation for the defence of the Empire by the class of speech he has made to-night. I do not say he is not right in saying that the time has come when we should speak frankly; and, therefore, though a colonist and resident in the Colonies for many years, I admit that the Colonies have not, in my opinion, done their duty properly in organising the defence of their countries themselves, they being a part of the Empire. But there may be an excuse. The Colonies have been peopled by, if you will allow me with all proper deference to say so, a class of men who are fully the equal of ordinary stay-at-home Englishmen. The people who emigrated to the Colonies were men and women of sound muscle and firm brain; they went out to the unknown, and daily demands of self-sacrifice and self-reliance were made upon them. They were obliged, under all circumstances, to fight their way, often against the enemy, and continually against adverse circumstances, and this has developed in them a spirit of self-reliance which is a distinct characteristic, and of which the Empire may be proud. Therefore, perhaps, it is that we have not in the Colonies properly valued co-operation. The whole genius of the Colonies and of the Empire is self-reliance rather than much co-operation. Co-operation has become the fashion of the day, and I recognise co-operation created

out of petty German States the great German Empire. What we want is not much talk about co-operation for the defence of the Empire, but what, I am sorry to say, has not yet displayed itself, some master mind with such magnetic influence as shall compel the Empire into some universal scheme of mutual protection. I do not agree at all with any of those speakers who say that England will, under any circumstances, send one man to the remote Colonies to defend them, nor do I believe it is possible for the Colonies to do anything very great for the purpose of sending armed forces to take part on European battle-fields. That the Colonies are loyal I believe; that they are prepared to make sacrifices for the Empire I know, but the individual self-reliance of the people has engendered a feeling which makes them loth to submit to the restraints of military discipline. When we are told that it is essential the defence of the Colonies should be placed on the same basis as that of England, and of the necessity for defence by Australia as well as England, I agree that is essentially true; but England, I would remind you, depends, to so great an extent for her food supplies on foreign-borne commerce, that she must have a fleet to defend it whatever may happen to the Colonies. The contribution from the Australasian Colonies to the Australasian Squadron is spoken of as comparatively insignificant; it is not, I admit, a great contribution, but those Colonies must be given the credit of having been the first outlying portion of the Empire to contribute to the Navy of Great Britain; and if it is properly put before them, if there is a scheme put forward, not in public meeting in England, but by some master mind visiting the Colonies and impressing his great influence upon them, I have no doubt that the wretched tethering by the leg, of which Sir Charles Dilke spoke, might be unloosed at once; and that instead of some ships being persistently in the ports of one or other of the Colonies, so that expenditure of money might take place there, I am sure, I say, that all this would pass away, and any scheme of naval defence be generously agreed upon. This must be brought about by one grand system, by which it shall be borne in upon the mind of the Colonies that they are not units, but members of a mighty Empire for arranging the co-operation of the forces of the Empire. We must have a National Council by some means or other, including Colonial statesmen, in which the Colonies, before they are asked to pay for the purpose of Imperial defence, shall have a say in the finding of the money which will be necessary for that purpose. I believe it is quite possible a National Council of Defence might be established,

and that the confidence of the Colonies might be engendered by that Council, so that there should be a mutual sacrifice and surrender of individual opinions for the defence of that which I believe to be, and which I believe will remain, the most glorious Empire the world has known.

Major-General Sir JOHN ARDAGH, K.C.I.E., C.B. : I think the great object of the lecturer was to draw attention to defects in our organisation rather than to boast of the superiority of the system which has begun to be developed in Australia, and I think no one is more alive than he is to the comparative smallness of those efforts. There are one or two points directing attention to what must tend to clear the air in regard to the duties of our brethren beyond the sea. I speak of the classification of the expenditure which they are prepared to contribute, and that expenditure I should divide into three parts. The first duty, I think, is towards the Imperial Navy. In that respect Australia stands alone. She has given a contribution, not a very large contribution, but still it is a very good example to the rest of the Empire. That example has been taken up by Natal in a lesser degree, and it is one which, we hope, will be imitated elsewhere. After the Navy they must look to the duty of defending themselves. This they do to a certain extent. The third object they must then take in hand should be co-operation in the great work of Imperial defence. But I think we are yet a long way from coming to the third item of the programme.


The CHAIRMAN (Lieut.-General Sir J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.) : It has been pointed out that little or nothing has been done as the result of the Colonial Conference of 1887 to carry out any system of defence for the Empire. Some three years ago a Council of Defence, or rather a committee of the Cabinet, was appointed to consider this great question, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, that committee up to the present time has done nothing, nor has it approached our brethren beyond the seas with a view to the adoption of a system of mutual and co-operative defence for the Empire. In fact, there is no institution in this country that can consider and lay down any guiding principles for what is called the higher policy of defence, although, in every Foreign State, there is some institution which controls the question of defence. I should like to tell you from my own experience what happened some years ago, as showing how necessary it is there should be somebody in this country to look after these questions. In 1877, when war was considered probable with Russia, I was sent, in concert with an officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on behalf of the

Admiralty and War Office, to inspect the harbours at the east end of the Mediterranean, so that if it was required we should know where to find a harbour for our fleet. We were instructed on no account to visit Cyprus, as the island did not contain a harbour that could be of any possible use to the fleet. We succeeded in finding a harbour in a small island admirably suited for the purpose, which was afterwards visited by the commander-in-chief, the late Sir Geoffrey Hornby, who was very much impressed with its position and suitability. No action was taken until a year after, when an army was brought from India to carry out the occupation of Cyprus, an island which a year before had been declared by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to be useless for the purposes of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Nothing shows clearer the necessity of some authority to settle questions of this kind. There are some distinguished members of Parliament present, and I think they will agree that whatever proposal of a reasonable character a Minister has ever put before Parliament for the organisation or increase of the Army or Navy, has always been readily voted; it is not therefore right to say that Parliament prevents any proper system being adopted. The War Office is incapable of dealing with questions of this kind; it cannot even organise its forces for the defence of this country, much less the forces for the defence of the whole Empire, and this question can only be settled satisfactorily by the enlargement of the powers of the committee of the Cabinet and by making it a reality instead of a sham. Concerning the Militia, it is quite clear that if at any time we are engaged in the defence of our interests against a Great Power or combination of Powers, that our small regular army would be entirely absorbed in garrison and local duties of defence in different parts of the Empire, so that there would be little left for those extensive operations of which we have heard. I need hardly point out that should the great Empire of India be threatened by Russia, a Power rapidly increasing its prestige, there would be a spirit of unrest throughout that Empire which would oblige you to dispatch forces of considerable magnitude for garrison purposes, quite irrespective of those you would have to put on its frontiers for defence. This is a question of the first magnitude, and one which can only be dealt with by such a defence committee as we hope and trust will, before long, be established. In conclusion, I beg to tender on your behalf our cordial thanks to Colonel Hutton for his paper.

Colonel E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B. : I am reminded by the Chairman

that the lateness of the hour will not admit of any lengthened reply to the distinguished speakers who have taken part in this discussion. The guiding principle throughout my paper, and that which I endeavoured to impress when in Australia, is that the defence of the British Empire is not the passive defence of British soil, similarly that the defence of Australia is not the defence of Australian soil. The defence of the United Kingdom is not the defence of the shores of the British Channel. It has not been so in the past, and we may rest assured that it will not be so in the future. The defence of Australia, like the defence of the United Kingdom, must be out of the actual range of its shores, it must be a vigorous offensive stroke aimed at our would-be enemies. History repeats itself, and tells the same tale for the last three or four hundred years. All thinking men and experts of the calibre of those who have spoken to-night agree that the true defence of the British Empire is one of offence, and the suggested plan of Co-operative Defence, which I have submitted to you this evening, is based upon the necessity which thus arises for the creation of a military force capable, by its organisation and by its composition, of taking part in active offensive operations in the field. A speaker has remarked that the Australian Federal Scheme restricts the use of the proposed federal troops to Australia. This is true, and at the time this scheme was framed public opinion in Australia would not have accepted a more enlarged sphere. Those of the audience who are accustomed to deal with Colonial Governments will readily agree that it is most unwise to go too far in advance of public opinion. If you wish to carry out any great measure of reform in our Colonies, as in this country, it must be by first educating public opinion to accept facts and measures which may not at first sight appear necessary. My effort has not been to suggest any ideal system, but rather to suggest for consideration a system which I believe is workable with the means at our disposal. As regards many of the questions which have been raised, especially as regards the contribution of the Colonies to Imperial defence, they are outside the scope of the paper, because I have only endeavoured to deal with such forces and such means as are in existence, without considering additional expenditure or the creation of any previously unknown system.

The meeting then terminated.



SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 10, 1898, when Major A. St. H. Gibbons read a paper on "Marotseland and the tribes of the Upper Zambezi."

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 17 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident, 12 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Howard H. d'Egville, John V. Grahame, Charles Kaufman, Clarence Lucas, Mus.B., Hon. Edward H. Wittenoom.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Martindale S. Andrews (Gold Coast Colony), William G. Baker (Natal), Captain A. H. Bleksley (Transvaal), Thomas Crosse (New Zealand), Albert E. Loram (Natal), Johan G. Mocke (Cape Colony), Hon. Henry Moses, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Charles A. O'Brien, LL.D. (Gold Coast Colony), Dugald Ritchie (British Guiana), William F. Wenyon (Hong Kong), John M. Williams (Western Australia), W. G. Williams (Lagos).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I have to express regret at the unavoidable absence of several gentlemen whom it was expected would be present this evening, notably Earl Grey, who is in Northumberland ; Mr. Cecil Rhodes ; Sir Marshal Clarke, who, as we noticed the other night, when his new appointment in Rhodesia was announced in Parliament, has the good fortune to be spoken well of by men of all political parties in the House ; Sir Harry Johnston ; and my old friend, Mr. Selous, who has written to me to express his great regret at being absent from Major Gibbons' lecture, as he has been called to Scotland and will not return before to-morrow. While we

are disappointed at the absence of these gentlemen, I have great pleasure in announcing that we are favoured with the presence of Lord Brassey, the popular Governor of Victoria, who at present presides over that great Colony. His lordship has only arrived in England within the last few days, and we give him all the warmer welcome, in consequence of his kindness, notwithstanding his other very numerous engagements on his recent return to this country, that he should have found time to be present once more at this evening's Meeting of the Institute, of which he is one of the Vice-Presidents. The reader of the paper (Major Gibbons) has already won distinction as a sportsman and an intrepid traveller in regions almost unvisited by white men, and as one of our noble band of pioneers in Africa. An interesting account of his travels has recently been published. He is about to return in the course of a week or two to those regions, and, in introducing him to you, I may be allowed to express my opinion that I think it probable he very kindly postponed his intended departure from England in order that he might give us the benefit of his lecture this evening.

Major A. St. H. Gibbons then read his Paper on

MAROTSELAND AND THE TRIBES OF THE UPPER ZAMBEZI.

A PAPER on Marotseland, or Barotseland, as the country bordering on the upper reaches of the Zambezi is more generally called, would have been of special interest to geographers only a single decade ago, when the northernmost borders of our South African Empire were separated from the Zambezi by 1,000 miles of waste, and could only be reached after three months' hard trekking in bullock wagons—mainly through the sandy thirstland of the Kalahari Desert.

At the rate of progress at which the empire in Africa was advancing at so recent a date as 1889, few would have ventured to prophesy that the practical colonisation of the remote districts under discussion would have commenced before the middle of next century, and probably none, not even that far-seeing and energetic statesman who in a few years has added nearly a million of miles to Greater Britain, would have foretold that in this year, 1898, our South African Empire, having absorbed all the territory that was left to it by the actions of former governments, would be, in fact, not merely crossing the borders of Central Africa with a view to developing what resources those districts offer, but that a railway

across the Zambezi and beyond would probably be a matter of only a couple of years.

As this state actually does exist, Marotseland is becoming a country of practical concern to those of us who take an interest in Imperial progress. I therefore venture this evening to give you the result of my experience there, so far as it relates to the apparent characteristics of the country and its inhabitants.

Before proceeding to discuss the people and resources of Marotseland, I propose giving a general description of the country and its boundaries, so far as this name may be applied to those districts over which Liwanika, King of the Marotse, rules or exercises suzerainty.

The southern boundary is clearly defined by the Zambezi and Kwando rivers; the eastern by a longitudinal line commencing in the south from the Zambezi a few miles below the Victoria Falls, crossing the Kafukwe river, and passing northwards towards the Zambezi-Congo watershed; on the west the country is probably bounded by the Kwito river and a longitudinal line running northwards. The Congo-Zambezi watershed, or the southern borders of the Congo Free State, I take as the northern boundary of this black empire, in the absence of more definite information than we possess at present.

This territory, with its area of something like 120,000 square miles—the mileage of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115—first of all by the spontaneously expressed wish of Liwanika, its ruler, that the Great White Queen should extend her protection to him as she had already done to Khama, and secondly, by European consent, Great Britain is indisputably entitled to include within the sphere of her influence; and in face of these facts, I doubt whether even the most prejudiced of Little Englanders could bring forward their usual arguments against our performing our duties as a great civilising Power.

The country is not that malarious, swampy waste it has frequently been represented to be by those who have not seen it, or who have never penetrated beyond the Zambezi itself. True, the immediate precincts of the river are no more healthy than those of other tropical rivers, and there are low-lying plains which become swamps in the rainy season; but these are either contiguous to the river, or form the comparatively small area between the plateaux, and are none of them of a lower altitude than 3,200 feet. The plateaux are high and healthy, rising in places to over 4,000 feet above the sea-level. In fact, the Matoka and northern Mashiko-

lumbwe plateaux bear favourable comparison with any tract of country I have seen in South Africa, and, it is not improbable, will open out valuable fields for enterprise in the near future, mineralogically speaking, and more certainly from an agricultural and pastoral standpoint.

The majority of the rivers in this country, unlike those in South Africa, contain water throughout the dry season, and, for the most part, wind through valleys from two to eight hundred yards wide, capable of carrying vast herds of cattle and being turned to good agricultural account.

Early in the present century Sebitwane, chief of the Makololo—a tribe kindred to the Basutos and originally occupying territory to the south of Bechuanaland of to-day—crossed the Kwando and Zambezi at the head of his warriors and subjugated the Masubia and Matoka. For a time he settled down on the healthy highlands occupied by the latter tribe. Of this chief Livingstone speaks in highly eulogistic terms; he was lenient with the tribes he subdued, and administered justice with a fairness and consideration unhappily so unusual among native conquerors.

A few years later, one of Mosilikatse's raiding impis surprised his people, and retreated across the river with many of the women and cattle. Gathering together all his available warriors, Sebitwane gave chase, caught up and defeated his Matabele foes, and recovered the stolen property. Foreseeing an active attempt on the part of the Matabele chief to avenge this unwonted defeat of one of his impis, Sebitwane, acting on the old adage, "discretion is the better part of valour," commenced a movement northwards in order to place as much space as possible between his enemy and himself, and ultimately, at the invitation of a malcontent faction of Marotse, subdued that tribe and proclaimed himself their king. This last conquest made Sebitwane master of almost the whole country described at the commencement of this paper as far as 14° south latitude. His desires for conquest now ceased, and he set to work to consolidate in peace the large empire he had obtained in war. In 1850, Sebitwane died from the effects of an old lung wound, and was succeeded by Ma-Mochisane, his daughter. This young lady, being of a domestic turn of mind, renounced the regal rights bequeathed her by her father, and handed over the rule to her young brother Sekeletu, then a youth of eighteen, whom Livingstone describes as being "about five feet seven inches in height; not so good looking or able as his father, but equally friendly to the English." After ruling about fourteen years, Sekeletu died of leprosy, and gave

place to Mbolowa, brother of Sebitwane. After but three months' rule, a rival faction disputed his rights, civil war broke out, the Makololo spilt their own blood freely and relentlessly, and the once compact and powerful oligarchy dissipated its own power and became enfeebled. The conquered Marotse saw their opportunity; a plot was formed; every Makololo was marked down, and in a single night all, save a few young women and a small band which escaped across the river, were massacred in cold blood. These latter were treacherously murdered to a man by the people of Ngami, among whom they had sought refuge. There is something pathetic about this people's history. A superior race had established a powerful black empire. In due course personal ambition gave place to faction, and resulted in annihilation, so that to-day all that remains of the Makololo is their language and their empire.

Sepopo, son of Malunda, a former Marotse king, now became paramount chief. At first he ruled temperately, but ultimately gave way to cruel and wanton brutality. None of his subjects' lives were worth a moment's purchase, and the crocodiles at Sesheke, his headquarters, were replete with the flesh of men, women, and children, with which, from motives sometimes of caprice, but more often for sheer amusement, this chief almost daily indulged them. To the present day the crocodiles of Sesheke remember those days of repletion, and scarcely a month passes during which a woman or child is not taken when in the act of filling their calabashes from the river. Some time in the seventies the people grew tired of Sepopo. An army was collected in his northern dominions, which marched on Sesheke to depose their tyrant king, who, on hearing of their approach, fled with a few trusty servants. One of these faithful ones, however, shot his master in the back, and the fugitive king, after an attempt to escape from the country in a canoe, succumbed to the wound. He was succeeded by his nephew Nganwina, who in turn was deposed by another nephew—Liwanika, the present king.

Liwanika's early reign was marked by harshness and cruelty. He had ruled for some years, when, in 1885, he in his turn was driven from power. With his son Litia—then a boy of about fourteen—he escaped to the outskirts of his dominions on the Kwando river. The people there received him well, so he remained among them until he had collected a sufficient following to march on Lialui, his former capital. Here he gave battle to his revolted subjects. After a fierce fight the king's faction showed signs of giving way. A party of Mambari slave-dealers who chanced to be

visiting Lialui accepted Liwanika's promises of ivory and slaves, joined in with their guns, and reinstated the exiled king. The Mambari were handsomely rewarded for their services, and Liwanika is still king of the Marotse, though, thanks to the influence of M. Coillard, the French missionary, wanton bloodshed is a thing of the past in his country, and killing for witchcraft is no longer practised; if anything, he errs on the side of leniency, a tendency which the African is inclined to construe into weakness.

The tribes of the Upper Zambezi are intensely black, and allow their woolly hair to grow longer than is customary with the South African natives. Physically speaking, they are above the average, especially the Marotse and Masubia. For Africans, they are by no means an indolent people, each tribe having its special industries. The Marotse are clever at wood-carving, a craft they probably learned from the Makololo, whose kinsmen, the Basuto, are adepts in this art. The Mabunda make excellent mats and baskets, very tastefully worked in pattern, the latter being so closely woven as to render them watertight. The Matutela are the iron-workers of the empire; they smelt their own metal, and work it into axes, knives, spear-heads, &c. They also construct most of the dug-out canoes in use on the river. The Masubia are a tribe of paddlers and hunters, the Matoka agriculturists, the Mankoya hunters, and the Mashikolumbwe the dirtiest, laziest, most good-for-nothing lot of stark naked savages I have ever travelled among. Like all unsophisticated and primitive people, these tribes are extremely superstitious; witches and evil spirits abound, and are ever at work to the detriment of mortal man. Every misfortune, disease, and even death itself, is directly due to the machinations of these unholy sprites. In consequence, any unpopular person, or anyone whose wealth creates feelings of covetousness among the chiefs, is at once suspected of harbouring in his mortal frame one of these little devils. Now, the only way the malevolent little lodger, owing to his invisibility, can be got at, is by resorting to the "ordeal of boiling water." The suspect submerges both hands in a boiling cauldron for several seconds. If within twenty-four hours the skin comes off, he is guilty; whereupon both man and fiend are burned alive. Happily Liwanika, in his recent and more enlightened days, has forbidden this practice, though in the outlying districts of his country this or some other method of destroying witches is undoubtedly resorted to on the quiet. To tie a man down over a nest of carnivorous ants, or to put him under the river reeds, used to be by no means an uncommon method of dealing with the condemned. In fact, when I

first arrived at Kazungula, the wife of a dead chief, who was accused of encompassing the death of her lord by practising witchcraft at a distance of sixty miles—for he died at Sesheke—only evaded this latter death by escaping to the mission station. This brought the case to the notice of Litia, who governs that district in his father's name, and the execution was forbidden. In addition to these evil spirits, they acknowledge the existence of a great and good god, whom they occasionally worship through the sun. As they know he has no intention or wish to do them harm, he is very much neglected in favour of the evil and more active spirits. We cannot afford to devote any more time this evening to the conditions under which the inhabitants of Marotseland exist, so far as those conditions affect the people themselves, and do not bear on our future relationship with them; but I hope enough has been said to give a general idea of the existing conditions obtaining in that far corner of the Empire. In dealing with its resources and possibilities, I will take the liberty of quoting one or two paragraphs from an appendix chapter of a book I inflicted on the British public a few months ago, as I do not feel capable of dealing with this part of my subject more concisely than I have already done in the above-mentioned effort.

In so large a tract the surface of the country varies considerably, as might be expected. The Matoka and Mashikolumbwe occupy distinctly superior districts to those inhabited by their western fellow subjects. High above the swamps of the Lower Ungwezi and the Kafukwe, huge plateaux rise to a height of 4,000 feet and upwards. These are broken, well watered, and picturesque. In the open valleys of the numerous rivulets which intersect the forest, the soil is rich and productive, the air bracing, and the temperature comparatively low. . . . In places the broken, rocky nature of the ground is suggestive of possible mineral wealth.

The Matoka are industrious, and will make useful and willing servants. The Mashikolumbwe are lazy, and will probably prove not only useless, but troublesome. Some of the main rivers in both these countries characteristically resemble the typical South African river—clean-cut banks, sandy beds, occasional pools in the dry season, and torrents of water during the rains. Others have a continuous flow of water throughout the year, and, as a rule, flow through open, grass-covered valleys. To the west . . . the character of the country is quite different. Undulations of white sand roll, as it were, from N.W. to S.E.; these are covered with trees growing to a height of thirty or forty feet. Except in the neighbourhood of the Zambezi, the acacia and mopani are seldom met with in this

western section of the country. . . . So well watered is this part of Africa, that, during my journey along the watershed of the Lui Lumbi and Njoko at the very end of the dry season, I never travelled twelve miles without striking some pan or rivulet containing good water.

The valleys through which these rivers and their tributaries flow are covered with an excellent pasture, retaining its succulence throughout the year, the surface of the ground being dry in the winter and swampy in the summer season, when they become favourite breeding grounds for large numbers of geese, duck, teal, and other waterfowl.

Though no rice is grown by the natives, these valleys are admirably adapted for its cultivation, and are also capable of supplying winter pasture for considerable herds of cattle. The difference between the condition of the Marotse cattle at the end of the dry season and that of those in South Africa, where the late winter pasture is dry and unnutritious to a degree, is most noticeable.

The Marotse cattle are very similar, both in size and appearance, to those possessed by the Bechuanas, and in all probability are descended from the herds brought with him by Sebitwane, the Makololo conqueror, when he invaded the country early in the century. The cattle of the Matoka and Mashikolumbwe are, on the contrary, very small, in some instances not exceeding thirty-six inches at the shoulder. Prior to the subjection of these tribes by the Marotse, the latter made frequent raids into their territory, and thus became possessed of large numbers of pigmy cattle. The result of this introduction of the smaller breed has done much to spoil the size of the larger, and has given to many herds a very uneven appearance.

The goats and sheep found throughout the country are pigmy counterparts of the native breeds of South Africa, where the sheep grow hair in the place of wool, and carry abnormally large and fat tails, which are much valued by the wielder of the frying-pan.

The natives cultivate patches of ground in the vicinity of their villages, generally choosing the rich river valleys previously alluded to. Mealies, sorghum, and a small seed known in the country as *mabele-bele* are the principal cereals cultivated, while cassava, monkey-nuts, pumpkins, watermelons, marrows, and a species of cucumber are also grown. So far as soil, altitude, and climate are concerned, the country is capable of producing wheat, oats, coffee, indiarubber, many kinds of fruit, rice, and other agricultural products. Unfortunately the marvellous productive power of the soil

is severely discounted by the depredations of locusts, which since 1890 have done considerable damage to native crops. In fact, in 1894 and 1895 whole districts were entirely deprived of their harvests, with the result that the people had to depend for livelihood on fish, roots, and game. In 1896, however, disease showed itself among the locusts, and the harvest was abundant, so that had there been railway communication between the Zambezi and Bulawayo, a distance of only four hundred miles, in the early months of that year, as it is to be hoped there will be in the near future, thousands of bushels of corn could have been imported into Matabeleland, and thus one of the principal causes of trouble during that unfortunate period would have been removed. Drought, the curse of South Africa, would appear to be rare in these northern Zambezi districts. In fact, M. Coillard, the missionary, who has carefully observed the rainfall on the river for many years, informed me that it has not varied more than a point from thirty-four inches in any one year during his long residence in the country. Iron and copper are worked by the natives, but although I imagine gold will be found in certain districts, I refrain from asserting its existence, as I am no expert in the science of mineralogy. However, though the finding of gold is without doubt the most powerful stimulant for *present* colonial enterprise, the fact should not be ignored that *future* progress and development are more closely connected with the agricultural than the mining industry.

The climatic influences north of the Zambezi are so different from those south, where a drought frequently affects the plateau from the river to its southern boundary, that our future South African Empire may yet have reason to be grateful that Marotseland forms part of it, if only as a food-supplying country in times when famine or scarcity prevails in the south.

Politically speaking, the prospects of the country are encouraging, and it is to be hoped that British influence and rule will be established over Liwanika's wide empire in as bloodless a manner as has been the case in Khama's country, and that it will never be found expedient to embark on a native war, as has unfortunately been found necessary so frequently during the progress of colonisation in South Africa.

Sometimes, no doubt, maladministration, but more generally, I imagine, misunderstanding between the native population and the local governing power, is the direct cause of friction.

It is, at least, dangerous to attempt to rule the African during the first stages of civilisation on the same lines as Europeans. On

the one side you have a civilised and cultivated people, on the other a primitive people, in no way capable as yet of entertaining the higher sentiments of mankind. Those who assert to the contrary—and we occasionally hear such assertions from another place—must deny the principle of heredity, the superiority of the improved domestic animal of to-day over his early progenitors, or the possibility of high-minded, intellectual men impressing their influence on succeeding generations.

One *law*, no doubt, is all that is required, but it is necessary at times to apply it differently to the two races in order to attain the object for which it exists in each case, *i.e.* order and security of person and property.

In governing native tribes which are new to the white man's yoke, and who at the same time largely outnumber him, their susceptibilities should be taken into account, and their system of government should be utilised—of course under proper control—and not obliterated. It is because Great Britain, more than any other nation, recognises these principles that she has been so much more successful than others as a colonising power, and when she or her deputies have failed in these considerations, trouble has invariably ensued, as might be expected. People whose travels have been confined to the civilised world are very apt to assume that all native races in the far interior are stark naked savages, or nearly so, little better than the beasts they prey upon, devoid of intelligence, sense of justice, or self-respect. True, the native's intelligence does not soar to higher mathematics or the learned sciences, but he is uncommonly shrewd in matters of everyday life, and quite capable of taking care of himself in matters of trade. His sense of justice too often stops with himself; but it is there all the same. The upper classes have a great idea of their own dignity, and in many instances their grace of movement and courteous demeanour would be borrowed with advantage to themselves by some white men, whose pretensions are not the least part of their social acquirements.

Few tribes in Africa have had less intercourse with white men than the inhabitants of Marotseland, and yet they possess an unwritten constitution, a system of government, and a society with its classes and masses—a king, royal family, aristocracy, and various popular grades. When, therefore, I say that to govern successfully such a country as this, native susceptibilities should be taken into account, it must not be forgotten that Africans look on their king with a respect and awe almost amounting to worship,

therefore considerable tact should be used in dealing with him ; for apart from the fact that he has real rights which cannot in justice be ignored, his friendship means co-operation—his hostility obstruction at least. Liwanika is very favourably disposed towards Englishmen, and his reverence for the Great White Queen is the respect of a native potentate for a ruler whom he looks upon as the greatest and most powerful sovereign in the world.

To illustrate the advantage of utilising existing native systems of government instead of tearing down the old structure before the materials are ready to build a fresh one in its place, no better instance could be adopted than that of the country under discussion. Imagine a country as large as the German empire, with a scattered population dependent for intercommunication on nothing more rapid than their own legs, or, where the river passes, on canoes. At present Liwanika, the paramount chief, rules the whole, and under him two princesses—a sister and a niece—and his son Litia govern large provinces. The provinces are in their turn divided into districts, presided over by chiefs, to whom lesser chiefs are directly responsible. Every individual is either a chief or a slave. By right of birth every Marotse is a chief, while all others come in the latter category. In many instances slaves own slaves. My hunter, Madzimani, for instance, was the slave of a Sesheke chief, but though a slave, he ruled and owned a large village, which only indirectly belonged to his chief. A slave is not necessarily interfered with by his chief, but owes him fealty, nor can he leave his district without his owner's permission or his orders. It is the feudal system of the middle ages over again : protection and the right to exist are bought by personal service or payment in kind, if and when required. Thus it will be seen that an order from Liwanika, when transmitted through this official channel, can be known to every one of his subjects in an incredibly short space of time, for native runners travel quickly. So, likewise, he can lay his hands on anyone he will by the simple process of intimating his wish to the governor of a province, who communicates with a chief, and he with a sub-chief, and so on, till the meanest slave can be brought to book. Thus, in this case, if the king co-operates with the Company's administrator, the native population is in absolute control, and no servant dare rob, steal, or desert his master. Once, however, make an enemy of the king, and break the power of his chiefs, and what is the result ? The whole system crumbles, and popular organisation gives place to an irresponsible and incongruous

mass of human beings, who can and will thief or desert at their own sweet will, aided and abetted by their fellows.

An interesting and unique constitutional condition, which ought not to be passed unnoticed, is the fact that the ruling king's eldest sister, under the official title of Mokwai, theoretically shares the reigning rights and dignities with her brother. No important step is, by the unwritten law, permissible without the knowledge and consent of this lady. In practice, however, I imagine Liwanika has as much of his own way as he wishes, so that, in fact, the only two privileges the Mokwai acquires which she does not share with the other two governors of provinces—her nephew at Kazungula and her daughter at Sesheke—are social precedence and a more absolute control over the province she governs. There is something of wisdom in making the queen's tenure of office coterminate with the death of the king. The present Mokwai is a capricious and jealous woman, is extremely envious of the lion's share of power enjoyed by her brother—whom she speaks of as her little brother—and I surmise that if it were not for the conditions under which she holds office, she would contrive to get rid of Liwanika as she has already done in the case of the six husbands who preceded No. 7.

Perhaps the most important question relating to the affairs of Marotseland at the present moment is the uncertainty of its western border. Great Britain, as previously stated, has an unquestionable right to Liwanika's dominions. The point, therefore, is, where do these dominions end? The Portuguese assert that the Zambezi forms the boundary line. This claim, I hope to show, is absolutely untenable. First, I would draw attention to the fact that Liwanika's capital, Lialui, stands on the eastern bank of the Zambezi in 15° 18' S. lat. Who has ever heard of a native chief making his headquarters on the borders of his dominions? Nalolo, the principal town of the Mokwai, stands near the *west* bank of the Zambezi, in 15° 32' S. lat. Is it reasonable to suppose that so important a town should stand actually outside the country of which it is a head, and should not even be stockaded? Again, Barotse, the home country of the Marotse, extends even more to the west than it does to the east of the river, and the oldest subjects of these people, the Mabunda and Masubia, who formed part of the Makololo kingdom when Livingstone arrived there in the forties, occupy more territory to the west than they do to the east. Is it reasonable to cut these tribes into two sections and deprive Liwanika of the very threshold of his dominions, when

the only argument the Portuguese Government could advance in favour of doing so is the occasional visits to Barotse in the past of subjects of theirs—almost all of whom were full-blooded coast natives or half-castes—to deal with the king in slaves and ivory? No, Liwanika's country certainly extends to the Kwando—how much farther the future will disclose. Do not let us deprive the Portuguese of any of their just rights, more especially as we are a powerful nation dealing with a weak one; but we must not forget that we accepted the rights and responsibilities we have acquired over the chief's dominions on the condition that we undertake to protect his interests, and unless we fulfil our obligations, as I am sure we will, I venture to foretell we will regret not having done so. The sooner this question is settled the better for all parties concerned. There has been considerable delay in the settlement of this dispute on account of the almost total absence, until recently, of sufficiently reliable information relative to the facts of the case, both in this country and at Lisbon. But there is no reason to suppose that, when this boundary question comes to be officially discussed, the Portuguese Government will do otherwise than treat it in a spirit of fairness and justice.

Up to 1896 the game in many districts of this country was as plentiful as it was in South Africa fifty years ago, and I had no difficulty in getting together a bag in less than a year which it would take me ten years to acquire south of the Zambezi to-day. Hippopotami, buffalo, roan and sable antelopes, zebra, wildebeest, tsessebe, lichenstein's hartebeest, waterbuck, pookoo, lechwe, reedbuck, pallah, warthog, and several of the smaller antelopes were common, while eland and koodoo were fairly plentiful in some districts. Lions and leopards were numerous, but on account of their habits seldom seen. Since then, however, the rinderpest scourge has swept most districts. The cattle in the Marotse plain have happily escaped, though south and east whole herds were swept away. I was interested the other day to hear that the tsetse fly in Matabeleland has become extinct owing to the decimation of wild game, so probably my old friends north of the Zambezi have met a similar fate; in which case, many districts which hitherto were not available for cattle-rearing will in consequence be brought within the margin of utility.

Though Marotse land is far away, it is very rapidly becoming nearer and nearer. In 1895 it took me three months' hard travelling to reach Zambezi; to-day it is only two months distant, and in three years' time it will in all probability be but three weeks'

journey from Southampton. With the inhospitable Kalahari Desert and the contingent difficulties and expense of transport between Bulawayo and the Upper Zambezi, little will be done before railway connection is complete, and then a novel fact will be demonstrated for the first time, namely, that the most effective method of colonisation is that in which the very first effort is the construction of a railroad.

I hope I have succeeded in giving you a correct idea of this very remote but not uninteresting corner of the Empire, whose welfare the Royal Colonial Institute has done and is doing so much to forward.

The Paper was illustrated with limelight views of the scenery, natives, etc., of the country described.

DISCUSSION.

MR. W. W. A. FITZGERALD : I have, first of all, to express the very great pleasure with which I have listened to the able lecture which Major Gibbons has given us to-night. In listening to the interesting details concerning this little known land—the customs of the people and their industries, the fertility and the products of the country—which appears destined in the near future to become one of the granaries of South Africa, one is impressed more and more with the great importance of the excellent work which is being accomplished by the Royal Colonial Institute, by its annual series of lectures, in educating and in bringing home to the public mind information as to the vast extent, value, and importance of our immense Empire, as well as the heavy responsibilities which that Empire entails. I cordially agree with every word that Major Gibbons has said with regard to what ought to be the nature of the connection of the English administrators with the native tribes and people of Africa. But I go even further than he does. I think that the duty of England in the portions of Africa which Providence has placed under our charge, entails a higher duty than merely the protection of life and property. I hold that the mission of England in Africa is not only to elevate the moral nature of the people committed to her charge, but to ameliorate as much as lies in her power their physical condition as well. Wherever I have been able to do it, I have raised a warning and appealing voice to the advocates for the abolition of slavery in Africa. All honour to them for the great work they are endeavouring to carry out, for I believe our endeavours ought to be directed not only to the

present condition of the African native, but to the future. We have just heard how deeply ingrained the custom of slavery is amongst the Africans. It exists not only on the coast, but throughout the inland tribes. The Wanika barter slaves, as do the Wa Galla and the Somalis. Our duty, while doing away with the slave trade, is also to look beyond. It may perhaps give a little more emphasis to my words when I say that I speak with a certain amount of knowledge of African slavery, as it was my lot to live intimately amongst these people for the space of over two years. I hold that our duty there is twofold—to do away with the slave trade, and at the same time to look to the future welfare of the African native. I have endeavoured to call attention to this in my suggestions that model plantations should be established in suitable localities, with natives from India in charge—men accustomed to cotton, tobacco, and cocoanut cultivation. The Hindoo, by his greater knowledge and habits of thrift, would be able to stimulate and instruct the native African to a better knowledge of agriculture and industry than he at present possesses. It is because I feel so much interest in the development of East Africa, and have such great faith in the future of that country, that I welcome with pleasure the reading of a paper such as this, which brings home to the British nation at large the importance—the great and growing importance—of what I believe firmly will eventually become our East African Empire.

DR. ALFRED P. HILLIER: I assure you I have listened with very great pleasure to Major Gibbons' extremely interesting and valuable paper. It is to such men as he that our country has been indebted in the past; men who, with their lives in their hands, go to these outlying districts of the world; and though Major Gibbons has spoken very modestly of his adventures, we must see that he went at great peril to himself, not only through Barotseland, but also through Matabeleland. He has touched on many points which, of course, one can only briefly allude to. But there is one which has interested me specially, and which, had Mr. Selous been here, we might have had some more information upon. That is the question of the racial origin of the Barotse tribes. They are probably branches of the great Kafir or Bantu family, but as a matter of fact the origin of all the Bantu tribes is more or less a matter for speculation. Mr. Selous has given to the world a theory with regard to the origin of the Bantu tribes, which I think is most probable, and that is that they are the result of an intermingling of the Arab and the Negro. Major Gibbons, in describing some of the Barotse,

has remarked upon their intense blackness, and if we may judge from the pictures he has shown us, it is obvious that the negroid type is much more prominent among them than among their neighbours further east. For myself I have frequently noticed that, in the families of Kafir chiefs, the Arab strain and type of countenance predominate. They are lighter in colour and have more aquiline features, while among the slaves the negroid cast prevails. Another point which is of interest, referred to by Major Gibbons, is a plague which, from the days of Pharaoh, has from time to time prevailed and wrought devastation throughout the continent of Africa. I refer to the locusts. Major Gibbons tells us that in 1896 disease showed itself among the locusts; I think that is an extremely interesting fact, and may be an extremely valuable one. Curiously enough, these locusts, from one end of Africa to another, come after periods of great abundance, when the rains have been heavy and the harvests plentiful. It is in fact one of life's ironies in Africa that no sooner has a farmer got a *good* crop than the locusts come down and devour it. The locusts are a scourge which bring absolute starvation to the natives, frequently ruin to the European farmer, and desolation to the whole country. The locust is a parasite which preys upon the food of mankind. I venture to think that the fact mentioned by Major Gibbons may, as I have said, prove of importance, and that, perhaps, the remedy which, for thousands of years, has been sought in vain, may yet be found in implanting among these parasites some parasites which would prey on them. It may be thought that this is an imaginative thing to suggest, but as a matter of fact we remember that when disease appeared among the silkworms and threatened destruction to the silk industry in Europe, the matter was investigated by Pasteur and a remedy found. The disease was found to be due to a parasite, and I have no doubt the disease which Major Gibbons has mentioned is equally due to a parasite among the locusts. I would venture to suggest, therefore, that one way of getting rid of this pest might be to inoculate the different swarms of locusts with some of their kind suffering from disease, and by this means spread the disease amongst them. At any rate I shall certainly call the attention of my friend at the head of the Bacteriological Department in the Cape Colony to this matter. Major Gibbons' account of the resources of the Barotse country gives to his paper a very wide and Imperial aspect. It is one more piece of valuable evidence of the great resources yet untapped by civilisation. He has pointed out to us the great advantages that would accrue if these regions were open

to railway communication, and we cannot forget that at the present moment there is before the people of England a proposal by the ~~one~~ man more than any other who has helped to develop these Central African regions, the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes. The proposition is that this country should come to his aid to the extent of pledging its credit and enabling him to raise a loan of two millions, at a low rate of interest, in order to carry out his scheme of a railway from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. This proposal is at present under the consideration of the trustees of the people of this country, and by the trustees I mean the Government of the country. I venture to believe that they will be consulting the wishes of the people if they consider favourably this proposal, and, adhering to the traditions of our race, come forward to aid, in a substantial manner, this great pioneering work.

Sir SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.: It is not, I regret to say, in my power to add any very interesting facts to the information which has been laid before us. With most of the remarks the lecturer makes, with regard to the natives in particular, I entirely concur. My experience during the ten years I lived in Bechuanaland convinced me that the same rules have to be applied to all human beings, whatever their race or colour, if you desire to govern them properly, and so as to secure their allegiance and obedience to the laws. You are bound to grant them perfect justice and equality before the law, and you have also, in the case of the natives, who are comparatively speaking in some respects children, to treat them with gentleness and kindness, while at the same time making them understand that in the main you are firm. That is my experience, and I may say that, as the result of this system, I could always get the natives to do anything I liked to ask them. With regard to the country to the north, I have never been further than Bulawayo. I remember when coming down from Bulawayo ten years ago, rather a large party, we were accosted by a number of these black men from the Barotse country: they came to us in some fear and trepidation on account of the troubles in Matabeleland, and begged to be allowed to follow our waggons. We took them with us, engaging them as servants, and they all turned out remarkably well.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.): It was not to be expected we should have any great amount of discussion on this occasion, because the paper deals with a country which very few have been able to explore or know much about, but I think we are very much indebted to the various speakers who have favoured us with

their remarks. There are many points in the paper of great interest, and indeed importance, in reference to this vast territory. In one of his opening remarks, the lecturer says that this country is of practical concern to all those who take an interest in Imperial progress. I wonder who of us among Britons nowadays does not? At all events, I think I can answer in this respect for every member of this Institute. Allusion has been made to railway communication as being the real pioneer of modern civilisation, and I am extremely glad that Dr. Hillier called special attention to the great project which has been launched by one of the "Makers of the Empire," whom we have at this moment in London, and who is throwing his vast influence and comprehensive and patriotic views into its realisation. I trust sincerely that our Government will be wise enough, enterprising enough, and bold enough to lend their support to that great scheme. Reference has also been made to the Boundary question. Many of us who take an interest in this part of Africa have been very much disappointed at the delay which has occurred in the delimitation of the boundaries between Great Britain and Portugal, and we trust that no long time will elapse before the British and the Portuguese Governments take seriously in hand the settlement of this important question. With these few observations which have occurred to me, in connection with this Paper, which is replete with much valuable information, I beg to propose a vote of thanks to Major Gibbons on your behalf.

Major GIBBONS: It is a matter of great gratification that my humble efforts have been received so kindly. I had anticipated a certain amount of more or less hostile criticism, but this has not been forthcoming. I would make one observation in regard to Dr. Hillier's question. So far as I could gather, the Marotse people have not been in their present locality for more than possibly two hundred years. They undoubtedly came originally from lower down the Zambezi, and, from what I could make out, probably about halfway between the Victoria Falls and the river mouth. That is partly a surmise, but the fact that these Barotse people more nearly resemble the Arab than the negroid type, than the natives among whom they live, would lead one to suppose they had come from the north-east in the first instance, and ultimately found their way to the present locality.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding concluded the proceedings.

An Afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, May 24, 1898—William Keswick, Esq., in the Chair—when Mr. W. F. Wenyon read a Paper on

THE TRADE ROUTES OF SOUTH CHINA AND THEIR
RELATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HONG
KONG.

[ABSTRACT.] ¹

MR. WENYON said recent events in the Far East had somewhat diverted attention from the south to the north of China. He thought that while attention was fixed upon Wei-Hai-Wei in the extreme north, there was danger of our forgetting the importance of the extreme south of China in its relation to the maintenance and growth of British trade at Hong Kong. He therefore proposed to consider briefly the trade routes of South China in order to show how far-reaching were the trade interests of Hong Kong, and that they might see the value of those great arteries through which our trade circulated, and determine to do their utmost to keep them open and make them free. A mere dot in the China Sea, Hong Kong was the great heart of our Far Eastern trade. It contained a fine city of about 250,000 hard-working and thrifty people, with a commerce of over £20,000,000 sterling, while the shipping entering and clearing at Hong Kong amounted in 1896 to 16,515,953 tons. Steamship lines placed Hong Kong in direct communication with Japan, the Straits Settlements, Siam, the Philippine Islands, Corea, the China Coast, and Tonquin, with which places alone British trade far exceeded that of Great Britain with India. But it concerned him more to ask what became of the nearly three million tons of imports landed in Hong Kong annually, and how the exports of more than one and a half million tons from the interior reached Hong Kong. From Hong Kong nearly every alternate day steamers left for the principal coast ports of the south of China, while at least three steamers left daily for Canton, ninety miles up the West River. Mr. Wenyon then described a journey northwards by the ordinary coasting steamers calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, detailing the different sorts of goods carried, the places where they were landed, and the ways in which they were distributed, the largest portion of the goods landed at Swatow being sent by water to Chau-Chau-Fu and thence further distributed by coolies. The bulk of the exports of Swatow and district found their

¹ A copy of the Paper itself is preserved in the Library and is always available for reference.

way to Hong Kong. The exports from Amoy to Hong Kong were chiefly goods for Chinese consumption. At Foochow there was a large consumption of British goods. Mr. Wenyon then described the trade route from Hong Kong into the far interior of Southern China, showing how British goods entered chiefly by way of Canton or Pakhoi. He described the distribution of the goods at Canton, a vast city of more than two million inhabitants, where were collected many curious types of native river craft, each adapted to the peculiarities of the particular river navigated and the cargo carried. The principal trade routes along which goods passed from Canton were the waterways, *i.e.* the West River and its tributaries. Rising in Yunnan, what was usually called the main branch of the West River flowed for a thousand miles to the sea. It flowed through Kwangsi and Kwangtung to Sam Shui, one of the newly opened treaty ports, after which it formed quite a network of navigable streams, with two principal outlets to the sea, one near Macao, and one near Hong Kong. But this main branch of the West River was not navigable by any but very small boats in its upper reaches, until it came to a point about 100 miles above Wu-Chau-Fu, another treaty port on the West River, opened last June. The most important branch of the upper West River was the Nam-Ning branch, formed by the confluence of two streams, one, the Pese branch, rising in Yunnan, and the other, the Lung-Chau branch, on the borders of Tonquin. This stream met the main branch of the West River about 100 miles above Wu-Chau-Fu, at which place the Fu River, after flowing 300 miles due south from the borders of Hunan, entered the West River, while a few miles below Wu-Chau-Fu the Lo-Ling stream entered from the south. At Sam Shui the volume of the West River was augmented from the north by the North River, which was navigable to within thirty miles of the Kiang-Si border. Between Canton and Hong Kong the East River, which rose in the hills west of the Swatow district, entered the West River. Along these streams merchandise was carried throughout Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces to markets from which it was in many cases again distributed to other provinces. Having described other trade routes into Hunan, Western Kwei-Chau or East Yunnan, and into Western Kwangsi by the Pakhoi overland route, Mr. Wenyon pointed out that since the opening of the Red River route to Yunnan there had been a great falling off in the quantities of piece goods and yarn imported by this and the West River route into Nam-Ning. According to one of the largest merchants in Nam-Ning, there had been a decrease of 25 per cent. in the imports of yarn, and of 70 per cent. in those of

piece goods. Mr. Wenyon thought it was but natural that imports into and exports from Southern Yunnan should be diverted to the Red River route, the charges by this being considerably less than by the other route, notwithstanding the exactions of the French Customs. A description of the island of Hainan, with its treaty port of Kiung-Chau or Hoihow, was next given, followed by an account of the peninsula of Lui Chau, across the narrow straits of Hainan and within sight of Hoihow. On the south-east coast of Lui-Chau was the port of Lei-Chau, from which a short railroad with two branches would tap Shun-Tak, the wealthiest silk-growing district, and Lo-Teng, the richest cassia district of Kwangtung. Lei-Chau in the hands of any other power than England would, if made a free port, injure the trade of Hong Kong. Sugar was grown there, and there was in places a considerable quantity of gold exploited by the natives, who managed to wash out of the soil in rice pans sufficient gold to keep themselves day by day. And there was in proximity a large coalfield, which would make the port an important coaling station. The foreign goods passing through these straits were almost entirely British, the bulk coming from Hong Kong, but chiefly in French ships. A German company, however, had recently begun to run vessels from Hong Kong to Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong. Some years ago the French had but one ship running; but of late years a French firm, heavily subsidised by the French Government, had put several new steamers on the run, and chartered others. Thus French steamers were carrying British trade, and the French, whose enterprise was to be commended, would soon, no doubt, claim to have the chief interest in these waters. Already in Tonquin, on the borders of Kwangsi, the French were doing all in their power to divert the great aniseed trade from the West River and Pakhoi routes to Haiphong. If they secured Lei-Chau and railway rights, they would doubtless attempt to divert some of the cassia and silk trade from the waterways leading to Hong Kong. Mr. Wenyon said the 2,000 miles of navigable waterways, down which came the exports which Hong Kong sent to many lands, and up which were sent the corresponding imports into Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwei-Chau, and Yunnan must be made and kept free. Large as the trade was which those waterways brought to Hong Kong, it was not a tithe of what it should be. Some disappointment had been felt in Hong Kong at the poor results commercially of opening the Treaty Ports of Wu-Chau-Fu and Sam-Shui; but this was not much to be astonished at, seeing that only about 200 miles of the West River from Canton had been opened, and all the country around the ports opened was closed. The British Government should have availed

themselves of the opportunity to get the river opened right up to Nam-Ning and Pese, at the extremity of the navigable part of the West River, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. If the likin stations, placed every few miles along these rivers, were abolished, and the waterways made free, Hong Kong trade would greatly increase. But how much greater increase would result from the development of the vast wealth lying beneath the soil along all these waterways! Few people had any idea of the mineral wealth of the south of China. Coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and gold were all there close to these waterways, awaiting foreign enterprise and skill. Few people realised how little the resources of the south of China were properly utilised for the support of its people. Within 400 miles of Hong Kong aborigines roamed about over vast tracts of unsettled country. There was no reason why China should send one of her sons to foreign soils, as was done to so considerable an extent. The peasant of Kwangsi planted a few sweet potatoes, and barely existed; hundreds were swept away by the first approach of famine. Yet at their very feet was fabulous wealth. Mr. Wenyon said he had seen a peasant arduously carrying on his back a load of wood for fuel, over a path cut through unexploited coal in the hillside. There was more mining work in China than labour could be found for even in populous China, yet millions were living on two shillings per head, and less, per month. If the waterways were made free, and it were permitted to the foreigner to join Chinese concessionnaires (even if not permitted to become concessionnaires themselves) wealth would come to millions of poverty-stricken peasants, the half-deserted rivers would be alive with craft, and Hong Kong would be but at the very beginning of her prosperity.

DISCUSSION.

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, G.C.M.G. (late Governor of Hong Kong) said he thought that the Council of the Institute, the community of Hong Kong, and Her Majesty's Government were, or would be, indebted to Mr. Wenyon for his very instructive and interesting paper. He himself regarded Hong Kong as the hub of the East. He fully believed that when we had our proper position in Kau-lung and elsewhere Hong Kong might be called "the Clapham Junction of the Far East."

Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX, G.C.M.G., said that although British trade might not decrease, yet we should have a very small share indeed of the enormous development which would take place in China if we allowed other nations to have exclusive possession of that country. He had been glad to find from Mr. Chamberlain's

recent speech that the Government were beginning to recognise the greatness of the question of British trade in China, but, unless we stirred quickly, we should lose this splendid heritage. What was wanted was Government support of British enterprise in China.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P., considered that our interests in China were purely or mainly commercial, and that those interests were chiefly in South China, although, no doubt, there were great potentialities in the north.

Mr. A. R. COLQUHOUN said that Mr. Wenyon had gone into the interior of the country and had entered into direct relations with the Chinese. This was what he himself and many others had been for many years advocating that English manufacturers should do. Although the region served by the waterways of the West River basin was at present poor compared with other sections of China, it was capable of great expansion. He believed the south-western provinces of China to be immensely rich in minerals. They had in Hong Kong, under their own eyes, under British rule, a magnificent object-lesson as to what could be done in the way of utilising the resources of China. He asked them to think of what might happen in North and Central China if the forces of China came under the direction and guidance of other Powers. He absolutely endorsed what Mr. Wenyon had said about Pakhoi and Nam-Ning; they ought to insist on Nam-Ning's being made a treaty port and kept open. They must at all costs maintain the theory of "the open door." They had in the case of Nam-Ning and the West River a perfect example—a test case—which would have to be dealt with by this country. If they gave way in the south as they had done in the north, and accepted assurances from France as they had from Russia in the north, he feared that the theory of their being able to take British goods in British ships to the most remote portions of the Chinese Empire would be the merest fiction.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. William Keswick) thought that although our trade was not likely to diminish through measures taken by any other nations in China, most undoubtedly our Imperial interests and our prestige would pass away if we allowed in that vast empire any other country to take a position before our own.

Mr. WENYON, in answer to a question, urged the importance of a distinct line being drawn in the south of China as in the north. This country should say to other Powers who wished to divert British trade, "Thus far and no further."

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wenyon and to the Chairman at the close of the meeting.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 14, 1898, when a Paper on "Recent Social and Political Progress in Victoria" was read by the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz., 3 Resident and 25 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Algernon E. Aspinall, Rev. Hugh C. Frere, Edward U. Whitney.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Charles N. Armstrong (Canada), Harmood A. Banner (New Zealand), Ernest Dillon Bell (New Zealand), Stewart G. Black (Victoria), Thomas Buckland (New South Wales), P. Carmody (Government Analyst, Trinidad), Arthur L. Chambers (Matabeleland), Alexander Conway, J.P. (New Zealand), J. Oswald Fairfax (New South Wales), Ven. Archdeacon Wm. J. Günther, M.A. (New South Wales), James Jones (Cape Colony), Kelso King (New South Wales), Lt.-Colonel Thomas McDonnell (New Zealand), Michael McTurk, C.M.G. (British Guiana), Keith Ramsay (New Zealand), John Reid (Western Australia), Joseph A. Richardson (New Zealand), George Robertson (New Brunswick), Bernard Senior (Cyprus), Harry Simms (Victoria), Colin Smith (New South Wales), George W. Staples (Victoria), Hon. D. Ross Stewart, M.A., LL.B. (Chief Magistrate, Gambia), Hon. J. Howard Taylor, M.L.C. (Western Australia), Aiden D. Wilson (Transvaal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN introduced the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., and called upon him to read his Paper on

RECENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS IN VICTORIA.

WHEN a Governor on leave endeavours to give to the people of the Old Country the impressions formed during his residence in the Colony to which he is accredited, his first thoughts naturally turn

to the incidents connected with his landing and reception by the Government and the people.

We arrived off Melbourne at the close of a stormy day, under steam and sail, and, with a roaring tide in our favour, we passed through Port Phillip Heads with an impetuous rush. As we reached the sheltered waters inside, thankful that our long voyage was ended, we were quickly surrounded by a picturesque flotilla of a hundred fishing boats. As soon as the anchor was let go a large party came on board from Queenscliff with an address of welcome, a copious wealth of flowers, and a hearty outpouring of the kindest words. It was a fitting prelude to the ceremony of the morrow.

The day of our landing in Melbourne was favoured with the most perfect Australian weather. More than 100,000 persons were assembled on the line of procession from the landing-place to the Exhibition building, where the swearing-in ceremony took place. There was little of pageantry or display; the people mustered to express their love for the Mother Country, and their loyalty to the British Empire, by giving a warm welcome to the Representative of the Crown.

On a smaller scale, the same demonstrations of public feeling have been renewed again and again during our residence in Victoria. They have been as warm in the most secluded parts as in the great cities.

During the celebrations on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, the spontaneous outbursts of loyalty were most gratifying. They had a political significance of no mean importance. Far more interest attaches in such a case to things done by the people themselves than to any ceremonies organised under official direction. Viewed in this light, viewed as an expression of what was felt in the heart of the people, it is especially gratifying to remember an inspection of 1,500 boys of the Cadet Corps of our State school, whose lusty cheers in honour of the 800 veterans of the navy and the army who were present on the ground were an earnest and a proof that in the next generation of men Old England will not want defenders. We had another gratifying incident in a procession, interminable in its length, consisting of the members of the Trade Societies and of the Irish Societies, the latter loyal to the heart's core when migrated from Ireland to Australia. These were things done by the people for the people, and with the people; and they give the deep and confident assurance that, happen what may, this old country will never be forsaken by her sons across the seas:—

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them : naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.

What is the secret of the success of the Empire beyond the seas ? It is, as the Lord Chief Justice well said at the last South Australian dinner, that the Mother Country has not attempted to keep the Colonies in leading strings, but has given them a free hand.

Having spoken of their loyal feeling, I may appropriately say a few words in reference to the co-operation of the Australian Colonies with the Mother Country in the common responsibility of providing for the defence of the Empire. Under an agreement, which has recently been renewed, Australasia makes a certain contribution to the cost of the Naval force in local waters. In comparison with an aggregate expenditure of £25,000,000 sterling, the Australasian subsidy is as a drop in the ocean. Regarded as an acknowledgment of a principle, it has a larger significance. The question, however, remains for consideration whether the co-operation of the Australian Colonies can most effectually be offered in its present form. It is the duty of the statesman to turn to the fullest account all the means of defence that we possess. We must, therefore, look at the local conditions and local resources. Australia has no resources for the construction of ships. It possesses exceptional resources for raising a force of Mounted Rifles. In no part of the Empire, probably in no part of the world, are horses so enduring, especially in hot climates, and so cheap as in Australia ; in no part of the world do you find horsemanship so universal an accomplishment as in the Australian Bush. In the Jubilee Procession you saw, and you greatly admired, those mounted men of Australia ; they were but average specimens of the force which it was their privilege to represent. It may seem scarcely credible, yet it is true, that the subsidy for a mounted man in Australia does not exceed two guineas a year. I desire to impress it on this audience, and the public at large, that we have in Australia an unique military resource, not utilised as yet, which should in some form or other be made available for the defence of the Empire, and especially for service, if the occasion arose, at the Cape or in India. I cannot go further into this question on the present occasion. It is the less necessary or desirable to do so, because the subject is under the consideration of the responsible authorities.

And now I turn to give a public answer to questions constantly put in private intercourse : How do you like the life ? How do you

like your duties? How do you like the people? You will assume that to such questions a Governor could hardly give an independent answer. I have no wish to give an independent answer: I am too well content to live under the control of the public opinion of the Colony of Victoria. I have to deal with a community of men and women in whom are embodied all the best qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race,—the honour, the honesty, the perseverance and the courage of its men; the charm and the goodness of its women. There are no kinder hearts anywhere in the world than are to be found in Australia. For them it is a privilege to be able to render services, and here I speak for my wife as I speak for myself.

No doubt there are points which make a difference between life in Australia and life in this old country. Here we have at the head of society families of ancient lineage, and bearing their dignity with ease and grace. In a new country there are not, and there could not be, a corresponding order of men.

In another part of the social scale, among the mass of the middle class, and the cream of the artisan class, we see in Australia, to the best advantage, the results achieved by a most liberal system of State education, and the benefits to be derived from liberal wages judiciously applied. At the annual dinner of the men employed on the railways, the stoker, who has just descended from the foot-plates of the engine, will turn out in an irreproachable evening suit, and sing the newest song by a Sullivan or a Claribel as well as the accomplished amateurs of our London drawing-rooms.

Nowhere does the Australian crowd appear to more advantage, as compared with the Mother Country, than on the occasion of the great annual carnival. The race for the Melbourne Cup generally brings together 100,000 spectators. The contrast between the Flemington Racecourse and the Epsom Hill on the Derby day is rather painful to an English reader. There are no loafers, nor any drunkards; nothing is seen of that seamier side of human life which is so much in evidence on the Epsom Downs. If we look to the more serious side of life, to the training for the professions and for business, excellent work is being done at the Melbourne University. It is perhaps to be regretted that the higher culture does not claim so many votaries as with us, where the leisured classes are more numerous; but all the teaching which helps on the practical side of life is admirably given and eagerly sought by thousands of earnest students of both sexes.

The movement of the population is perhaps the most decided indication of the relative progress of a country. The rush to the

goldfields of Western Australia naturally attracted a larger number of persons from Victoria than from any other Colony. Owing to this cause, the total population during the last two years shows a slight decrease of 5,513. If the aggregate numbers have remained stationary, there are highly satisfactory evidences of the improved condition of the people. No less than thirty-one out of every 100 men, women and children in the Colony have now deposits in the savings bank. In the last two years the depositors have increased by seven per cent.; the deposits show an increase of two-thirds of a million sterling; the average amount to the credit of each depositor is about £22.

The flourishing condition of the Friendly Societies affords further indication of the thrift which is practised by the people. In 1897 more than one in every four men between the ages of 20 and 60 years was a member of some society, while the accumulated funds amounted to over £1,000,000 sterling. In the two years ended with 1897 the membership increased by nearly fifteen hundred, and the funds by £75,000. Their total amount at the present time is £1,155,408.

Further evidence of the exercise of prudence and foresight is afforded by the fact that one in every nine persons of all ages insure their lives. In the two years ended with 1896 the number of policies in force increased by nearly 1,500.

Impressed with the necessity, especially in a country of universal suffrage, of giving the means of education to every citizen, the expenditure on the part of the Government on education has been liberal and lavish. In 1891, the payments under the Education Department amounted to £724,000; they still exceed half a million sterling. Public schools have been erected in every part of the Colony. In 1896, as compared with 1894, the number of scholars in average attendance in public and private schools increased by over 10,000.

In connection with the improvement that has taken place in so many directions, it is satisfactory to find a substantial decrease in the amount of crime.

The Parliament of Victoria is sedulous in its endeavours to improve the condition of the people. In the sessions of 1896 and 1897 a Factory Regulation Bill was one of the measures most earnestly debated. The lower House was in favour of greater stringency of regulation; the upper House felt strongly the objections to a system which deprives the workers of their personal independence. The measure, as finally passed, will have the effect of

restricting the competition of Chinese with Europeans, and of domestic with factory labour. The principle of fixing minimum wages by elective boards is accepted. As Mr. Henry de R. Walker, in his admirable volume on "Australasian Democracy," observes, the Act should be regarded as a humane attempt to minimise the sufferings of the outworkers and to improve the conditions of labour of the toiling masses of the people. No legislation will provide employment for the less efficient. The restrictions as to the rates of wages now imposed have borne hardly on the aged, who cannot do a full day's work. The law cannot compel an employer to pay wages which the worker is unable to earn by an equivalent in work done. This is an aspect of the case which it will be necessary to keep in view.

This brings us to the consideration of the measures taken in Victoria to provide relief for those in necessitous circumstances. Though blessed with many advantages in soil, in climate, in mineral resources, no Colony, not even the most favoured, is without its submerged tenth. In Victoria the sudden contraction of all expenditure, both public and private, resulting from the collapse which followed a period of inflation, threw many thousands out of employment. We have no Poor Law as in the Old Country. Extreme distress is sometimes relieved in the case of the able-bodied by sending them to prison. The young and the aged are received in asylums designated, for the sake of euphony, as Emigrants' Homes. I will not describe institutions which bear a close resemblance to those existing elsewhere; it will be more interesting to refer to our Labour Colony, founded upon German models. It is situated at Leongatha, eighty miles east of Melbourne, in the hilly region of the Dividing Range. I had the opportunity of visiting the Colony in company with our Minister of Lands, Mr. Best, and under the guidance of the Honorary Superintendent, Colonel Goldstein. The aim is to give temporary work at low rates of wages, the maximum being four shillings a week. The employment consists chiefly in clearing the heavy timber off the land and in market gardening. When thirty shillings has been accumulated to his credit, the worker must seek employment elsewhere. In a large number of cases men are successful; others return again and again. I remember well the baker of the establishment, a fine fellow physically, and with no outward indications of mental or moral incapacity. He cannot hold his own in the battle of life. He has left and returned to the Colony again and again. All the provision for feeding, housing, and clothing at Leongatha is rude, but

sufficient, and the cost is surprisingly low—considerably below the expenditure under the Poor Law at home. The men themselves seem well satisfied with their treatment. I did not see the sullen, dispirited, and dejected looks which are common in our work-houses. In the course of our visit we conversed freely with the men. I had a long dialogue with an old fellow who was working in the bottom of a deep ditch on a pouring wet day. He was low in the world, but he had not lost the spirit of independence. It was amusingly displayed in an answer which he gave in reply to a leading question: "Yes, sir, we are well satisfied at Leongatha; we think the Government is doing its best to deal with the difficult question of the unemployed."

Time will not permit of an extended reference to experiences in other Colonies. I cannot, however, pass from this subject without a brief word on the institutions for the relief of the aged poor established by the Government of Queensland on an island in Moreton Bay. I visited this island with Sir Horace Tozer and Sir Samuel Griffith.

In a Colony where land is to be had for the asking, where every natural advantage is to the fullest degree enjoyed, it was surprising to find 3,000 men gathered together passing a dreary old age in the condition of paupers. The explanation is to be found in the circumstance that in all the Colonies, in Australia as in Canada, the employment on the land is to a large extent of a temporary character. At shearing time and at harvest time men are in full work at high wages. A large part of the year is unfortunately spent in idleness in the towns, where the earnings of hard work in the country are freely spent in dissipation. In this class too many have no savings; they have no settled homes, and when old age comes they are penniless. In Queensland, as in Victoria, the relief of the poor is given at a surprisingly low cost. This cheapness of living makes it the more strange and the more regrettable that so many are unable to maintain themselves. There is infinitely less extreme poverty among women than men. In Moreton Bay not more than 200 women were in the unhappy position that I have described.

I must not enlarge on the problem of poverty. "The poor you shall have always with you." That saying of the Founder of our religion is only too truly verified in the experience of modern days, whether in new or old countries. I may set side by side with the description which I have given of Australian conditions an experience I once had in Argentina. Twenty years ago, I visited

that country, in which my father's firm had some years before completed a line of railway, the payment for which from the Government had taken the form of a land grant. To commence a settlement of the country, some hundreds of families had been sent over to Argentina from all parts of Europe. Their passages were paid, and on their arrival a free grant of 80 acres of fertile land was made to every family: for each a house was built, a well was dug, tools and seeds were provided gratis, and provisions were supplied for one year. At the date of my visit three years had elapsed since the settlements were formed, and, though all had started level in the race of life, and all had had a good start, a third of the settlers were being fed at soup kitchens, while others had already attained prosperity and were eager buyers of the land allotted to those less fortunate. Inequality of success seems inherent in human conditions. The difference between sickness and health is, in the case of those who have to work with their hands, a most essential difference, and it is one which is independent of human control. Recognising that there will always be more or less of poverty in our midst, it is an obvious duty to be sparing of no pains for its mitigation and relief. In Australia we are doing our best to correct the evils of a nomadic existence by giving increased facilities for settling in pastoral districts in the form of grazing homesteads.

Federation is the last subject on which I shall touch: it is the most important topic which has been under discussion during my residence in Victoria. The present movement for Federation had its origin in the visit of a distinguished Imperial officer, Sir Bevan Edwards. In his able report he insisted that the organisation of a common system of defence could only be accomplished by a federation of the military forces of Australia under the supreme command of an officer of adequate rank. On receiving his report, the late Sir Henry Parkes sounded the note of Federation, and addressed a formal invitation to the Premiers of the six Colonies. This invitation was followed by the Conferences which have since been held, twice in Sydney, twice in Melbourne, and once in Adelaide. It may be claimed that Federation is approved by the best men and the highest in Australia, by the leaders in politics, the leaders in enterprise and commerce, and by the ablest journalists. It has not roused popular interest in the same degree. Questions of tariff, regulations affecting labour, and other cognate subjects monopolise attention in the democratic constituencies of Australia. They will see the advantages of Federation more clearly in the course of time. Two great practical advantages should certainly

be secured by Federation. Union for defence is most desirable, and there are no difficulties in the way. A Customs Union of the Australian Colonies is equally desirable, but more difficult. In New South Wales a free-trade policy has been adopted; Victoria remains protectionist. Between these antagonistic principles some compromise is required. Happily, a great practical experiment is actually under trial, under similar conditions as to climate, natural resources, and the price and efficiency of labour. It should certainly be possible ere long to determine whether Victoria or New South Wales has the advantage. If it is found that there are material differences, whether in the cost of living, the average rates of wages, or the regulation of employment, it will not be difficult to decide how far those differences are traceable to fiscal policy or to other causes. It may perhaps be found that the effects of protection on the one hand and free-trade on the other, on the material and social condition of the people, are less considerable than some have anticipated. If such a view should prevail, it will materially help the people concerned to arrive at some compromise which may be mutually satisfactory. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Bill a Federal Tariff must be framed within two years.

Finance has been one of the greatest difficulties in the way of Federation. Under the scheme as approved at the first meeting of the Federal Convention at Sydney, it was proposed to provide the Government with a revenue by the surrender of the duties of Customs and Excise. The assigned revenues would aggregate nine millions sterling, a sum enormously in excess of the Federal expenditure on any reasonable scale; and all experience shows how hard it is to resist the temptation to raise expenditure to the level of income. The difficulty has been dealt with by a clause in the Commonwealth Bill which limits the expenditure of the Federal Government to not exceeding a quarter of the revenue. None of the States of Australia could afford to make the sacrifice which was demanded unless it were relieved of its debt, or unless the surplus income were returned after defraying the necessary payments for Federal expenditure. On this point a writer in "The Leader" newspaper has remarked that the problem to be solved is to distribute the surplus in such a way that each State shall receive back the amount it contributes, less its proportionate share of Federal cost. But the difficulty, in the absence of actual experiment, is to discover any safe plan of distribution. No one can foretell the exact results of an uniform tariff, or say how it will operate as between one

Colony and another. The Treasurers of the several Colonies, meeting as a special committee on finance, devised a scheme which is embodied in the Commonwealth Bill. The scheme is complicated, but it has been generally admitted that it is the best that can be contrived in the circumstances.

In the long discussions which have taken place, many subjects were debated at great length which would not excite deep interest outside the Federal Convention. Briefly, the Commonwealth Bill may be described as giving to Australia a Constitution more liberal than any other Constitution in the world. It provides a machinery for giving to the popular will the most absolute control over the course of legislation. It is a Constitution under which it is inconceivable that there can be any wrongs which are not easily and speedily redressed.

There is no reason to fear that the Federation of Australia means disruption of the Empire. Canada is more loyal since Federation than before; and throughout the proceedings of the Australian Federation Convention, whenever an opportunity has been afforded, the same loyal feeling has been warmly displayed.

Speaking of my personal action, I may say that I have never lost a chance of warmly advocating the broad principle of Federation. I have done so with not the less earnestness because I have recognised that there are difficulties in framing a complete scheme in the initial stage. It would certainly have been easier to proceed in a more tentative fashion, commencing with larger powers for the present Federal Council, and enabling it to deal at once and effectively with Federal defence. A scheme so partial and imperfect would, however, have excited no interest in Australia. You could not have got the best men in the Colonies to meet in convention for an object so limited.

Since I left Victoria, Federation has passed through a further stage: it has been the subject of a popular vote. In three out of the five Colonies that were represented in the Convention, the majorities in favour of Federation were, as we know, considerable. In New South Wales the majority was below the minimum number of 80,000 votes as fixed under a special enactment of the local Parliament. According to the latest advices, renewed efforts are being made by Sir George Turner to bring New South Wales into the Confederation.

A few words in conclusion. In their endeavours to form a Federal Government for Australia, the staunch advocates of the cause have been actuated by no ignoble aims. They have looked

not to the baser considerations of mere selfish advantage, but to those loftier conceptions which truly ennoble the life of nations. These views have found expression in many stirring utterances by the great statesmen whom Australia has produced. Going back to an early stage in the Federal movement, and to a Colony which still hesitates to send representatives to a Federal Convention, we find the manly and patriotic sentiments of the Australian people vigorously and forcibly proclaimed by Sir Thomas McIlwraith, at that time Premier of Queensland. "This," he said, "is no question of party politics. We are determined, so far as we can, to act side by side; we are determined to create an United Australia; we are determined ultimately, and I believe before the present generation has passed, to form ourselves into a great nation—a nation which I believe will not have its parallel, at any rate south of the Equator. It will be a great southern power, a power for peace, not a power for war. I look forward to that time with perfect certainty, believing that the people of all the Colonies are actuated by the same desire."

Descending to the latest utterances of leading members of the last Convention, Mr. Reid thus described the advantages of Federation: "Divided strength, and varying, and sometimes intensely conflicting, purposes, now radiate from five or six centres of political thought. Our government and legislation must some day be united, and the whole manhood, intellect and power of all the Colonies must be crowned by an Act of Union. If there is written in the book of destiny one fact clearer and more significantly than any other in reference to these southern lands, it is the fact that, sooner or later, by one sort of contrivance or other, the whole of the boundaries which separate Australian from Australian must come down."

I cannot close without paying my tribute of admiration to the statesmen who have undertaken the far from easy task of federating Australia. I have seen them at their work, I have heard them in debate, I have conferred with them in the confidences of private life, and I desire to bear my testimony to their parliamentary ability, their power in debate, their skill in administration, to the wealth and fulness of their information, and their patriotic aspirations. The men who have sat in the Federal Convention of Australia are statesmen of whom any country might well be proud. They are, in a true sense, pillars of the British Empire. It redounds to the glory of the local legislatures of Australia that such men have been reared up for the great task upon which they have

been engaged, and which, I am confident, they will bring, sooner or later, to completeness, for the lasting advantage of the Australian people.

The CHAIRMAN : Mr. Herbert Jones, a Fellow of this Institute, will now rapidly describe some lantern-slides which he has been kind enough to lend. He has an intimate acquaintance with many of our Colonies, including Victoria, and is devoting himself to the dissemination of information concerning them.

DISCUSSION.

Hon. J. A. COCKBURN, M.D. Lond. (Agent-General for South Australia) : I thank the Council of the Institute for giving me this early opportunity after my arrival of attending one of their highly interesting gatherings, though I did not expect to have the honour of occupying so prominent a position this evening. I happened to be in the adjoining Colony of South Australia when His Excellency arrived in his magnificent yacht ; the *Sunbeam* was already familiar to our southern seas, and with its distinguished owners was always most cordially welcome. In fact, I think I may claim the honour of being the first of Australians to meet his Excellency and Lady Brassey when they reached our shores, having been told off by the Government for the purpose of bidding them welcome, as far as our Colony was concerned. Thus I know all about the circumstances of their arrival, and I would beg to say that in his most interesting and instructive paper Lord Brassey has done himself some injustice. The huge crowds which assembled at Melbourne came not only to welcome him as Governor, but also to do honour to Lord Brassey himself. He had been a visitor to Australia before, and was well-known not only as a man of rank and influence, but as one who took an intelligent interest in Australian problems, and who was recognised all over the world as an authority on such questions as those of naval defence—questions specially interesting to Australia, as relating to the high seas, which constitute, so to speak, the main street of Great Britain. If Lord Brassey was popular even before his arrival, his popularity then was nothing to what it is now. No Australian Governor has ever more closely identified himself with the life of the people, or has shown a more sympathetic interest in questions that intimately touch their welfare and happiness. I myself, not three months ago, was in Victoria attending the late Federal Convention, and I witnessed the sort of work Lord Brassey did, the indefatigable spirit with which he associated himself with the life

of the Colony. Lord Brassey touched on the question of Federation. Of course we are all deeply disappointed with the result of the poll, but there is no cause for despair nor even for despondency. The Australians have one characteristic, which they inherit from the glorious race to which they belong. The lion's cubs have not only the lion's claws but also some of the old lion's determination, and one of the characteristics of Australians is that when they set their mind on an object they always find a means of carrying that object into effect. Australia has made up its mind on the question of Federation. Public opinion is constantly becoming more and more firmly set in that direction, and it will not be long before our hopes are realised. As evidence of the continually widening sphere of interest which has attended the question of Federation, I may be permitted to allude to the manner in which the various Conferences in late years (all of which I have had the honour to attend as a representative of South Australia) have been appointed or elected. In 1890 the representatives were nominated by the Executive of the various Colonies—a distinguished but not widely extended base. In 1891 they were elected by the various Legislatures—a wider base, indeed, but very limited, when compared to that of the late Convention, the members of which were elected in almost all the Colonies by a popular vote, and in South Australia by the adult vote of men and women equally joined in the ballot box. This shows the constantly extending basis of interest attending the solution of the Federal problem, and I say advisedly that Australia has made up its mind in this matter. It will not be very long, I believe, before a practical scheme is evolved, and, even if this should fall short of the highest anticipation as far as completeness of constitution is concerned, still some scheme will be evolved which will be practicable to begin with, and which the formative genius characteristic of Britons will render more and more efficient in its working. Thus we have nothing to fear in this respect. We are disappointed, but only, I am persuaded, for a short space of time, and "the winter of our discontent" will before long pass into a glorious summer of satisfaction.

MR. H. DE R. WALKER: Though I have spent only a year in Australasia it was one of the happiest of my life, and I am, therefore, very glad to be able to express to an audience, many of whom are Australasians, my appreciation of the very great kindness and hospitality shown to me. I can emphatically corroborate what Lord Brassey has said, that there are no kinder hearts anywhere in the world. Lord Brassey has referred to some of the matters in

which we may attempt to increase the feeling of kinship between Australia and Great Britain. It would be a most desirable thing if arrangements could be made for an interchange of troops between England and Australia, and for them to serve not only in both countries, but at the Cape and in India. Australia is a long way from Great Britain, and isolated from the rest of the world, and we should do all we possibly can to maintain the interest of Australians in the Empire. It is easy enough for those who can afford to travel to understand the magnitude of the issues at stake, but the mass of people cannot be expected to realise them, and every Australasian who had served in the Army or Navy would, upon his return, impregnate his countrymen with ideas of a wider citizenship. Referring to the question of defence, Lord Brassey has asked whether the co-operation of the Australian States can most effectually be offered in its present form. I was in Australia entirely unofficially, and may, by mixing with all sections of the population, have tapped sources of information which do not reach the official ear. As a result of these communications, I give it as my opinion that, while Australians are most anxious to do all they possibly can to join in the defence of the Empire, many of them dislike, and see danger in, the "taxation without representation" involved in the present form of contribution. We have been delighted to receive spontaneous offerings recently from the Cape and from Natal. I believe Australians would be glad to do something of that sort, and that many of them would be prepared to spend much more than at present, if the matter were under their own control. They might provide coal for British ships, or establish such Australian forces as would be able to defend naval bases like King George's Sound and Thursday Island adequately in times of war. With regard to Federation, I am delighted to see that Lord Brassey has mentioned the case of Canada and its increased loyalty to Great Britain since the Federation. I feel very strongly that the same result would be certain to follow in Australia. We should see at once growing up a national sentiment, a feeling of pride in Australia as a nation, and we should find Australians more convinced of the importance of defending the whole territory against any possible invader. I am sure we were all sorry to see the temporary set-back that has been given to the movement. I have no time to say anything on this question except that the proposals are of an extremely liberal and democratic character, and that the men who framed the "Commonwealth" Bill have shown evidence of great statesmanship. It is of interest to note that the Federal Government is to

be authorised to legislate in regard to conciliation in industrial disputes and old age pensions, an exemplification of one of the dominant notes of Australian character—the strong feeling of humanity and hatred of suffering that can in any way be obviated. In conclusion, I would offer our best wishes for a speedy Federation to our kinsfolk across the seas.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.: I am sure we must all agree that we have had a most instructive and agreeable evening. We rejoice to see Lord Brassey back again, if only for a time, and we know that in no place is he more welcome, although he is welcome everywhere, than within the walls of this Institute. I would first of all like to ask Lord Brassey a question, because I am a little bit puzzled by a statement coming from him with all the weight of his authority. He spoke of the Australian agreement as to the fleet having been recently renewed. I would like to ask whether that is really so. It is not more than six weeks since the President of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet (the Duke of Devonshire) stated publicly that negotiations were going on for the renewal of that Agreement. If Lord Brassey's statement is correct, therefore, this renewal has been effected within the last few weeks. From correspondence I have had I am under the distinct impression that South Australia has not yet undertaken to renew the Agreement at all, and I understand the Agreement must embrace the whole of the Colonies. If it be true that South Australia is holding back, I cannot quite reconcile that fact with Lord Brassey's statement, and perhaps he will enlighten us on the point. I observe, he states, with all the weight of his authority, that it is a question whether that Agreement is the best form of Australian co-operation for defence. I think, myself, it is certainly not the best form. It is a delusion to Australia, I think, and instead of being a help to the naval forces of the Empire it is a detriment. Lord Brassey refers to the Australian cavalry, and with his remarks concerning the excellent qualities of that corps, anybody who knows anything about them will entirely agree, but he seems to think that in the application of such a force to the general defence of the Empire there are no difficulties or very few difficulties in the way. I am happy to say, and indeed I know that this among other suggestions is now before the authorities in this country, but I think that before any authority can approach in a practical way the utilisation of the forces in the Colonies for Imperial purposes, the Colonies have a preliminary duty. This duty, in the case of Australia, is to release by law these troops from purely local service and render them

available for the general service of the Empire. I cannot see the use of the authorities discussing what shall be done to utilise this force, however excellent, for the general defence of the Empire so long as Australia ties them up by legal enactment and does not permit them to leave their shores. That is an extremely important matter. Lord Brassey mentions twenty-five millions sterling as the outlay of the United Kingdom upon the Navy. That Navy is for the defence of the whole Empire, including Australasia. Lord Brassey gives no figures showing what Australia contributes, but he rightly says it is a mere drop in the ocean. The contribution of the people of Australasia in the aggregate to the support of the fleet upon which the whole Empire relies for protection and security, as compared with that of the population of the United Kingdom, is about as one to 115, while at the same time the aggregate revenue of Australasia is between three and four millions more than one-quarter of the total revenue of the United Kingdom. Now we cannot look round the world and see what is going on without asking ourselves, Can we possibly be successful when the struggle comes if, while other nations are able to draw upon the whole resources of their Empires, our Empire can draw only upon the resources of two islands in the north-west sea? We have seen upon the screen some very beautiful photographs, and have had an excellent and very amusing description of them. We have seen town after town and street after street of magnificent buildings. Melbourne itself has been described as a city of palaces. I would have liked to see side by side with these photographs some pictures of the East End and South of London, where the population is much denser, and then I would have liked just to bring home this fact—that while Victoria (which is only a portion of Australia), with all its cities and palaces, and abounding evidences of wealth, contributes practically nothing at all to the general defences of the Empire, the people in the south and east of London (every man, woman, and child, practically) has to contribute to the fund that is to provide for the security of the Empire, and for the protection of the trade and commerce of this great Colony of Victoria. These are not pleasant facts to have to say on such an occasion, but somebody must say them, and I make no excuse for offering them for your consideration.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: It has been my privilege and pleasure during the last week to listen to two papers on the subject of Victoria from His Excellency Lord Brassey. This day week in the city we had a most instructive paper on the commercial progress of the Colony, and to-night we have had an equally instructive paper

on its recent social and political progress, and I think we may congratulate ourselves on having obtained so much valuable information from so authoritative a source. I do not propose to follow my friend Sir John Colomb in the somewhat scolding tone which he has adopted. No doubt, as Lord Brassey has pointed out, the contribution from Australia as compared with that of the United Kingdom is a mere drop in the ocean, but I regard that contribution as the acknowledgment of a principle, and from that point of view a matter of great significance. I rather prefer to dwell on the principle, believing that by and by we shall, by degrees no doubt, be able to prevail on our Colonial brethren to take some further step in the desired direction. I pass on to the interesting instances which have been given of the progress which is being made in our Australian Colonies under the leadership of the high-minded men at their head, and I wish particularly to emphasise my own particular sympathy with the latter part of Lord Brassey's paper, in which he refers to the great subject of Federation. To all those who, like myself, have for many long years taken a deep interest in the Federation of the Empire generally, everything that makes towards that end cannot but be regarded with the greatest possible sympathy, and I heartily endorse the opinion of those who, like the first speaker, say that it is only a question of time. When we consider what has been done by different conferences held on the subject since the movement was initiated, I think we must admit that but a short time comparatively must elapse before the Federation so ardently desired by so many of us will be happily accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN (General SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.): We have had an excellent address from Lord Brassey, and we have had some admirable views of places in Victoria lucidly explained to us by Mr. Herbert Jones. The discussion also has been a most interesting one. The only complaint I have to make is that Lord Brassey's account of Victoria might have been a little longer, and we should have enjoyed all we could hear from him on the subject. The Colony, of which he is the worthy Governor, has in the last few years suffered greatly, but we are happy to learn from him and from other sources that the period of depression has passed away, and that very soon there will be an amount of prosperity in Melbourne which will more accord with the magnificent buildings in that city which, during the last three or four years, have been rather in excess of the wants of the people. As to the loyalty of the people, I most heartily agree with what Lord

Brassey said. I am sure no one can be a Governor in Australia for a number of years, as I have been, without feeling that the people are thoroughly loyal to the Crown. The cordiality with which one is received, even in the most remote and rougher parts of the Colonies, is most gratifying. With regard to the troops, I do not think a word has been said about them by Lord Brassey more than they deserve. They are a splendid body of men, and you may be quite certain that whatever difficulties may present themselves at the present moment there will be no great war in the future in which England is engaged in which the Australians will not take their full share. As for employing them in England in time of peace, I do not myself think that that is possible. I am not at all certain that it would be desirable. You must remember that these men are not permanent soldiers, but people in business and in professions, who have to earn their living, and that they give their time and energy for a certain number of days in the year in order to perfect themselves in military matters. They are accustomed to receive very considerable pay, the private soldier in Queensland, for example, receiving as much as six shillings a day, whereas our own soldiers go all over the world for a shilling a day. In time of war that difficulty would disappear no doubt. With regard to the Naval contribution, I do not know what Lord Brassey will say. I was not aware that the Agreement had been renewed, and I trust myself that it will be renewed in rather a different way. I would very much like to see a good lump sum given by the Australian Colonies or by the combined Colonies after Federation as their contribution to the general expenses of the Navy, and I would throw on the Admiralty and the British Government the responsibility of defending as far as the Navy is concerned the whole possessions of the Empire. Lord Brassey has made some important remarks on the subject of Federation—a movement which for the present seems to have been somewhat arrested. I don't think we ought to leave out of sight the fact, that in the year 1885 there was a very honest and sincere attempt to make a beginning in this matter by the establishment of the Federal Council. It is certain in my opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of many statesmen in Australia, that if the Colonies had heartily entered into that effort, that Council would have been enlarged and would have developed into a great representative body, by which many of the questions which still remain unsettled in Australia might have been settled years ago. We look forward with interest to the course which will be taken in consequence of what has happened in the parent Colony of New South Wales. I

am sure you will join with me in giving a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Brassey for his address, and that you will wish him and Lady Brassey success and happiness during the remainder of their term in Australia.

LORD BRASSEY : It now only remains for me to tender to you my grateful thanks for the vote which has just been carried by acclamation. I appreciate it very much, and accept it as a most adequate reward for any trouble that I may have taken to prepare my short address. At this late hour I must not be drawn into debate, interesting as it might be to ourselves, with my old friend Sir John Colomb. He has asked me a question, and I will endeavour to give him an answer. I believe that at the meeting of the Premiers with Mr. Chamberlain, on the occasion of the Jubilee last year, a general understanding was arrived at in favour of the renewal of the present Australian Agreement. There is, however, I believe, one member of the group of Australian Colonies which is standing out from the Agreement, South Australia, and I am told by Dr. Cockburn that the reason why they have not agreed to join with the other Colonies is because they think there is some other way by which the mutual assistance can best be rendered. That, I believe, is practically the present state of the case. Sir John Colomb, with his never failing power of speech, has reminded this audience of the insufficiency, as he thinks, of the Australian contribution to the cost of common defence. As I have said, I must not enter into any controversy on the subject now, but I may remind you that in one most substantial way the people of Australia are making a considerable contribution to the cost of common defence. They are indebted to the Mother Country to the extent of £300,000,000, and upon that sum they pay a considerable rate of interest. That obligation is a considerable load for a people of some four millions to carry upon their shoulders. Australia is still in an early stage of development, and the burden of money borrowed from the Mother Country rests, as I have said, heavily upon her. In due course, no doubt, that debt will be discharged, and when that time arrives I do not doubt that in some form or other Australia will do its best to co-operate with the people of the Mother Country for common defence. Only one more duty remains to me, and that is to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Henry Norman for his kindness in presiding over our proceedings.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Wednesday, June 29, 1898, and was attended by over 2,000 guests. The String Band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Cavaliere L. Zavertal, performed in the Central Hall, and the String Band of the Royal Marines (Chatham Division), conducted by Mr. J. Wright, performed in the Bird Gallery. Refreshments were served in various parts of the building, which was decorated with choice flowers and palms and the flags of the various Colonies. The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Vice-Presidents : Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors* : Mr. Allan Campbell, Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. Fred. Dutton, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, Sir Montagu F. Ommaney, K.C.M.G., Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., and Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

and they hope that the amendment of the Income Tax law which they advocate may soon be effected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

The Right Honourable
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Reply.

Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W. :
June 30th, 1898.

Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant on behalf of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute with reference to the question of a Double Income Tax, and I am to say that he has nothing to add to the views expressed in his letter of the 27th of May, 1896, and in his reply to Sir George Baden-Powell's motion on the 13th of June last.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
W. A. MOUNT.

The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

G R A N T

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

~~And whereas~~ it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

~~Now know We~~ that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and ~~do~~ by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. *The Royal Colonial Institute* (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. ~~And We do~~ hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. ~~There~~ shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. ~~There~~ shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. ~~A~~ General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. ~~The~~ General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. ~~The~~ existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. ~~The~~ Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. ~~The~~ Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. ~~The~~ Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1897	†A-ABARRELTON, ROBERT, 26 <i>Silver Street, E.C.</i>
1898	AARONS, LEWIS, 15 <i>Devonshire Place, W.</i> ; and 21 <i>Gresham House, E.C.</i>
1891	ABERDEEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.</i>
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	†ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.D., R.N., <i>The Dockyard, Devonport, and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., 3 <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i> , and <i>Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1893	ADAMS, GEORGE, 23 <i>Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1889	ADAMS, JAMES, 9 <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1874	ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., 4 <i>Douro Place, Kensington, W.</i>
1896	AGAR, EDWARD LARFENT, 7 <i>Spencer Hill, Wimbledon.</i>
1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., 101 <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Malta.</i>
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, 5 <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>care of J. Thomson, Esq., 30 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow.</i>
1895	AKERROYD, JAMES B., <i>Chester Court, 4 Heathfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, 111 <i>Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1882	ALGER, JOHN, 29 <i>Penyvern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.</i> , and <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., 17 <i>Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1896	ALLEN, RICHMOND R., F.R.C.S.I., 2 <i>West Hill, Dartford.</i>
1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>Cranford, Kettering.</i>
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., 63 <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1893	ALSOPI, THOMAS W., <i>Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.</i>
1896	AMES, EDWARD, 52 <i>Lee Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1897	ANDERSON, ANDREW, 50 <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
1876	†ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1890 ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, 5 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1897 ANDERSON, KENNETH S., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, 17 Kensington Gardens Terrace, W.
- 1898 ANDREWS, ARTHUR W., M.A., Hawarden Lodge, Eastbourne.
- 1894 ANDREW, DONALD, 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.
- 1887 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., 7 Park Crescent, Tonbridge, Kent.
- 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., 5 Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.
- 1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. RIERSON, Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.
- 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., Woodlands, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.
- 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.; and Inveraray Castle, Argyllshire.
- 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
- 1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 93 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1888 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 33 Campden House Road, Kensington, W.
- 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., 29 Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.
- 1891 ASHBY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 1 Church Walk, Oxford.
- 1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., A.M.I.E.E., care of Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons, 15 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1874 ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.
- 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 10 Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.
- 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
- 1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E.; 25 Jermyn Street, S.W.; and West India Committee, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.
- 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
- 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
- 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, Ingleton, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 Billiter Square, E.C.
- 1865 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
- 1896 AVA, THE EARL OF, 22 Ryder Street, S.W.
- 1894 BACKHOUSE, RICHARD ONIANS, 11 East Parade, Llandudno.
- 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.
- 1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 114 Eaton Square, S.W.
- 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 Mark Lane, E.C.
- 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., 1 Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
- 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., Horsington Manor, Winanton, Somerset.
- 1894 BAKER, ALBERT POMEROY, The Lymes, Seymour Grove, Manchester.
- 1897 BAKER, JOHN HOLLAND, 45 Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.
- 1896 BAKER, MAJOR D'ARCY, care of National Provincial Bank of England, 185 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
- 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.; and Wilden House, near Stourport.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland ; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
- 1891 BANNERMAN, G. LESLIE, 3 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N. ; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1895 BARBER, LUDWIG G., 2 *Drapers' Gardens, E.C.*
- 1897 BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
- 1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *Marrow Grange, Guildford.*
- 1891 BARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1877 BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 2 *Terrace Houses, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
- 1896 BARNETT, RICHARD WHIELDON, M.A., B.C.L., 1 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1868 BARE, E. G., 76 *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 BARRATT, WALTER.
- 1895 BARRON, THOMAS M., *Church Row, Darlington.*
- 1888 BARRY, JAMES H., *Ryecotes, Dulwich Common, S.E. ; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1894 BARSDORF, AUGUST, 32 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1894 BATLEY, SIDNEY T., 16 *Great George Street, S.W. ; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
- 1884 BAXTER, CHARLES E., 15 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.*
- 1897 BAYLDON, E. H., J.P., *Oaklands, Dawlish, Devon.*
- 1897 BAYLISS, THOMAS A., J.P., *Thirlmere, WHEELYS Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- 1896 BAYNES, DONALD, M.D., 43 *Hertford Street, W.*
- 1885 †BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
- 1893 BEALEY, ADAM, M.D., *Filsham Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, 55 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
- 1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
- 1890 BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1885 BEATTIE, JOHN A. BELL, 4 *St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1884 BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, *Pittodrie House, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*
- 1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, 91 *Addison Road, W.*
- 1894 BEAUMONT, JOHN, *c/o New Zealand Loan & Agency Co., Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1896 BECK, A. CECIL T., 32 *Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1897 BECKETT, THOMAS, 16 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
- 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., 20 *Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.*
- 1876 BERTON, HENRY C., 2 *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W. ; and 33 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
- 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, M.P., *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1879 †BELL, D. W., J.P., 77 *Holland Park, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1878 BELL, JOHN, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1885 BELL, MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead, 33 Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1890 BELL, THOMAS, 47 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
 1883 BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, *Hann, Birchington, Kent.*
 1890 BENNETT, JAMES M., 1 *Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W.*
 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*
 1891 BENSON, COLONEL F. W., A.A.G., *Dover.*
 1897 BERESFORD, REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES, C.B., M.P., 2 *Lower Berkeley Street, W.*
 1898 BERNSTEIN, LEON J., 101 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1898 BERRILL, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.*
 1885 †BETHRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *care of Falkland Islands Company, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, *Ellesmere House, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 22 Billiter Street, E.C.*
 1888 BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.*
 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, 50 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1894 BHUMGARA, JAMSITJEE S., 135 *London Wall, E.C.*
 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington, Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1889 †BILLINGHURST, H. F., 35 *Granville Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
 1897 BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, *Broomlands, Macolesfield; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1898 BIRT, F. BECKETT, *The Copse, Wimbledon.*
 1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 *George Square, Edinburgh.*
 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 16 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
 1882 †BLAGROVE, LT.-COLONEL HENRY J., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1895 BLANDFORD, JOSEPH J. G., B.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Banstead Asylum, Sutton.*
 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 *King William Street, E.C.*
 1897 BLIGH, THE HON. IVO, *Glenham House, Saxmundham.*
 1896 BLIGH, WILLIAM G., M. Inst. C.E., 58 *Clapham Road, Bedford.*
 1895 BLOFELD, FRANK, 13 *Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1885 BOHM, WILLIAM, 23 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
 1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1898 BOLTON, JOHN, 15 *Clifton Road, Crouch End, N.*
 1882 BOMPAS, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HENRY MASON, Q.C., *Fairfield, Leeds.*
 1890 BOND, FRANK WALTERS, 117 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1896 BOND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 15 *Dorset Square, N.W.*
 1873 BONWICK, JAMES, *Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1887 BOOKER, GEORGE W., *Avonrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, *care of National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishops-gate Street, E.C.*
- 1897 †BOOTH, ALFRED E., *Finsbury Circus Buildings, E.C.*
- 1896 BORROW, REV. HENRY J., B.A., *The Old Palace, Bekebourne, Canterbury.*
- 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
- 1894 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.*
- 1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, M.P., *House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
- 1890 BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, *Woodville, Brentwood, Essex.*
- 1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 41 *Baldry Gardens, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 1881 BOURNE, HENRY, *Holbrook, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.*
- 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, 41 *Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.*
- 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
- 1881 BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 16 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- 1893 BOWLEY, EDWIN, F.S.S., 78 *South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *The Palace, Ripon; King's College, Cambridge; and 9 Stafford Street, Lisson Grove, N.W.*
- 1881 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1887 †BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., *Melfont, Shootup Hill, Cricklewood, N.W.*
- 1884 BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD, *c/o County of Gloucester Bank, Swindon.*
- 1898 BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., C.B., 14 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon.*
- 1885 BRANDON, HENRY, 4 *Kent Gardens, Castle Hill Park, Ealing, W.*
- 1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 *Park Lane, W.; and Park Gate, Battle.*
- 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, 29 & 30 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
- 1881 BRIDGES, CAPTAIN WALTER B., R.N., *care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.*
- 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 12 *Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
- 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
- 1886 BRISCOM, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Somerford Hall, Brewood, Stafford.*
- 1884 BRISTOW, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley Heath, Kent.*
- 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
- 1898 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1881 †BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), 120 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- 1897 †BROOKMAN, GEORGE, *Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.*
- 1895 BROOKMAN, WILLIAM GORDON, 9 *St. Mildred's Court, E.C.*
- 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9 *Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., 5 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.*
- 1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 21 *Bessborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 BROWN, CECIL SEYMOUR, *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1896 BROWN, JAMES B., *8 Bolton Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M. Inst. C.E., *32 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, *57 Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, *59 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
 1894 BROWNE, EDWARD WM., F.S.S., *Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co.,
 33 Poultry, E.C.; and 91 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
 1897 BROWNE, HARRY, *Portway Lodge, Frome.*
 1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1897 BROWNE, LENNOX, F.R.C.S.E., *15 Mansfield Street, W.*
 1883 BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., *16 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1877 BROWNING, S. B., *125 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1898 BRUCE, REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES A. T., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1895 BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *16 Impasse du Maine, Paris;
 Chase Lodge, Haslemere, and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1892 BRUNING, CONRAD, *101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., *149 Leadenhall
 Street, E.C.*
 1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, *5 Stanhope Street, Hyde Park, W.; and 20 Bucklers-
 bury, E.C.*
 1896 BUCKLAND, JAMES, *22 Cavendish Square, W.*
 1886 BULL, HENRY, *28 Milton Street, E.C.; and Drove, Chichester.*
 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., *17A South Audley Street, W.; and
 Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1894 BURKE, ASHWORTH P., *121 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, *12 Holly Village, Highgate, N.*
 1897 BURSTALL, JOHN F., *57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Sloe House, Halstead, Essex.*
 1894 BUSHBY, HENRY NORTH G., J.P., *Ravenscourt, Great Amwell, Ware.*
 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., *1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
 1890 BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., *7 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and 47
 Campden House Road, W.*
 1894 †BUXTON, NOEL E., *Brick Lane, E.*
 1897 †BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
 1898 BYRNE, J. O., *12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, B.D., *Lopham Rectory, Thetford.*
 1889 CALVERT, JAMES, *4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1898 *CAMBRIDGE, FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.,
Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.
 1896 CAMERON, EWEN, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard St., E.C.*
 1895 †CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., *27 Brunswick Gardens, W.*
 1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, *21 Upper Brook Street, W.*
 1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
 1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., *50 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
 1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*
 1896 CAMPBELL, J. STUART, *1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

- 1887 CAMPBELL, MORTON, *Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.*
 1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 Rood Lane, E.C.
 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.
 1896 CANNING, HERBERT, *British South Africa Co.*, 15 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 1896 CANTLIE, JAMES, M.B., F.R.C.S., 46 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.
 1892 CANTLON, COLONEL LOUIS M., *Hyver Hall, Barnet Gate, Barnet.*
 1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPON, K.C.I.E., 27 Kensington Court Gardens, W.
 1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., *Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.*
 1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., 50 Grosvenor Street, W.
 1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 19 Kensington Park Gardens, W.
 1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, *Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.*
 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 9 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
 1894 CASELLA, LOUIS MARINO, 47 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and *Vachery, Cranleigh, Surrey.*
 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., 55 Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.; and *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1893 CAWSTON, GEORGE, 56 Upper Brook Street, W.
 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.
 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.
 1889 CHAMBERS ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*
 1889 †CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 1 Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.
 1898 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., 4 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1895 CHANDLER, JOHN E., F.R.G.S., *Frenches Park, Crawley Down, Sussex.*
 1892 CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 19 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
 1892 CHAPMAN, EDWARD, *Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, J.P., care of Messrs. F. B. Smart & Co., 22 Queen Street, E.C.
 1883 †CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1895 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
 1894 †CHREADLE, FRANK M., 11 Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 1886 CHREADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
 1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, *Addiscombe Lodge, East Croydon.*
 1873 CHOWN, T. C., *Glennmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
 1892 CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 7 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
 1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
 1894 CHURCH, WALTER, 19 Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.
 1895 †CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, *Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.*
 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey; and 37 Portman Square, W.*
 1895 CIANTAR, UMBERTO, *Park House, Maitland Park Road, N.W.*
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, *Coarden, Aminster.*
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., 9 Cavendish Square, W.; and *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 45 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.
 1897 †CLARK, EDWARD G. U., *Lapsewood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 CLARK, JONATHAN, 1 *Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.*
- 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.,
42 *Portland Place, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1890 CLARKE, LT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.,
24 *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 17 *Gracchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., *Messrs. J. Morrison & Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, c/o *T. Finney, Esq., M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, 1 *Upper Woburn Place, W.C.*
- 1886 †CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1891 †CLAYTON, WM. WICKLEY, C.E., *Gipton Lodge, Leeds.*
- 1896 CLEAVER, WILLIAM, *The Rock, Reigate.*
- 1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., *The Shrubberies, Chesterfield.*
- 1885 CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, *Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.*
- 1896 †COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 52 *Penn Road Villas, Holloway, N.*
- 1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, 38 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
- 1895 COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., 12 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*; and *Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife, N.B.*
- 1898 COCKBURN, HON. JOHN A., M.D. (*Agent-General for South Australia*),
1 *Crosby Square, E.C.*
- 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 *Devonshire Place, W.*; and *Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*
- 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*
- 1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, 17B *Great Cumberland Place, W.*; and *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (*Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada*),
17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland*; 75 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 COMBE, RICHARD, 33 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- 1898 CONRAD, JULIUS, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1874 †COODE, M. P., *care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1896 †COOK, JOHN M., F.R.G.S., *Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
- 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., *The Rectory, Mundford, Norfolk.*
- 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 *Lancaster Gate, W.*; and 8 *The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*

Year of Election.	
1890	CORBET, F. H. M., B.L. (<i>Hon. Executive Officer for Ceylon, Imperial Institute</i>), 27 Longridge Road, S.W.; and 2 Mitre Court Buildings, E.C.
1895	CORDING, GEORGE, 304 Camden Road, N.W.
1882	CORE, NATHANIEL, <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney</i> , 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.
1887	COTTON, SYDNEY H., 46 Hertford Street, W.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1892	COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., <i>National Club</i> , 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
1885	COWIE, GEORGE, 81 Philbeach Gardens, S.W. and 113 Cannon Street, E.C.
1885	COX, ALFRED W., 30 St. James's Place, S.W.
1889	COX, FRANK L., 118 Temple Chambers, E.C.
1888	COX, NICHOLAS, 69 Tulkarh Road, West Kensington, W.
1888	†COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.H.A., <i>Naval and Military Club</i> , Piccadilly, W.
1892	†CRAIG, GEORGE A., 66 Edge Lane, Liverpool.
1872	CRANBROOK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., Hemsted Park, Cranbrook.
1889	CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.G., 12 Kensington Court Gardens, W.
1887	†CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., <i>Oriental Club</i> , Hanover Square, W.
1896	CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., Timaru, Cockington, Torquay.
1895	CREW, JOSIAH, <i>Tavistock Hotel</i> , Covent Garden, W.C.
1885	CRICHTON, ROBERT, <i>The Mardens</i> , Caterham Valley.
1886	CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.
1897	CROSS, ANDREW L., 41 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh.
1889	CROW, DAVID REID, <i>Ardriahallg</i> , Argyleshire.
1889	CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., <i>Ardriahallg</i> , Argyleshire.
1890	CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, Upton House, 2 Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1896	CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, <i>Heathlands</i> , Kew Gardens, S.W.
1888	CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., <i>Wiley Park</i> , Farnham, Surrey.
1882	CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., B.A., <i>Hamble House</i> , Hamble, Southampton.
1892	†CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, <i>Southlea</i> , Datchet, Bucks.
1898	CURRIE, JAMES M., <i>Braemar</i> , <i>Netherall Gardens</i> , Hampstead, N.W.
1874	CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G., M.P., 4 Hyde Park Place, W.
1882	†CURTIS, SPENCER H., 171 Cromwell Road, S.W.
1890	CUVILJE, OSWALD B., F.C.A., 2 Stuart Street, Cardiff; and 4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1897	CZARNIKOW, CESAR, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.
1884	DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., <i>The Cloisters</i> , Windsor
1881	DALY, JAMES E. O.,
1894	DANGAR, D. R., <i>Lyndhurst</i> , Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.
1880	DANGAR, F. H., <i>Lyndhurst</i> , Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.
1883	DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEY, <i>United Service Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.
1881	DARBY, H. J. B., <i>Conservative Club</i> , St. James's Street, S.W.
1887	D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, <i>Stanmore Hall</i> , Stanmore.
1872	DAUBENY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., <i>Osterley Lodge</i> , Spring Grove, Isleworth.
1884	DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 Lowndes Street, S.W.; and <i>Conservative Club</i> , St. James's Street, S.W.
1892	DAVIS, T. HARRISON, <i>Bishopsgate Street House</i> , E.C.

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- 1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 20 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
 1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 42 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
 1892 DAWES, SIR EDWYN S., K.C.M.G., 3 Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.; and 23 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
 1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 Melbury Road, Kensington, W.
 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
 1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.
 1897 DEED, WALTER, C.E., Windsor Cottage, Bolbury, Kingsbridge, Devon.
 1898 D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 10 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 1881 DELMEGH, EDWARD T., 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1886 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.
 1894 DEPRE, CHARLES FYNNEY, 3 Morley Road, Southport.
 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.
 1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, Elysée, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1896 DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 7 Cromwell Gardens, S.W.; and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. O. E., Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.
 1895 DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
 1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
 1897 DEWAR, THOMAS ROBERT, F.R.G.S., 48 Lime Street, E.C.; and Copel Lodge, Orlestone.
 1887 DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1895 DICK, GEORGE ABERCROMBY, Park Place, Stirling, N.B.; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1896 DICKINSON, JAMES W., Queensland National Bank, 8 Princes Street, E.C.
 1883 DICKSON, RAYNES W., Edenhurst, Dulwich Wood Park, S.E., and 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1891 DISMORE, JOHN STEWART, Ashleigh, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
 1889 DOBBIE, HARRY HANKEY, 6 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
 1895 DONOUGHMORE, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., 6 Collingham Place, S.W.
 1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 99 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
 1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., Auchendolly, Dalbeattie, N.B.
 1893 DOUGLAS OF HAWICK, LORD, Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1897 DOWLING, JOSEPH, Welstead Grange, Lindfield, Sussex.
 1889 DRAKE, GEOFFREY, M.P., United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 60 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1890 DRAYTON, WALTER B. H., Tudor House, High Barnet.

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- 1868 †DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, *27 Rutland Square, Dublin.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, *43 Craven Road, W.*
 1894 †DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *7 Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, *58 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, *28 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 156 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.*
 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, C.B., *34 Portman Square, W.*
 1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Brookwood Park, Alresford, Hants; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., *Charlcombe Grove, Lansdown, Bath.*
 1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., *27 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1876 DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, *110 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and 26 Milton Street, E.C.*
 1884 DUTHIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*
 1892 DUTHOIT, ALBERT, *1 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., *74 Lancaster Gate, W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, *112 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 79 Cromwell Houses, S.W.*
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *47 Cromwell Road, West Brighton.*
 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Penlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and 17 Aldermanbury, E.C.*
 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *care of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 188 Strand, W.C.*
 1897 EADY, G. J. HUGMAN, *62 Addison Road, W.*
 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., *Calabar Cottage, Watford, Herts.*
 1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1898 EDGE-PARTINGTON, J., *care of C. H. Read, Esq., British Museum, W.C.*
 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, *5 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., *The Gables, Folkestone.*
 1876 †EDWARDS, S.
 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, *7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames.*
 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, *7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Oaklands, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., *Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1894 ELLIOTT, JOSEPH J., *Hadley House, Barnet.*
 1894 ELLIOTT, THOMAS, C.M.G., *15 Grange Road, Ealing, W.*

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- 1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *Holybourn, Alton, Hants.*
 1895 EMETT, FREDERICK W., *Langside, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.*
 1892 ENGLEDUE, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., *Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.*
 1874 ENGLEHEART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*
 1886 †ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Warnford Court, E.C.*
 1891 ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, *Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.*
 1886 ERBSLOH, E. C., *Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames; and 15 Queen Street, E.C.*
 1883 †EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, C.M.G., *1 Fen Court, E.C.*
 1894 EVILL, JOHN PERCY, *10 Hillside, Wimbledon.*
 1881 EVISON, EDWARD, *Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*
 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, *11 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
 1896 EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, M.Inst.C.E., *2 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1898 FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., *64 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., 75 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1890 FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria, 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, *5 Princes Gate, S.W.*
 1889 †FAIRFAX, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, K.C.B., *5 Cranley Place, S.W.*
 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *5 Princes Gate, S.W.*
 1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, *18 Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1895 FARQUHAR, RT. HON. LORD, *7 Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Bigg, Bristol.*
 1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., *4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.; and 5 Davies Street Berkeley Square, W.*
 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, *46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1895 FENN, HENRY, F.R.H.S., *Rossmore, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W.*
 1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Nanuoya, 14 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1875 FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., *80 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.*
 1883 FERGUSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN A., *Royal Military College, Camberley, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., *21 Wool Exchange, E.C.*
 1898 FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., *15 Portman Square, W.*
 1881 †FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, *29 Kensington Square, W.; and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.*
 1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TAEVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1892 FITCH, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, *23 Moorfields, E.C.; and 4 Grange Road, Canonbury, N.*
 1895 †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland.*
 1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Inanda House, 65 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.; and 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
 1891 FLEMING, ALBIN, *Brook House, Chislehurst; and Messrs. J. W. Jagger & Co., 34 Gresham Street, E.C.*

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- 1883 FLETCHER, HENRY, 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
1892 *FLOWER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.B., F.R.S., 26 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*
1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 39 *Warrington Crescent, W.*
1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
1896 FORD, SYDNEY, *St. Johns, The Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, S.W.*
1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., *The Coastguard, Southsea.*
1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
1894 FOWLER, DAVID, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1892 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Moor Hall, Harlow.*
1890 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1898 FRANCIS, COLONEL GEORGE E., 133 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 191, *Gresham House, E.C.*
1886 FRANCKHUIS, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1878 FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., 43 *Wynnatay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM, *Millburn House, Inverness, N.B.*
1898 FREER, REV. HUGH CORRIE, *Stamford-in-the-Vale, Faringdon, Berks.*
1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5 *Bank Buildings, E.C.*
1896 FREWEN, MORETON, B.A., 25 *Chesham Place, S.W.*
1896 FRIENDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, *Queen Anne Lodge, South Hill Park, Bromley, Kent*; and *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1894 FRY, FREDERICK WM., *Adkins, Ingatestone, Essex.*
1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 *Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.*
1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1888 GALSORTHY, JOHN, *South House, Campden Hill, W.*
1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12 *Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeada Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts*; and *3 Eastcheap, E.C.*
1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.*
1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. BRUCE, *Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.*
1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., 21 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1884 †GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 17 *Brechin Place, S.W.*
1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., *Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry E.C.*
1884 †GEDDY, C. TOWNSEND, 17 *Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
1891 GEORGE, DAVID, *Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1895 GIBBS HENRY J., *Tentercroft, Aldrington Road, Streatham Park, S.W.*; and *9 New Broad Street, E.C.*
1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 *Finsbury Square, E.C.*
1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., 9 *Bina Gardens, S.W.*
1898 GILBERT, ALFRED, *Mutual Life Association of Australasia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.*
1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

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- 1897 GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 *St. Germaines Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 33 Tooley Street, S.E.*
- 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
- 1875 †GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 11 *Eaton Gardens, Hove, Brighton.*
- 1891 GILLING, HENRY R., *Oaklands, Arbley, Barnet.*
- 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., *Grove House, 93 Addison Road, W.*
- 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
- 1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*
- 1883 GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, *Piccadilly, W.*
- 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (late of Ceylon), 79 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., *Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.*
- 1894 GODSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooters Hill, Kent.*
- 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
- 1897 GOLDEN, ALBERT, *c/o Messrs. J. S. Thompson & Co., 7 Copthall Court, E.C.*
- 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 32 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1896 GOODMAN, LOUIS H., *c/o E. H. Hilton, Esq., 53 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1893 GOODSIE, GEORGE, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., 16 St. Helens Place, E.C.*
- 1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*
- 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
- 1893 †GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1869 GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., *The Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*
- 1892 GOW, WILLIAM, 13 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
- 1881 GRAHAM, JOSEPH, 167 *Maida Vale, W.*
- 1898 GRAHAME, JOHN V., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, *Lancaster House, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1885 †GRANT, CARDOSS, *Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
- 1882 GRANT, J. MACDONALD, *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1876 GRAVES, JOHN BELLER, *Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.*
- 1880 GRAY, AMBROS G. WENTWORTH, 31 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1891 GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 *Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 GRAY, HENRY F., *The Mansion, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1898 †GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M. Inst., C.E., *Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.*
- 1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
- 1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 GREEN, W. S. SREIGHT, 5 *Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.*
- 1879 GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, 12 *Lansdowne Place, Blackheath Hill, S.E.*
- 1892 GRESWELL, ARTHUR E., M.A., *Broomhill, 29 Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.*
- 1882 GRETTON, MAJOR GEORGE LE M., 64 *Perham Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1889 †GREY, RT. HON. EARL, *Howick Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.*
- 1884 GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 22 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
- 1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., *Harbury, Forest Row, Sussex.*
- 1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*

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- 1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, 42, *The Parade, Cardiff*.
 1886 GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., *Hathewolden, High Halden, Ashford, Kent*.
 1879 GUILLEMAUD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent*.
 1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., M.P., 10 *Hyde Park Gardens, W*.
 1886 GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford*.
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C*.
 1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C*.
 1885 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.*; and 64 *Cannon Street, E.C*.
 1887 GWYTHRE, J. HOWARD, 34 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W*.
 1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C*.
 1898 HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W*.
 1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 6 *Great Winchester Street, E.C*.
 1876 HALIBURTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 57 *Lowndes Square, S.W*.
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W*.
 1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES.
 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 1 *Barkston Gardens, Earls' Court, S.W.*; and 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C*.
 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W*.
 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *Hinxton Hall, Saffron Walden*.
 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W*.
 1891 HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 57 *Holland Park, W.*; and 99 *Gresham Street, E.C*.
 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet*.
 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 66 *Cannon Street, E.C*.
 1896 HARDY, THOMAS E., *care of M. Cohen, Esq., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C*.
 1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W*.
 1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, *Harewood House, Leeds*.
 1891 HARKER, JAMES, 56 *Gresham Street, E.C*.
 1894 HARMSWORTH, ALFRED C., 36 *Berkeley Square, W.*; and *Elmwood, St. Peter's, Kent*.
 1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, 53 *Sloane Square, S.W*.
 1886 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32 *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W*.
 1894 HARRIS, GEORGE STANLEY, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W*.
 1896 HARRIS, COLONEL JOSIAH, F.R.G.S., 8 *Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C*.
 1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 12 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W*.
 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W*.
 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Stoneleigh House, Curry Rivel, Taunton*.
 1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Hawley Hill, Blackwater, Hants*.
 1884 HARBOLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 147 *Fenchurch Street, E.C*.
 1893 HARROWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C*.
 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10 *Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall*.
 1896 HART, E. A., *Union Steamship Company, 94 Bishopsgate Street, E.C*.
 1884 HARTHY, T. MORGAN, *Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C*.

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- 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
 1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
 1883 †HAWTHORN, JAMES KENTON, St. Ninian's, Pope's Grove, Twickenham.
 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., care of F. W. Diamond, Esq., P.O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C.
 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 Pembroke Square, W.; and 3 Coleman Street, E.C.
 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 20 Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.; and Rough Down, Bosmoor, Herts.
 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., Aroona, Freshford, Bath.
 1894 HAYZEN, GEORGE TAYLOR, Belle Vue House, Blythe Hill, Catford, S.E.; and 9 St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.
 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86 St. James's Street, S.W.
 1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N.
 1892 HEATON, WILLIAM H., 21 Fairfield Road, Croydon.
 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.
 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1893 HEINKEKEY, ROBERT B., Messrs. Vavasour & Co., 13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, Bulimba, Sevenoaks; and 32 Whitecross Street, E.C.
 1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 Billiter Square, E.C.
 1898 HENDERSON, JOHN, 26 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.
 1898 HENDERSON, LIEUT. WILFRID, R.N., Sunnybank; Lennox Road, Southsea.
 1895 HENRAGE, CHARLES, Sussex Club, Eastbourne; 28 Grand Parade, Eastbourne; and Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.
 1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 Hyde Park Square, W.
 1897 HENTY, RICHMOND, 111 Dennett's Road, Peckham, S.E.
 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.
 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 10 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
 1893 HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.
 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 21 Great George Street, S.W.
 1883 HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., Buckhold Hill, Pangbourne, Berks.
 1895 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., C.E., Beavor House, St. Peter's Road, Hammer-smith, W.
 1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 33 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
 1891 HERVEY, W. B., Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall St., E.C.
 1884 HESSE, F. E., Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited, Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1884 HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, Eastnor, Exmouth.
 1897 HICKINBOTHAM, WILLIAM, Junior Conservative Club, Albemarle Street, W.
 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, Ebrapah, Park Road, Portswood, Southampton.
 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1884 †HILL, PEARSON, 6 Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.
 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.

Year of Election.	
1887	†HILL, STANLEY G. GRANTHAM, <i>The Gables, Swanage, Dorset.</i>
1897	HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., 30 <i>Wimpole Street, W.</i>
1895	HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., <i>Moorambine, Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.</i>
1886	†HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
1889	HIND, T. ALMOND, <i>Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.</i>
1883	†HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
1883	HINDSON, LAWRENCE, <i>The Elms, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.</i>
1883	HINGLEY, GEORGE B., <i>High Park, Droitwich.</i>
1891	HITCHINS, E. LYTTON, 7 <i>Barton Terrace, Dawlish, Devon.</i>
1898	HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.</i>
1886	HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredouva, Falmouth.</i>
1872	HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., <i>Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1898	†HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., <i>Midway, Greenwood, British Columbia.</i>
1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., <i>Harpenden, Hertfordshire.</i>
1879	HOFFMUNG, S., 21 <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1895	HOGAN, JAMES F., M.P., 52, <i>Great Russell Street, W.C.</i>
1887	†HOGARTH, FRANCIS, <i>Sackville House, Sevenoaks.</i>
1874	†HOGG, QUINTIN, 5 <i>Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1897	HOLDEN, PETER W., <i>Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.</i>
1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, <i>Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.</i>
1885	†HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WINDHAM, <i>The Close, Salisbury.</i>
1880	HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., <i>Daylesford, Linden Road, Bedford.</i>
1888	HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., <i>Elmleigh, Haynes Road, Beckenham.</i>
1889	†HOPETOUN, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, EDWARD, 79 <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, <i>Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1898	†HOPKINSON, SAMUEL DAY, 75 <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 14 Campden Hill Road, W.</i>
1879	HORA, JAMES, 123 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1895	HORN, WM. AUSTIN, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	HOSKINS, ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., G.C.B., 17 <i>Montagu Square, W.</i>
1876	†HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., <i>Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.</i>
1889	HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, <i>Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1892	HUDSON, JOHN, <i>Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.</i>
1886	HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., <i>Coombe Leigh, Kingston Hill; and Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, <i>Rosmoyn, Lauris Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1884	HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5 <i>Highbury Quadrant, N.</i>
1884	†HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>North Muskham, Newark.</i>
1888	HURLBY, EDWARD B.
1896	HURST, HENRY E., <i>Kalgoorlie Lodge, 36 South Norwood Hill, S.E.</i>
1896	HUTTON, COLONEL EDWARD T.H., C.B., A.D.C., 34 <i>Eaton Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †LEVERS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*
 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and *Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 198 *Strand, W.C.*
 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
 1893 LEWELL, HERMAN, 74 *Jermyn Street, S.W.*; and 24 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, 40 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1893 IZARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1893 JACK, GEORGE C., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., *Gwernaffel, Eastbourne.*
 1889 †JACKSON, THOMAS, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1884 JAMES, EDWIN M., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., *Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*; and *Pavilion, Melrose, N.B.*
 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 JARVIS, A. WESTON, 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Avondale, 32 Worple Road, Wimbledon.*
 1892 JEFFCOAT, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES H., 12 *The Avenue Elmers, Surbiton.*
 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 7 *Bryanston Square, W.*; and 75 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 4 *Kensington Court Mansions, W.*
 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., *West Dene, Streatham, S.W.*; and *Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.*
 1895 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1890 JEPHSON, A. J. MOUNTENY, 22 *Ryder Street, S.W.*
 1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*
 1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 *Lezham Gardens, W.*
 1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., *Colonial College, 11 Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 40 *Marlborough Hill, N.W.*, and 32 *Snow Hill, E.C.*
 1884 JOHNSON, ROBERT, *Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.*
 1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.* and 1 *Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
 1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, *Perth, N.B.*
 1893 JONES, ALFRED L., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co., 14 Castle Street, Liverpool.*
 1884 †JONES, HENRY, 49 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1892 JONES, J. D., 2 *St. James' Mansions, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1884 JONES, OWEN F., 23 *College Hill, E.C.*
 1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., *Dunrobin, Eastbourne.*
 1888 JONES, R. M., *Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
 1896 JONES, W. WOODGATE, *Hill Side, White Hill, Bletchingley, Surrey.*

Year of Election.	
1887	JOSEPH, JULIAN, 10 <i>Drapers Gardens, E.C.</i>
1886	JOSELIN, HENRY, <i>Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.</i>
1874	JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., <i>The Elms, Watford; and 41 Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
1868	JULYAN, SIB PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Stadacona, Torquay.</i>
1876	KARUTH, FRANK, 29 <i>Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1898	†KAUFMAN, CHARLES, <i>Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, W.</i>
1894	KEARNE, SAMUEL R., <i>Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1890	KEARTON, GEORGE H., <i>Walton Lodge, Banstead; and 70-71 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1885	KEMP, CHARLES J., 1 <i>Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1893	KEILLER, WILLIAM, <i>Fernwood, Wimbledon Park.</i>
1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1894	KEMP, DAVID R., <i>Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 52 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1887	KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, <i>Parkstone, Weybridge; and 51 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.</i>
1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 <i>The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.</i>
1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, <i>Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.</i>
1898	†KENNEDY, PITT, <i>Kettlewell, Woking; and New Oxford and Cambridge Club, 68 Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1897	KENNEDY, SAMUEL, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 96 <i>Addison Road, W.</i>
1895	KENNION, RT. REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, Somerset.</i>
1888	KENT, ROBERT J., 1 <i>Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1890	†KENTON, JAMES, M.P., <i>Walshaw Hall, Bury.</i>
1894	KER ROBERT A., 16 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1896	KERR, J. E., <i>care of Messrs. S. Dobree & Sons, 6 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.</i>
1894	KESWICK, JAMES J., <i>Halleaths, Lockmaben, N.B.</i>
1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, <i>Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.</i>
1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.</i>
1874	KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79 <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1894	KING, CHARLES WALLIS, <i>Newnham House, Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.</i>
1886	KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, 1 <i>Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1889	KINTORE, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 5 <i>Portman Street, W.</i>
1887	KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, <i>Cedar Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.</i>
1875	KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, <i>Bramley Hill House, Croydon.</i>
1895	KNIGHT, JAMES WATSON, 33 <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1889	†KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1885	KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., <i>Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1889	KNOTT, CAPTAIN MICHAEL E.,
1891	KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., <i>Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.</i>
1885	KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, 20 <i>Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1891	†LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
1897	LAING, MAJOR D. TYRIN, <i>c/o Messrs. Searle, Smith & Co., 4 Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.</i>

- Year of Election.
- 1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11 Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B., C.B., 14 Curzon Street, W.
- 1896 LANG, JAMES J., care of African Estates Company, Winchester House, E.C.
- 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, Hillfield, Reigate.
- 1883 †LANDSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.
- 1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.
- 1881 LANYON, JOHN C., Birdhurst, Croydon.
- 1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11 Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1878 LARK, F. B., 32 Old Jewry, E.C.
- 1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13 Ashchurch Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, W.
- 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 Lime Street, E.C.
- 1893 LAURIE, WILLIAM FORBES, Montague House, High Wycombe, Bucks.
- 1897 LAWRENCE, T. H., 3 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
- 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., 6 St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1896 LAWSON, SIR CHARLES, 15 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.
- 1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- 1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., 41 Rosary Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, San Remo, Torquay.
- 1880 †LEES, SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., 11 Onslow Square, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1896 LEBSON, WILLIAM F., 6 Polworth Road, Streatham, S.W.
- 1889 LE GROS, GERVASE, Seafeld, Jersey.
- 1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.
- 1888 LEON, AUGUST, 23 Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.
- 1873 LEVY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
- 1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.
- 1897 LEVY, ALFRED G., M.D., 124 Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, W.
- 1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, Hyme House, 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 8 Finch Lane, E.C.
- 1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 Finch Lane, E.C.
- 1890 LEWIS, OWEN, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C.
- 1897 LISTER, R. A., J.P., The Towers, Dursley.
- 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, 18 Drakefield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
- 1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 26 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
- 1888 LIVESHY, GEORGE, C.E., Shagbrook, Reigate.

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- 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1891 †LLOYD, HERBERT, 4 *Salisbury Court, E.C.*
 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, 2 *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
 1874 *LLOYD, SAMPSON S., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1889 LOCH, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 44 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
 1897 LOCKWOOD, DAVID, *City Club, York.*
 1887 †LOWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *Lionsdale, Gloucester Gate, N.W.*
 1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., *Arthur's Seate, Whyte Hill, Caterham, Surrey.*
 1885 LONGDEN, J. N.
 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W. ; and Twitchoen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*
 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., 25 *Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1878 †LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., *Kensington Palace, W.*
 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, *Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., 23 *De Vere Gardens, W. ; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *Courtfield House, Boyne Hill, Maidenhead.*
 1890 LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM.
 1890 LOWLES, JOHN, M.P., *Hill Crest, Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N.*
 1897 LOWNDES, FREDERIC S. A., M.A. (Oxon), 11 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W. ; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1871 LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 2 *St. James's Square, S.W. ; and 15 Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1877 LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 20 *Eastcheap, E.C. ; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1898 LUCAS, CLARENCE, MUS.B., 23 *Portland Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
 1889 LUNNISS, FREDERICK, 145 *Tottenham Court Road, W.*
 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., 2 *Elvaston Place, S.W. ; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., 30 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1892 LYONS, FRANK J., 3A *Wood Street, E.C.*
 1886 †LYTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., 49 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstone, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1885 MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., 62 *George Street, Portman Square, W. ; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, J.P., *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*

Year of
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- 1892 MACFADYEN, JAMES J., *Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, *71 Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
 1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, *18 Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, *16 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, *50 Lime Street, E.C.*
 1895 †MACKAY, DANIEL J., *Hawthornden, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
 1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., K.C.I.E., *7 Seamore Place, Park Lane, W.*
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.
 1890 MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., C.B., *52 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
 1897 MACKENZIE, THOMAS, *110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, *1 Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1886 MACKINSTOSH, P. ARTHUR, *The Limes, Avenue Road, Torquay.*
 1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1889 MACLEAB, VICE-ADMIRAL J. P., *Beaconscroft, Chiddingfold, Godalming ; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 †MACLEAY, SINGLAIR, *1 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.*
 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., *10 St. Helens Place, E.C.*
 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, *79 Holland Park, W.*
 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., *18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., *14 Sloane Gardens, S.W. ; and 18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1885 MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarrock, Chislehurst ; and 27 Walbrook, E.C.*
 1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., *7 Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., *65 Holland Park, W.*
 1897 MCCULLOCH, COLIN J., *9 New Broad St., E.C. ; and 1 Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
 1890 †MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, *184 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., *4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1887 McDONALD, JOHN, *43 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., *2 Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
 1882 MCEVERN, DAVID PAINTER, *24 Pembroke Square, W.*
 1898 MCFARLANE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1894 MCGOWAN, DAVID H., *9 Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, *3 & 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.*
 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., *3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1880 MCKELLAR, THOMAS, *Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.*
 1897 MCKENZIE, FREDERICK A., *9 Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.*
 1886 MCKEONE, HENRY, C.E., *13 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
 1882 MCLEAN, T. M., *61 Belsize Park, N.W.*
 1885 McMAHON, GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Knocklofty, Clonmel, Ireland ; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*
 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH,

Year of Election.	
1878	MALCOLM, A. J., 27 Lombard Street, E.C.
1895	MALCOMSON, DAVID, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59 Strand, W.C.
1879	MALLESON, FRANK R., Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.
1885	MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.
1883	MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106 Cannon Street, E.C.
1896	MANNING, JOHN R., M.S.A., Milkwood Estate Office, Herne Hill, S.E.
1893	MANTELL, DAVID G., Ceylon House, St. Andrew's Road, Bedford.
1892	MARDEN, WILLIAM, 14 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1886	MARKE, DAVID, Astwood House, 111 Cromwell Road, S.W.
1885	MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.
1885	MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7 East India Avenue, E.C.
1881	MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1889	†MARSHALL, HENRY B., 15 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1886	MARSTON, EDWARD, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.
1896	MARTIN, EDWARD, 112 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1882	†MARTIN, FRANCIS, The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.
1886	MARTIN, HENRY, 13 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
1889	MARTIN, JAMES, Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1884	MATHERS, EDWARD P., Glenalmond, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham; and 39 Old Broad Street, E.C.
1886	†MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.
1897	MATHIESON, FREDERIC C., Beechworth, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
1893	MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon.
1880	MATTERSON, WILLIAM, Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.
1886	MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
1885	MATTHEWS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LEE, 1 Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.
1894	MAURICE, JOHN A.
1894	MEAD, FREDERICK, The Moorings, St. Albans.
1878	MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
1886	MELHUISH, WILLIAM, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1872	MEREWETHER, F. L. S., Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex.
1889	METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1877	†METCALFE, FRANK E., Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.
1878	MENWURN, WILLIAM R., 71 Cornhill, E.C.
1897	MIDDLETON, R. V., 15 Connaught Square, W.
1889	MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 46 Belgrave Road, S.W.
1897	†MILLS, THOMAS, Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.
1883	MILNER, ROBERT, Cherwell Croft, Kidlington, Oxon.
1898	MISKIN, HERBERT, 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.
1895	†MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 43 London Wall, E.C.
1890	MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1884	MITCHENER, JOHN, Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.
1878	MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
1886	MOIR, ROBERT N., St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
1883	MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, St. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.
1895	MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, 10 Palace Court, Bayswater, W.

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- 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *Cane Grove, 10 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.*
 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., *11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., *14 Westbourne Park Road, W.*
 1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P.
 1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., M.P., *32 Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, *23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
 1884 MOORE, JOHN, *23 Knightrider Street, E.C.*
 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1885 MORRING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*
 1891 MORGAN, SURGEON-MAJOR A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., *14 Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
 1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, *37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, *37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and 42 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., *1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1897 MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, *Holdgate House, York.*
 1882 MORRIS, DANIEL, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., *14 Cumberland Road, Kew, S.W.*
 1885 MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., *61 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., *Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1889 †MORROGH, JOHN, *Lee Villa, Sundays Well Road, Cork.*
 1869 MORT, WILLIAM, *1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, *23 Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
 1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., *5 Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.*
 1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1885 †MUIR, ROBERT, *Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.*
 1897 MUNN, WINCHESTER, *Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.*
 1896 MURE, ANDREW, *9 Dean Park Crescent, Edinburgh.*
 1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, *Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, *125 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*
 1893 MYERS, ISAAC, *Thorganby, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- 1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, *Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.*
 1898 NAPIER OF MAGDALA, RT. HON. LORD, *9 Loundes Square, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., *6 Hamsell Street, E.C.*
 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.*
 1896 NATHAN, CAPTAIN MATTHEW, R.E., *11 Pembroke Square, W.*
 1874 †NAZ, HON. SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Port Louis, Mauritius*), *care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 9 Idol Lane, E.C.*
 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.*
 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., *7 Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1894 NEIL, WILLIAM, *35 Walbrook, E.C.*
 1894 NEILL, HAROLD, *8 Canning Place, De Vere Gardens, W.*
 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
 1881 NELSON, SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*

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1893	NELSON, HAROLD, <i>Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.</i>
1882	NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1889	NESTLE, WILLIAM D., <i>Royal London Yacht Club, 2 Savile Row, W.</i>
1888	NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1896	†NEWMARCH, JOHN, 60 <i>Watling Street, E.C.</i>
1886	NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
1891	NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 8 <i>Courtfield Gardens, S.W.</i>
1896	NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Bank of Egypt, 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1892	†NICHOLLS, WALTER, <i>White Rock, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1868	NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., <i>The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.</i>
1887	NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 <i>St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.</i>
1884	NIVEN, GEORGE, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1889	†NIVISON, ROBERT, 8 <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
1883	NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.O.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 85 <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1880	†NORTH, CHARLES, <i>Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.</i>
1878	NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., 18 <i>St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
1891	†NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 19 <i>Herbert Crescent, Hans Place, S.W.</i>
1895	NOWLAN, JOHN, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Abercorn, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1885	NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1896	OLIVER, FREDERICK S., 1 <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1897	OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., 3 <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1888	OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G., <i>Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1889	ONSLow, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 <i>Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Clandon Park, Guildford.</i>
1875	†OPPENHEIM, HERMANN.
1894	ORONHYATEKHA, ACLAND, M.D., 24 <i>Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
1883	†OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, <i>Moreton Morrell, Warwick.</i>
1897	OSTROG, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., 17 <i>Victoria Grove, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1882	OSWALD, WM. WALTER, <i>National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1872	OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	OWEN, E. CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 11 <i>Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1890	OWEN, P. BERRY, <i>Beulah Spa Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1895	OXLEY, JAMES O., 71 <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
1897	PACE, DAVID S., <i>c/o Messrs. Walker Bros., 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1879	†PADDON, JOHN, <i>Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1897	PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., <i>Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.</i>
1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1889	†PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 <i>Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>

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- 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 25 *Athol Mansions, South Lambeth Road, S.E.*
 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25 *Lime Street, E.C.*
 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1889 †PARKER, HENRY,
 1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., M.A., C.M.G., *Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada.*
 1885 PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROPER, J.P., 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., 1 *Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, 19 *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1869 PATERSON, JOHN, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1892 PATON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 4 *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, 7 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1898 PAUL ALEXANDER, 41 *Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCREIFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1896 PAYNE, EDWARD J., 2 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34 *Coleman Street, E.C.; and Park Grange, Sevenoaks.*
 1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Natal*), 26 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *Hooton Pagnell Hall, Doncaster.*
 1887 PEARS, WALTER.
 1896 †PEARSON, SIR WHEATMAN D., BART., M.P., *Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; and 10 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1894 PEASE, ALFRED JOHN, J.P., 22 *Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.*
 1878 †PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, 22 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
 1883 †PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., *Rousdon, Lyme Regis.*
 1896 †PEMBERTON, MAJOR ERNEST, R.E., *Royal Pier Hotel, Southsea; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
 1894 PENDER, JOHN DENISON, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., 11 *Cornhill, E.C.*
 1890 PERKINS, HENRY A.,
 1895 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, *Moorfields, E.C.*
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 85 *Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*
 1896 PHILLIMORE, MAJOR W. G., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, 33 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1896 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM A., *Red Holme, Teddington.*
 1897 PICKEN, ANDREW, *Woodside, Greenock, N.B.*
 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., 64 *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1897 PITTS, THOMAS, *Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.*
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

Year of
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- 1882 FLEYDELL, T. G., *East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1885 POLLARD, W. F. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 44 *Belle Vue Road, Ramsgate.*
 1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *Tudor House, Hadley, New Barnet.*
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., 1 *Carlyle Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, *Arnhall, Brechin, N.B.*
 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JACQUES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 75 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
 1873 FRANCE, REGINALD H., 2 *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and The Ferns, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79 *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1885 PREECE, WM. HENRY, C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., *Bovills Hall, Gazeley, Newmarket.*
 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1886 PHILLEVITZ, J. M., *Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.*
 1882 PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, 79 *Onslow Square, S.W.*
 1890 PROCTOR, PHILIP F., *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1897 PRYNN, FRED, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union St., Moor Lane, E.C.*
 1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*
 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*
 1889 RAND, EDWARD E., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchlin Lane, E.C.*
 1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
 1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., 35 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
 1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Services Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1889 RAYMOND, REV. C. A., *The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.*
 1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., 4 *Lindsay Place, Edinburgh.*
 1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.*
 1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., 67 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 REEVES, HON. WILLIAM P. (*Agent-General for New Zealand*), 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., *Derby House, Victoria Road, Norwood, S.E.*
- 1896 REID, DAVID BOSWELL, M.R.C.S.E., 37 *Robert Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.*
- 1893 RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 *Loumdes Street, S.W.*
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1895 RICARDE-SEEVER, MAJOR FRANCIS I., A.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., 16 *Grafton Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 †RICHARDS, HENRY C., Q.C., M.P., 2 *Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
- 1890 †RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., *St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
- 1898 RICHARDSON, ERNALD, J.P., *Glanbrydan Park, Manordeilo, Carmarthen-shire.*
- 1893 RICHARDSON, JAMES H., *New Lodge, Hendon, N.W.*
- 1881 RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Woodhatch, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1896 RIFPON, JOSEPH, 33, *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "*British Trade Journal*," 24 *Mark Lane E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A. *London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.*
- 1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, 3 *St. John's Wood Park, N.W.*
- 1892 ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, *Gower House, George Street, N.W.*
- 1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, *Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
- 1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., *Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1878 ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 28 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1889 ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND.
- 1894 †ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.; and 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1889 ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Messrs. McIlwraith McEacharn & Co., 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.*
- 1896 ROBSON, CHARLES R., *Batchacre Hall, Newport, Salop.*
- 1894 ROCKE, CHARLES, 14 *Denning Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1897 ROGERS, JOHN WARRINGTON, *Kirklands, Headley, Hants; and Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1886 ROELO, WILLIAM, 5 *Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.*
- 1885 ROME, ROBERT, 45 *Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1896 ROME, THOMAS, *New Club, Cheltenham.*
- 1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
- 1876 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., 32 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
- 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1881 †ROSEBERRY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., 38 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
- 1891 ROSS, ALEXANDER, *St. Kierans, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1888 ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

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Election.

- 1885 ROSS, HUGH C., *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 *Clement's Lane*, E.C.
1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven*, *North Hill*, *Highgate*, N.; and 63 *Finsbury Pavement*, E.C.
1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *Oriental Club*, *Hanover Square*, W.
1881 ROTH, H. LING, 32 *Prescott Street*, *Halifax*.
1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 *Throgmorton Avenue*, E.C.
1889 ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, *Windham Club*, *St. James's Square*, S.W.
1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., *Windham Club*, *St. James's Square*, S.W.
1898 RUDD, THOMAS, *Athenæum Club*, *Pall Mall*, S.W.
1892 RUMNEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 17 and 18 *Basinghall Street* E.C.; and *Devonshire Club*, *St. James's Street*, S.W.
1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club*, *Pall Mall*, S.W.; and 66 *Queensborough Terrace*, W.
1895 RUSSELL, ROBERT C., 25 *Down Street*, W.
1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremere*, *Etchingham*, *Sussex*.
1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 *Eaton Square*, S.W.
1898 RUSSELL, THOMAS J., *London & Westminster Bank*, 41 *Lothbury*, E.C.
1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch*, *Milnathort*, *Kinross-shire*, N.B.
1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18 *Church Street*, *Liverpool*.
1891 RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, *Haremere*, *Etchingham*, *Sussex*.
1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., *Polmont*, *Kenley*, *Surrey*.

1886 SAALFELD, ALFRED, 28 *Evsllyn Mansions*, *Carlisle Place*, S.W.
1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 *Aldersgate Street*, E.C.
1890 SALMON, EDWARD G., 1 *The Triangle*, *St. Quintin's Avenue*, W.
1874 SAMUEL, SIE SAUL, BART., K.C.M.G., C.B., 34 *Nevern Square*, S.W.
1893 SANDEMAN, ALBERT G., *Presdales*, *Ware*.
1897 †SANDEMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE G., 34 *Grosvenor Gardens*, S.W.
1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood*, *Chislehurst*, *Kent*.
1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, 29 *Great St. Helens*, E.C.
1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 *Leadenhall Street*, E.C.
1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., *Cambridge House*, *Harmondsworth*, *Slough*.
1898 SAVAGE, PERCY H., *Pinecroft*, *Weybridge*.
1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House*, *London Wall*, E.C.
1897 SAVILL, WALTER, 9 *Queen's Gardens*, *West Brighton*.
1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., *Hilhouse*, *Woking*.
1895 SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., *Broad Street House*, E.C.
1885 †SCARTE, LEVESON E., M.A., *Elms Lea*, *Cleveland Walk*, *Bath*.
1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 *Lowndes Square*, S.W.
1896 SCHLICH, WILLIAM, PH. D., C.I.E., *Cooper's Hill College*, *Egham*.
1897 SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., PH.D., F.R.G.S., 2 *Baron's Court Terrace*, *West Kensington*, W.
1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRANFIELD, *Royal Thames Yacht Club*, *Albemarle Street*, W.
1882 SCHWARACHER, SIEGFRIED, 86 *St. James's Street*, S.W.
1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge*, *Beulah Hill*, S.E.; and *Conservative Club*, *St. James's Street*, S.W.
1879 SCLEANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 *Cedars Road*, *Clapham Common*, S.W.
1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, *Board of Trade Office*, *Custom House*, *Dublin*.

Year of
Election.

- 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
 1893 SCOTT, ANDREW, City Central Hotel, Newgate Street, E.C.
 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., Hilgay, Guildford.
 1885 SOOURFIELD, ROBERT, Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.
 1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 1881 SELBY, FRIDEAUX, Koroit, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
 1892 SELLAR, JAMES ANDERSON, Woodpark, Lewisham Park Crescent, S.E.; and 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 2 Marine Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.
 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, 156 Sloane Street, S.W.
 1898 SETTLE, COLONEL HENRY H., R.E., C.B., D.S.O., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.
 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 Rood Lane, E.C.
 1896 SHANKS, ARTHUR, M.Inst.C.E., Fairmile Lea, Cobham, Surrey.
 1892 SHANNON, ARCHIBALD, care of Scottish Australian Investment Co., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1891 SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON, M.P., 11 Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
 1892 SHERLORD, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 35A Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
 1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., Beechcroft, Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.
 1893 SHERRWOOD, N., Dunedin, Streatham Hill, S.W.
 1880 †SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., 15 West Halkin Street, S.W., & Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., 6 Anerley Park, S.E.
 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.
 1885 SIDNEY, CHARLES, 23 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.
 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.
 1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
 1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., 69 St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.
 1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 36 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.
 1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly W.
 1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, Ashfield, Cults, Aberdeen, N.B.
 1888 SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.
 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2 Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.
 1894 SINCLAIR, NORMAN A., 11 St. George's Road, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1895 SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, *Rushdene, Park Hill, Ealing, W.*
 1896 SLADE, GEORGE, *Bush Lane House, Bush Lane, E.C.*
 1887 †SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
 1894 SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, *Heathfield, Reigate.*
 1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1895 SMITH, ALEXANDER DAWSON, 5 *Belmar Terrace, Pollokshields, Glasgow.*
 1888 SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Garden House, Wheat-*
hampstead, St. Albans.
 1889 †SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 149 *West George Street, Glasgow.*
 1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, *Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitshall Place, S.W.*
 1886 SMITH, JOHN, 2 *Aldermanbury Postern, E.C.*
 1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.*
 1896 SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 158 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carleton, Princes Park, Liverpool; and 11 Delahay Street, S.W.*
 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, 43 *Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W.*
 1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 37 *Royal Exchange, E.C.*
 1886 SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., *Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1887 SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1896 SMYTH, GENERAL SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *The Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury.*
 1897 SMYTH, HERBERT WABINGTON, 5 *Inverness Terrace, W.*
 1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*
 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1874 SOFER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114 *Fellows Road, N.W.*
 1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Elyhaugh, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*
 1890 SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, 15 *Victoria Park, Dover.*
 1893 SPENCER, T. EDWARD, 9 *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1894 SPENS, REGINALD HOPE; W.S., 30 *St. George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1873 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 4 *Bolton Gardens West, S.W.*
 1888 SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., 10 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*
 1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 *Loundes Square, S.W.*
 1895 SPIGHL, ARTHUR, 49 *Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.*
 1897 SPOONER, CHARLES H., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 11 Poultry, E.C.*
 1890 SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., 3 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
 1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *Clairvaux, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.*
 1897 SPROSTON, MANNING K., *Clairvaux, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.*
 1885 SQUIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., *Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.*
 1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 69 *Chester Square, S.W.*
 1885 STALEY, T. P., 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 15 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
 1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
 1895 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, 13 *Long Acre, W.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., *The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1883 STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., 10 Sloane Gardens, S.W.; and *The Red House, Ascot.*
- 1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueur Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*
- 1896 STABLEY, JOHN K., *Barr Hill, Coventry.*
- 1875 STEIN, ANDREW, *Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.*
- 1894 STEPHENSON, ROWLAND MACDONALD, 21 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, *North Stainley Hall, Ripon.*
- 1896 STEVENS, CHARLES W., 16 Great St Helens, E.C.
- 1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., care of Messrs. Matheson & Grant, 13 Walbrook, E.C.
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., care of Messrs. J. & R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.
- 1887 STEWART, ROBERT, Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.; and *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
- 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie N.B.*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD.
- 1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Banquet*; and 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- 1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard & Co., 28 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and *Haulkerton, Long Ditton.*
- 1882 †STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, *Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey*; and *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1875 †STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*
- 1873 †STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Canada*), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1898 STREET, ARTHUR, 5 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*
- 1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, *Hampfield, Putney, S.W.*
- 1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Kya Lami, Torquay.*
- 1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.
- 1886 †STUART, WALTER, *Kingledores, Broughton, Peebleshire.*
- 1894 STUCKEY, LEONARD CECIL, 270 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., *Stanlake Park, Twyford, Berks.*
- 1896 STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., *The Dinadors, Radipole, Weymouth.*
- 1895 STURT, COLONEL NAPIER G., *Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny.*
- 1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*
- 1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hazelwood, Reading.*
- 1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUETT, *Wargrave Manor, Berks.*
- 1896 SUTTON, MARTIN J., *Wargrave Manor, Berks.*
- 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1895 SWEET, THOMAS GEORGE, 4 Ravensbourne Park, Catford, S.E.
- 1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steynsdorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.*
- 1880 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M. Inst. C.E., *Glencoe, Tooting Common, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1897	†SYKES, ROBERT D., <i>Crown Hotel, Leamington.</i>
1876	SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62 <i>Camden Square, N.W.</i>
1883	TALBOT, MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., 58, <i>Grosvenor Street, W.</i>
1886	†TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62 <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.</i>
1883	TANGYE, GEORGE, <i>Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham</i> ; and 35 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1883	TANGYE, SIR RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone, Kingston Vale, Putney, S.W.</i> ; and 35 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1888	TANNER, J. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 91 <i>Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1879	TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., <i>Wyvernho, Cliftonville, Margate.</i>
1887	TAYLOR, ERNEST C.
1891	TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 <i>Phillimore Gardens, W.</i>
1896	TAYLOR, INGLIS, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., 20 <i>Montpelier Road, Ealing, W.</i> ; and 5 <i>Bulstrode Street, W.</i>
1888	TAYLOR, JAMES B., <i>Baadanloch, Kinbrace, Sutherland, N.B.</i>
1886	TAYLOR, J. V. ELLIOTT, 14 <i>Cockspur Street, S.W.</i> ; and 6 <i>Heathfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., <i>Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.</i>
1898	TEE, JOHN FRANCIS, 16A <i>Limes Road, Croydon.</i>
1872	†TENNANT, HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (<i>Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope</i>), 112 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1890	TENNANT, ROBERT, <i>Roffey, Horsham.</i>
1896	TERRY, JOHN H., 7 <i>Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.</i>
1896	†TEW, HERBERT S., <i>Lansdowne Lodge, Westbrook, Working.</i>
1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's</i> ; and 26 <i>Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18 <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
1892	*THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., LL.D., <i>British Museum, W.C.</i>
1889	THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, <i>Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1888	THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 <i>Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1890	†THOMPSON, SYDNEY, <i>Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.</i>
1889	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
1897	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, 27 <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
1876	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, <i>The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts</i> ; and <i>St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. <i>Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†THORNTON, CHARLES, 1 <i>Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1877	THURPP, LEONARD W., 10 <i>Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY, 27 <i>Bramham Gardens, S.W.</i>
1891	TILLIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N.</i>
1897	TIMSON, SAMUEL ROWLAND, <i>care of Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.</i>
1883	†TINLIE, JAMES MADDER, <i>The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.</i>
1892	TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 2 <i>Nevern Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i> ; and 11 <i>Maiden Lane, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †TOD, HENRY, *c/o Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., 20 Eastcheap, E.C.*
 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 15 Pall Mall East, S.W.
 1884 TORLESSE, COMMANDER ARTHUR W., R.N., *care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.*
 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, *Danmark Villa, Old Road, Gravesend.*
 1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., *Oaklea, Church Road, Shortlands, Kent.*
 1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., *St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
 1887 TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Queensland*),
 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, *Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.*
 1884 TRILL, GEORGE S., *Lowood, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1898 TUDHOPE, HON. JOHN, *Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Lim., 10 Austin Friars, E.C.*
 1885 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1896 TUSTIN, J. E., 156 *Denmark Hill, S.E.*
 1896 TWEEDDALE, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, 6 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
 1891 TWEEDIE, DAVID, 73 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 31 *Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1897 TYSER, WILLIAM H., 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

 1879 ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22 *Pembridge Gardens, W.*

 1894 VALENTINE, CHARLES R., *Whitcliffe, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.*
 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1895 VAN RYN, JACOBUS, 64 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., 16 *Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent; and Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1887 VAUTIN, CLAUDE, 28 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1896 VAUX, WILLIAM E., *c/o Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., 13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Fysche Hall, Knaresborough.*
 1895 VERNON, HON. FORBES G. (*Agent-General for British Columbia*), 39
Victoria Street, S.W.
 1884 †VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1890 VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*
 1897 VINE, SIR J. R. SOMMERS, C.M.G., 85 *Barkston Gardens, S.W.*
 1897 VON HAAST, HEINRICH F., 56 *Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall St., E.C.*

 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Evy Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1881 WADE, OSCIL L., *Middleton House, Longparish, Hants.*
 1884 WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, 128 *Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1897 WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH, 5 *Halkyn Road, Flookersbrook, Chester.*
 1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Uxbridge.*
 1878 WALES, H.B.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Marlborough House, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1896	WALSH, DOUGLAS W., 145 Palmerston Buildings, E.C.
1897	WALKER, EDMUND, 65 De Parys Avenue, Bedford.
1897	WALKER, FRANK, <i>The Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1895	†WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBACH, 23 Cork Street, W.
1886	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., <i>Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.</i>
1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., <i>North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1894	WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 18 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.
1889	WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, <i>Heronfield, Potters Bar.</i>
1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
1882	WALLIS, H. BOYD, <i>Graylands, near Horsham.</i>
1891	WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., <i>Broadford, Chobham, Woking.</i>
1893	WALTHAM, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., <i>Wolsingham House, 45 Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1896	WARBUPTON, SAMUEL, 152 Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.
1894	WARD, J. GRIFFIN, J.P., <i>The Manor House, Eotherby, Leicester.</i>
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Uva Lodge, Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.</i>
1880	WARREN, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Chatham.</i>
1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., <i>Hawthornden, Torquay.</i>
1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, <i>Ravenhurst, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.</i>
1895	WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 9 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.
1894	WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., <i>Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.</i>
1896	†WATSON, COLONEL CHARLES M., R.E., C.M.G., 43 Thurloe Square, S.W.
1896	WATSON, S. HARTLEY, <i>The Manor House, White Waltham, Berks.</i>
1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1887	†WATT, HUGH, <i>Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.</i>
1888	†WATTE, JOHN, <i>Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.</i>
1891	WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., <i>Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., 14 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.</i>
1880	WEBB, HENRY B., <i>Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.</i>
1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, <i>Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.</i>
1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1897	WEBSTER, CAPTAIN MATTHEW P., <i>Orotava House, Brondesbury, N.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., 83 Belgrave Road, S.W.
1896	WEDDEL, PATRICK G., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1892	WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1895	WEIGHT, JAMES W., <i>English and Foreign Debenture Corporation, 2 Moor-gate Street, E.C.</i>
1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, <i>Lulworth Castle, Wareham.</i>
1893	†WELSTEAD, LEONARD, <i>Horne Place, Battle.</i>
1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 St. James's Place S.W.
1897	WEST, JAMES, M.I.M.E.
1892	WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., <i>Sacombe Rectory, Wars.</i>
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1896 WESTERN, REV. WILLIAM T., M.A., *Barlow Rectory, Cambridge.*
- 1888 WESTON, DYSON, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 79 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
- 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and 188 Strand, W.C.*
- 1878 WHEELER, CHARLES, 1 *Via delle Porto Nuovo, Florence, Italy.*
- 1897 WHELAN, CHARLES J., *Great Eastern House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.*
- 1881 WHITE, LEEDEHAM, 16 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
- 1892 WHITE, MONTAGU (*Consul-General for the Transvaal*), *Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.*
- 1886 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *The Vicarage, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.*
- 1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1898 WHITNEY, EDWARD U., 21 *Nicosia Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
- 1896 WHITTINDALE, J. GRIFFITHS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Lime House, Bishops Waltham, Hants.*
- 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1893 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., *Millthorpe, Horsham.*
- 1886 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *Wellisford Manor, Wellington, Somerset.*
- 1894 WIGAN, JAMES, J. P., *Cromwell House, Mortlake, S.W.*
- 1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.; and 21 Great St. Helens, E.C.*
- 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1886 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23 *Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*
- 1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Lydia Lodge, Stradella Road, Herne Hill, S.E.; and Claringbold Cottage, St. Peter's, Kent.*
- 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Glenbras, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1895 WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (*of Mauritius*), 4 *Park Crescent, Worthing.*
- 1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT. M.P., 1 *Hyde Park Street, W.; and Bridehead, Dorchester.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., 6 *Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*
- 1896 WILLIAMS, REV. WATKIN W., *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1869 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., *Rothesay House, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1896 WILLS, J. HENRY, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *St. Matthew's Rectory, Bethnal Green, N.E.*
- 1898 WILSON, HENRY F., 35 *Kensington Square, W.*
- 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 51 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
- 1889 WILSON, J. W., *Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.*
- 1898 WITTENOOM, HON. EDWARD H. (*Agent-General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1868 †WOLFF, H.E. RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.O.B., G.C.M.G.,
The British Embassy, Madrid, Spain; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall,
S.W.
- 1895 WOLF, WALTER HENRY, 21 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 1891 WOOD, ALFRED, *The Tyrol, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1894 WOOD, GEORGE, *The Oaks, Cambridge Road, Teddington.*
- 1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.; United*
University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 8 *St. Martin's Place, W.C.*
- 1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., *Berily House, Bickley.*
- 1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., *Titan Barrow, Bathford, Bath; and Junior*
Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., *Fairfield Lodge, Addison Road, W.*
- 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Winchester House, E.C.*
- 1897 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., 2 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1895 WORTHINGTON, GEORGE.
- 1893 WRIGHT, ALFRED, *Bessingby Hall, Bridlington, Yorks.*
- 1891 WRIGHT, HENRY, 35 *Parliament Street, S.W.*
- 1897 WRIGHT, LEE, B.A., 49 *Holland Road, W.*
- 1895 WYLDE, JOHN F., 38A *Granville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.*
- 1883 WYLLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.*
- 1896 WYNDHAM, GEORGE, M.P., 35 *Park Lane, W.*
- 1897 WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Corner House, Beckenham.*
- 1875 YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G., *New South Wales Government Office, 9 Victoria*
Street, S.W.
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *Southwell House, Southwell Gardens, S.W.*
- 1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., 25 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- 1894 YORK, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.P., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.*
- 1868 YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*
- 1894 YOUNG, EDWARD BURNES, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1890 YOUNG, EDWARD G.
- 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington,*
S.W.
- 1897 YOUNG, JASPER, 74 *Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*
- 1890 YUILLE, ANDREW B., 53 *Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.; & Bellevue,*
Bridge of Allan, N.B.

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1889	ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	ABBOTT, HENRY M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.</i>
1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1885	ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1894	ABDULLAH OF PERAK, THE EX-SULTAN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1895	†ABREY, HENRY, <i>Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.</i>
1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	ACKROYD, SIR EDWARD JAMES.
1891	†ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1897	ACUTT, COTTON, <i>Connington, Mooi River, Natal.</i>
1893	ACUTT, LEONARD, <i>care of Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	ACUTT, R. NOBLE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1894	ADAMS, PERCY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
1894	ADAMS, RICHARD P., <i>Sandgate, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1895	ADAMS, REV. PRINCIPAL THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., <i>Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.</i>
1896	ADCOCK, CHARLES C., P. O. Box 1079, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	ADOLPHUS, GEORGE A. (<i>Supervisor of Customs</i>), <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1896	†ADLAM, JOSEPH C., P. O. Box 2173, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	ADLER, HENRY, P. O. Box 1059, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR H., <i>Central Hotel, Hamburg.</i>
1887	†ADYE, LIEUT.-COLONEL GOODSON, <i>Mominabad, Deccan, India.</i>
1893	AGAR, WALTER J., <i>Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.</i>
1895	†AGBEEI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1881	AGNEW, HON. SIR JAMES W., K.C.M.G., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1897	†AINSWORTH, H. S., <i>Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1881	†AIRTH, ALEXANDER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	†AITKEN, JAMES, <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1890	AITKEN, JAMES, <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G.
1888	ALBRECHT, HENRY B., <i>Brynbella, Willow Grange Station, Natal.</i>
1897	ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1896	†ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., P. O. Box 76, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	ALEXANDER, GORDON W. E. C., <i>New Zealand.</i>
1892	ALEXANDER, JOHN, <i>Venture Estates, Kalthuritty, Travancore, India.</i>
1896	ALISON, G. LLOYD, JUN., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	ALISON, JAMES, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	ALLAN, ALEXANDER C., F.R.G.S., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1872	ALLAN, HON. G. W., <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1897	†ALLAN, HUGH MONTAGUE, <i>Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.</i>

Year of:
Election.

- 1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, *Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.*
 1896 ALLANSON, JOHN, 416 Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
 1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., District Commissioner, Sherbro
West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).
 1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., Dunedin, New Zealand, (Corresponding Secre-
tary).
 1887 ALLEN, JOHN S., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
 1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Collector-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne,*
Australia.
 1882 AMBROSE, HON. AMBROSE POVAH, M.C.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1896 AMES, WILLIAM C., *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, J.P., *Government Land Department, Georgetown,*
British Guiana.
 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, 223 *Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Georgetown, British*
Guiana.
 1894 ANDERSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.P.P., *Lake District, Victoria, British*
Columbia.
 1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
 1881 †ANDERSON, JAMES F., F.R.G.S., 2 *Avenue Friedland, Paris.*
 1894 ANDERSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. J., *Belize, British*
Honduras.
 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 ANDREWS, GEORGE R., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast*
Colony.
 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 †ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, 32 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 ANGUS, JAMES, *Assistant Storekeeper-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 ANTHING, LOUIS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
 1896 ARCHER, F. BISSET, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1880 ARMERISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1892 ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., *Montreal, Canada.*
 1889 ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., *Verulam, Natal.*
 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1896 ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 ASHE, EVELYN O., M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1885 ASHLEY, HON. EDWARD CHARLES, *Auditor-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1897 ASPELING, JOHN S., P. O. Box 193, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 156 *Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1898 ASTON, EDWARD, *Government Railways, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., P.O. Box 480, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1880 †ATKINSON, NICHOLAS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (J.P. of N. S. Wales), *New York Life Insurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*
 1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 AURET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 AUSTEN, JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 AWDREY, JAMES A., P.O. Box 885, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 AYERS, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1897 BABBAGE, EDEN H., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 BABBAGE, FRANK E., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
 1891. †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, P.O. Box 50, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 BAILEY, HON. ALLANSON, *Government Agent, Kandy, Ceylon.*
 1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1894 BAILIE, ALBEX. CUMMING, F.R.G.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 BAINERIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
 1887 †BAIRD, A. REID, *Woodstock, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 BAIRD, BORTHWICK R., *Arrowtown, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1896 BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1837 BAKER, GEORGE EARLE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1898 BAKER, WILLIAM G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1882 BAKWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Torak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 BALL, CAPTAIN EDWIN, R.N.R.
 1895 BALLANCE, H. C., *Albany Grove, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 BAM, PETRUS C. VAN B., *Villa Maria, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 BANDARANAIKE, S. DIAS, *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.	
1898	BANNER, HARMOOD A., <i>Thompson Road, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1889	BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.</i>
1891	BARBER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., <i>Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J., <i>Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1892	BARFF, H. E., <i>Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
1895	†BARKLIE, T. W. S., <i>The Treasury, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1895	†BARNES, DOUGLAS D., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., <i>Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1890	†BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1883	†BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
1898	BARRANT, EDWARD H., <i>District Officer, Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1891	†BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1892	BARRINGTON, JOHN WILDMAN S., <i>Portland, Kynena, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, <i>Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1895	†BARRY, ARTHUR J., <i>Pretoria Club, Transvaal.</i>
1875	BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., <i>Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., <i>Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1886	BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., <i>"Moolbong," Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	BARTON, GEORGE W., <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1892	BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1896	BATES, G. DUDLEY, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1897	BATES, RICHARD W., <i>P.O. Box 26, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1892	BATHURST, HENRY W., <i>Seremban, Sungai Ujong, Straits Settlements.</i>
1882	†BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1895	BATTY, JAMES A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BAYLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARDEN L., <i>West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, <i>Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1892	BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C., F.R.G.S., <i>Chief of Police, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1885	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, M.L.A., J.P., <i>Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.</i>
1896	BAYNES, W. H., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1893	BAYNES, WILLIAM, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1898	†BEALY, RICHARD NOWELL, <i>Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1891	BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., <i>Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, <i>Nonsuch, Highgate, St. Mary's, Jamaica.</i>
1893	BEAR, GEORGE ARCHIBALD, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	BEAUFORT, HON. LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1889	BECK, ARTHUR W., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1889	†BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 BEGG, ALEXANDER, 22 *Kingston Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1897 BELL, ALEXANDER, *Makino, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1893 BELL, ANTHONY, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1898 BELL, ERNEST T. DILLON, 66 *Thorndon Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 BELL, FRED, *Durban, Natal.*
 1896 BELL, F. H. DILLON, *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 BELL, JOHN W., *Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1889 BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1895 †BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, *P.O. Box 578, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 †BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, 69 *Main St., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S., *Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1893 BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., *Durban, Natal.*
 1886 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*
 1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, *Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 BENNETT, ALFRED C., M.D., *District Surgeon, Griqua Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, *H.B.M. Consul, Réunion.*
 1880 BENNETT, HON. SAMUEL MACKENZIE, *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 BENNETT, WILLIAM H., *Assistant Government Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1896 BENNIE, ANDREW, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 BERDOE-WILKINSON, EDMOND, *Straits Development Co., Singapore.*
 1897 BERESFORD, H. LOWRY L., *Umtali, Rhodesia.*
 1878 BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY S., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
 1894 †BERLIN, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 550, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 BERTRAM, BEN, M.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *P.O. Box 128, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *P.O. Box 1112, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
 1897 BEYERS, F. W., *P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 BIANCARDI, CAPT. N. GRECH, A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*
 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, "South" Australia.*
 1898 BIDEN, ARTHUR E., *Postmaster, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †BIDEN, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1886 †BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., *The Treasury, Calcutta.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 BIRBECK, JOHN, P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1877 BIRCH, A. S., Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.
 1883 BIRCH, HON. JAMES KORTRIGHT, Treasurer, Singapore.
 1893 BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.
 1873 BIRCH, W. J., Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.
 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 1895 BISHOP, HON. T. C., M.L.C., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
 1896 BISSENBERGER, FRANK, White Feather, Coolgardie, Western Australia.
 1896 BISSET, A. H., Maritzburg, Natal.
 1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., Resident Magistrate, Esperance, via Albany, Western Australia.
 1898 †BLACK, STEWART G., Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria, Australia.
 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.
 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., Melbourne, Australia.
 1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.
 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1889 †BLAINE, HERBERT F., Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
 1892 BLAIR, WILLIAM, Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, Lagos, West Africa.
 1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G., Government House, Hong Kong.
 1896 BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, African Direct Telegraph Co., Lagos, West Africa.
 1889 BLAND, R. N., Collector of Land Revenue, Singapore.
 1886 BLANK, OSCAR, Hamburg.
 1898 BLEKSLEY, CAPTAIN A. H., P.O. Box 1049, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1897 BLELOCH, WILLIAM, P. O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1896 BLENKIRON, JAMES E., Zomba, British Central Africa.
 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS.
 1891 BLYTE, DANIEL W., Civil Service, Galle, Ceylon.
 1890 †BODY, REV. PROFESSOR C. W. E., D.C.L., General Theological Seminary, New York.
 1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., Colombo, Ceylon.
 1892 BOIS, STANLEY, Colombo, Ceylon.
 1898 BOLTON, FRED W., Mackay, Queensland.
 1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, P.O. Box 345, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1896 †BONAR, THOMSON, M.D., 114 Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.
 1889 BOND, HERBERT W., Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.
 1890 BOND, HON. ROBERT, M.L.A., St. John's, Newfoundland.
 1891 BONNIN, P. FRED., J.P., Tchaaba, Glenelg, South Australia.
 1892 BONNYN, WILLIAM WINGFIELD, A.M.Inst.C.E., St. John's, Newfoundland.
 1895 BOOTH, KARL E. O., P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1896 BOOTH, ROBERT M., Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.
 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.
 1896 †BOSS, AARON A., P.O. Box 562, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., 524 Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.
 1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, P.O. Box 1366, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1879 BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).

Year of
Election.

- 1888 BOULT, PERCY S., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1883 BOUARDILLON, E., *Poundisford, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
 1897 *BOURINOT, SIR JOHN G., K.C.M.G., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1892 †BOURKE, EDMUND F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1879 BOURKE, WELLESLEY, 155 *King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 †BOURNE, E. F. B.
 1878 †BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. H. B., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 †BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., Q.C., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 BOWELL, HON. SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., *Belleville, Canada.*
 1882 BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., *Health Officer, Barbados.*
 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *Kalimna, Balnarring, Victoria, Australia.*
 1889 BOWKER, JOHN MITFORD, *Tharfield, Port Alfred, Cape Colony.*
 1893 BOYD, CAPTAIN E. N. BUCHANAN, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1886 BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 BOYLE, HON. SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 †BOYLE, FRANK.
 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1879 BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1896 BRADFIELD, THOMAS J., *Attorney-at-Law, Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 BRADLEY, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., C.E., *Bangkok, Siam.*
 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1878 BRASSEY, H.E. RT. HON. LORD, K.C.B., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 BRASSEY, MAJOR W., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
 1887 BREAKSPER, THOMAS J., *Mount Bay, Jamaica.*
 1889 BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1895 BRIDGES, GEORGE J., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1880 BRIDGES, W. F., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1890 †BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, P.O. Box 287, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 BRISTOWE, LINDSAY WM., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1896 †BRITTEN, THOMAS J., P.O. Box 494, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 BROAD, ARTHUR J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1892 BROCK, JEFFREY HALL, 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER.
 1888 BRODERICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 BRODERICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1896 BRODERICK, HAROLD, P.O. Box 77, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1897 BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1892 BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 BROWN, A. SELWYN, C.E., *Hayes St., Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *Prye, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, 8 *Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.*
- 1896 BROWN, HON. JAMES J., M.C.G., *Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Standard Bank, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 BROWN, J. ELLIS, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1893 BROWN, J. H., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
- 1894 †BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1882 †BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
- 1889 BROWN, HON. RICHARD MYLES, M.L.C., *District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BROWN, WILLIAM VILLIERS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1895 †BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 †BROWNE, SYLVESTER, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1897 BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 BROWNING, JOHN GRANT, C.E., *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1884 BRUCE, H.E. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE, P.O. Box 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., *Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, *Eshowe, Natal.*
- 1895 BRUNSKILL, JOHN S., P.O. Box 313, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 BRUNTON, JOHN SPENCER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *District Officer, Dindings, Straits Settlements.*
- 1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Mount Magnet, via Geraldton, Western Australia.*
- 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1881 BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, *Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakelle, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 BUCKLAND, THOMAS, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 BUCKLE, ATHANASIUS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 BUCKLE, JAMES A. T., F.R.G.S., *Chama, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLIMAN, *Lagmhor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 BUDD, JOHN CHAMBER, *Chartered Bank of India, Yokohama, Japan.*
- 1897 BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM ROSE, *Yeo, Irrewarra, Victoria, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 *BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., *care of F. Bult, Esq., Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1871 BURKE, HON. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Kingsion, Jamaica.*
- 1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Singapore.*
- 1892 BURMESTER, JOHN A., *Ratwatti, Ukuwala, Ceylon.*
- 1897 BURNIE, EDWARD, *Hong Kong.*
- 1895 BURNIE, JOHN D., *Houmains, Nirranda, Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 BURROWS, STEPHEN M., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1892 BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
- 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1878 BUXTON, H.E. SIR T. FOWELL, BART., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1895 BYRD, FREDERIC, *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., *Jubalpoore, Central Provinces, India.*
- 1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *P.O. Box 574, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., *Public Works Department, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 CALCOOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1892 CALVERT, ALBERT F., F.R.G.S., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 CAMERON, ALLAN, *P.O. Box 716, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 CAMERON, DONALD A., H.B.M. Consul, *Port Said, Egypt.*
- 1874 CAMPBELL, A. H., *17 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *State Railways, Bangkok, Siam.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, J.P., *Temple Chambers, Featherston St., Wellington New Zealand.*
- 1897 CAMPBELL, JOHN MORROW, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
- 1896 †CAMPBELL, MARSHALL, *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
- 1896 CAMPBELL, REV. JOSEPH, M.A., F.G.S., *St. Nicolas College, Randwick, New South Wales.*
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 CAPE, JOHN S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 CAPPER, H. H., "*Times*" Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
 1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., Kingston, Jamaica.
 1897 CARDEN, THOMAS F., P.O. Box, 927, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1895 CARDEW, H.E. COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., Government House, Sierra Leone.
 1897 CARDIGAN, GEORGE H., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., Dunedin, New Zealand.
 1895 CARGILL, H. E., Coolikoosie Tea Estate, Neth. P.O. Assam, India.
 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.
 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.
 1884 CARLILE, JAMES WREN, Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.
 1897 CARLISLE, TOM FENNELL, H.B.M. Legation, Bangkok, Siam.
 1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., Ottawa, Canada.
 1894 CARPENTER, P. T., M.R.C.S.E., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Stann Creek, British Honduras.
 1897 CARR, C. E., District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.
 1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E.
 1897 CARR, WM. ST. JOHN, P.O. Box 130, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1894 CARRICK, ALEXANDER, Canterbury Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 1888 †CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Gibraltar.
 1890 CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., Carrington, Barbados.
 1883 †CARRINGTON, HIS HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. WORRELL, C.M.G., Hong Kong.
 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., 453 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
 1886 CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.
 1878 CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.
 1878 CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., 36 Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.
 1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 18 Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, Malta.
 1893 CASTENS, EMIL, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1886 CATOE, GEORGE C., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1893 CATTO, JOHN, Melbourne, Australia.
 1892 CAYEY, GEORGE, Charters Towers, Queensland.
 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1891 CHAFFEY, WILLIAM B., Mildura, Victoria, Australia.
 1893 *CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, Auxerre, Yonne, France.
 1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, Vateci, Savu Savu, Fiji.
 1898 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR LEO, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, St. Kitts, West Indies.
 1891 CHAMBERS, ROLAND, J.P., Middelmont, Richmond Division, Cape Colony.
 1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1897 CHAPMAN, H. B. H., Director of Public Works, Lagos, West Africa.
 1890 CHAPMAN, STANFORD, 189 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., Port Louis, Mauritius.

Year of
Election.

- 1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong*.
 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand*.
 1883 †CHESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *St. Vincent, West Indies*.
 1893 CHEETHAM, GEORGE ROCHE, 5 *Mission Row, Calcutta*.
 1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., P.O. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
 1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, PH.D., F.G.S., *Albany, Western Australia*.
 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
 1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
 1897 CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, *Gisborne, New Zealand*.
 1896 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, *Limassol, Cyprus*.
 1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary)*.
 1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.
 1897 CHRISTIE, THOMAS NORTH, *St. Andrews, Maskeliya, Ceylon*.
 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland*.
 1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *Chalfont, Gillitt's Station, Natal*.
 1884 CHURCHILL, HON. CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas*.
 1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.
 1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia*.
 1895 CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, M.A., LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law, 27 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Canada*.
 1882 †CLARK, CAPTAIN WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Australia*.
 1880 CLARK, HON. WILLIAM, *Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary)*.
 1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Dartmouth, Nova Scotia*.
 1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia*.
 1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FELDING, *Kingston, Jamaica*.
 1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY (*Police Magistrate*), *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales*.
 1886 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*.
 1886 CLARKSON, CAPTAIN J. BOOTH, *Reform Club, 233 Fifth Avenue, New York*.
 1896 CLAUSEN, CAREY A., *Royal Exchange, Adelaide, South Australia*.
 1895 CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., *Colonial Secretariat, Belize, British Honduras*.
 1897 CLEUGH, JOHN, *Postmaster-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone*.
 1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Bunbury, Western Australia*.
 1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand*.
 1896 CLIFFORD, HON. HUGH C., *British Resident, Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements*.
 1888 COATES, JOHN, 285 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia*.
 1897 COCHRAN, S. R., *St. Julien Estate, Mauritius*.
 1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony*.
 1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, *Cape Gracias a Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town)*.
 1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Belize, British Honduras*.
 1880 CODD, JOHN A., P.O. Box 407, *Toronto, Canada*.
 1894 CODRINGTON, ROBERT, *Zomba, British Central Africa*.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 COHEN, ABNER, *P.O. Box 117, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1897 COHEN, ALFRED, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1895 COHEN, H. HIRSCHL, *Badminton Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1888 COHEN, NAH. H., *P.O. Box 1892, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
 1888 COLE, FREDERICK E., *Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
 1897 COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1893 COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, *622 Walpole Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., *142 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Lilley, Skinner, & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1897 COLENBRANDER, J. W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1896 COLLEDGE, JOSEPH C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 †COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1892 COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia, and Australian Club.*
 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 COLLINS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *P.O. Box 170, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
 1897 COLLINS, WILLIAM FREDERICK.
 1880 COLLYER, HON. WILLIAM R., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*
 1894 COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R., *Public Works Department, Calcutta.*
 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1883 COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1876 COMMISSIONER, HON. W. S., Q.C., M.F.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1881 COMPTON, CAPTAIN J. N., R.N., *Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.*
 1898 CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1893 CONNOLLY, J. F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1881 CONNOLLY, R.M., *P.O. Box 2526, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1889 CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.L.C., *Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.*
 1898 CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Colyton, Feilding, New Zealand.*
 1891 COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
 1889 COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, *Martedahl Cottage, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 †COOPE, J. C. JESSER, *care of Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1895 COOPER, ARNOLD W., *Richmond, Natal.*
 1890 COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1897 CORDER, FREDERICK H. S., *P.O. Box 1449, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

- Year of Election.
- 1897 CORDER, W. J., *P.O. Box 433, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box 1156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 CORK, PHILIP C., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 CORNER, CHARLES, A.M.Inst.C.E., *910 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.*
- 1896 CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., *Government Land Surveyor, King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 CORNWALL, WILLIAM L., *P.O. Box 28, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 COSBY, MAJOR A. MORGAN, *London and Ontario Investment Co., Toronto, Canada.*
- 1892 COTTON, ALFRED J., *Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.*
- 1895 COTTERILL, A. J., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P.
- 1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1896 COUPER, JOHN L., *Natal Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 COURTNEY, J. M., C.M.G., *Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 COUSENS, R. LEWIS, *P.O. Box 1161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, *60 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, *Patea, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †COWLEY, W. H., *care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 COX, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 COX, GEORGE CURLING, "Daily Press" Office, *Hong Kong.*
- 1897 COX, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LIONEL, *Singapore.*
- 1877 †COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Mudgee, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH C., *Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 CRAIG, ROBERT, *Chapelton, Jamaica.*
- 1897 CRAIG, WILLIAM J., *14 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 †CRAIGEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1897 CRAMER, HERMANN J., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*
- 1897 CRAN, JAMES M., M.B., C.M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1890 CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., J.P., *P.O. Box 76, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1890 †CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., M.L.C., *Newcastle, Natal.*
- 1876 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Westmount, near Montreal, Canada.*
- 1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G.
- 1884 †CREWELL, JACOB, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 CREIGHTON, CAPTAIN FITZMAURICE DE VERE, *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1890 CRESSALL, PAUL
- 1883 †CROGHAN, EDWARD H., M.D., *P.O. Box 2187, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., *District Surgeon, Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1892 CROPPER, GEORGE P., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 CROSBY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 551, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., *The Residency, Stanger, Natal.*
 1898 CROSSE, THOMAS, *Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*
 1895 CROWE, JAMES, *The Loquats, Berea, Durban, Natal.*
 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Birrallee, Bowen, Queensland.*
 1887 CUDDERFORD, WILLIAM, *Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1883 †CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD.
 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1896 CUMMING, JAMES, *Wessell's Nek, Natal.*
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, *District Magistrate, Kokstad, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
 1897 CUMMINGS, HENRY, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 CUNNINGHAM, ALURED A., *Bundookmara, Hailakandi, P.O., Cachar, India.*
 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., *271 University Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lunyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
 1898 CURNOW, WM., "*Sydney Morning Herald*," *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *60 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 CURTIS, JOSEPH WM., *Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.*
 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Bay St., Port Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 CUTBERT, HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 DALRYMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, *Waitatapia, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING.
 1884 †DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, *31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1895 DARBYSIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 DAVENPORT, HOWARD, *12 Weymouth St., Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 DAVERIN, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., *9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 DAVIDSON, JAMES, *Australian Joint Stock Bank Chambers, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DAVIDSON, T., *North British Insurance Co., 215 Peel St., Montreal, Canada.*
 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (*late Surveyor-General*), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1894 DAVIES, CHARLES ALLAN WM.
 1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1897 †DAVIES, WALTER KARRY, P.O. Box 2040, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 DAVIS-ALLEN, JOHN.
 1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1897 DAVIS, MONES, P.O. Box 249, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1875 †DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1898 DAVIS, W. E., 7 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1896 DAVSON, CHARLES S., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
 1897 DAWSON, A. W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1896 *DAWSON, SIR J. WILLIAM, C.M.G., L.L.D., F.R.S., *Montreal, Canada.*
 1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
 1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, *Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 †DAWSON W. H., *care of Post Office, Rangoon, Burma.*
 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1892 DEENEY, STANLEY T., *Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 DE GROOT RUDOLPH, *Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 DE HAMEL, CAPTAIN H. BARRY, *Police Department, Singapore.*
 1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, *care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1897 †DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., *Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1895 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.
 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DESAI, JIVANLAL V., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Ahmadabad, Bombay, India.*
 1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., *George, Cape Colony.*
 1897 DE SOYSA, MUDALIYAR J. W. CHARLES, M.A., J.P., *Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1894 DESTREE, A. C., 435 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, P.O. Box 428, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., P.O. Box 118, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Ambleside, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 DE VILLIERS, TYLMAN N., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1892 DE WOLF, JAMES A., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1891 DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., P.O. Box 360, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., *Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., *Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 DICEY, EDWARD C., *P.O. Box 249, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 DICKSON, HON. GEORGE W., B.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Colonial Civil Engineer, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Toorak, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *Fort Macleod, Alberta, Canada.*
- 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
- 1893 DIBTRICH, H., *P.O. Box 12, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
- 1895 DIGBY-JONES, C. K., *P.O. Box 242, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1887 DIGNAN, PATRICK L., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., *Edendale, Carlton, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1892 DIXON, M. THEODORE, *P.O. Box 1816, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DIXON, HUGH, JUN., *Yandilla, Henson Street, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 DOBBIE, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 †DOBELL, HON. RICHARD R., M.P., *Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 DOBSON, HON. HENRY, M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 DOLLAR, EDWARD, *Krugeradorp, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, M.P., *Rothsay, New Brunswick.*
- 1895 DON, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 †DONALD, J. M., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 DONOVAN, FERGUS, *P.O. Box 4, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., *165 King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 DOOLETT, GEORGE P., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 DORNING, HENRY B., *Messrs. Pickering & Berthoud, Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1896 DOUGHTY, ARTHUR G., M.A., *Public Works Dept., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADY, Q.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.*
- 1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 DOYE, FREDERICK W., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 DOWNES, S. TROUNCER, *Boys' Model School, Durban, Natal.*
- 1894 DOYLE, DENIS, *P.O. Box 183, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DREW, HENRY WM., M.B., *District Surgeon, Beaufort West, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DRIVER, HON. JAMES, B.A., M.L.C., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1872 DUFFERIN & AYA, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1896 DUIRS, DAVID P., M.D., P.O. Box 610, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 DUNCAN, HON. ALEXANDER M. T., M.L.C., Suva, Fiji.
 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
 1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, F.R.G.S., Colombo, Ceylon.
 1897 DUNCOMBE, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1895 DUNLOP, ALEXANDER R., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1880 DUNLOP, CHARLES E., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
 1892 †DUNLOP, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
 1897 DUTTON, HENRY S., *Premier's Office, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1883 DYASON, DURBAN, *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DYER, JOSEPH RUBIDGE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1896 DYER, STEPHEN, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
 1891 DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DYETT, WM. C. L., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
 1884 †EALLES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
 1896 EARLE, PERCY M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Morawhanna, North-West District, British Guiana.*
 1897 EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1897 EARP, FRANK, *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
 1880 †EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 EATON, HENRY F., *Yatala, Walsh St., South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1896 EBDEN, L. P., *Collector of Land Revenue, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1898 ECCLES, HENRY GLYN, *Cottaganga, Rangalla, Ceylon.*
 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1894 EDE, N. J., *Hong Kong.*
 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, P.O. Box 685, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1897 EDLIN, HON. FRANCIS O., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID, R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Albury, New South Wales.*
 1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Forest Side, Mauritius.*
 1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, P.O. Box 1023, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Rd., Mauritius.*
 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 EGBERTON, WALTER, *Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 EHRHARDT, ALBERT F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1894 ELLIOT, HARRY M., *P.O. Box 67, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
 1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *Croydon, Queensland.*
 1885 ELSTOB, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
 1888 ELWORTHY, EDWARD, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1894 EMLEY, FRANK, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 ENGLAND, EDWARD, *Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1874 †ESCOMBE, RT. HON. HARRY, Q.C., *Durban, Natal.*
 1883 ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, C.M.G.
 1897 ESSIEH, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, via Durban, Natal.*
 1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1889 EVANS, J. EMBRY, *British Vice-Consulate, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box 1602, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, *P.O. Box 558, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 EVELYN, JULIAN B., *care of Messrs. M. Cavan & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1890 EVILL, FREDERICK C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
 1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 FAIRBRIDGE, RHYS S., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 FANNING, JOHN.
 1896 FARDO, FREDERICK R. H., *African Direct Telegraph Company, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1887 FARQUHARSON, CHARLES S., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
 1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Retreat Estate, Little London, Jamaica.*
 1886 †FAULKNER, ENOCH, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, care of *Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 †FAWCETT, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
- 1894 FEEZ, COLONEL ALBRECHT, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1895 FEILDEN, CAPTAIN ROBERT B., R.A., A.D.C., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 FELTON, HON. J. J., M.L.C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1893 †FERGUSON, DONALD W., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, P.O. Box 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
- 1895 FIEDLER, HENRY M., 359 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 FIELD, A. PRECY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1895 FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1882 FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
- 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J.
- 1891 FINDLAY, JAMES M., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 FINLAYSON, ROBERT A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 †FINNEMORE, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT I., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1898 FINNEY, THOMAS, M.L.A., J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 FINNIE, J. P., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., M.A., care of *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.*
- 1893 FISHER, FRANCIS CONRAD, *Government Agent, Badulla, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, P.O. Box 339, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 FISHER, R. H. UNDERWOOD, J.P., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 FITZGERALD, FRANCIS, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1886 FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE.
- 1876 FITZGIBBON, E. G., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 FITZPATRICK, G. C., P.O. Box 377, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 FLACK, EDWIN H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., *Judicial Commissioner, P.O. Box 2205, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1897	FLEMING, CHARLES D., <i>Assistant Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.</i>
1881	†FLEMING, H.E. SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1880	FLEMING, JOHN, <i>Charlotte Town, Grenada.</i>
1896	FLEMING, RICHARD, P.O. Box 383, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G., [†] <i>Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).</i>
1897	FLEMMER, A. S., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Orandunbie, Walcha, New South Wales.</i>
1897	†FLINT, CAPTAIN WM. RAFFLES, <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1875	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1896	FOOTE, MYER J., P.O. Box 469, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., M.E.C., C.M.G., <i>Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
1885	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, P.O. Box 469, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	†FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	FORBES, JAMES, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1894	FORBES, MAJOR PATRICK W. (8th Dragoons), <i>Blantyre, British Central Africa.</i>
1897	FORD, HENRY B., Lot 91, <i>Middle Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	†FORD, JAMES P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., 117 <i>Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	FORD, ROBERT, <i>Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	†FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	FORSAITH, REV. T. SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
1893	FORSYTH, E. RONEY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	FORSTER, JULIUS J., <i>Bank of Madras, Madras, India.</i>
1892	FORSTER, LIEUT. STEWART E., R.N.
1894	FORTIER, LOFTUS M., <i>Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1890	FORTUNO, JOSEPH, <i>Melmoth, Natal.</i>
1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Auditor-General, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Civil Service, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.</i>
1889	†FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1893	FRAMES, PRECIVAL ROSS, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1896	FRANCIS, JOHN JOSEPH, Q.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1892	FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., <i>New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York.</i>
1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1892	FRANKLIN, ROBERT H., <i>Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., <i>Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1892	FRASER, ALEXANDER W., <i>Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1889 FRASER, HUGH, *Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*
 1896 FRASER, JAMES L., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1898 FRASER, JOSEPH, *Dambulagalla, Matale, Ceylon.*
 1895 FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1897 FRASER, ROBERT A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 FRASER, ROBERT S., *Kandanevera, Elkaduwa, Ceylon.*
 1893 FRASER, WILLIAM PERCY, *P.O. Box 26, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 FREEMAN, JOHN, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1886 FREMANTLE, H. E. GENERAL SIR A. LYON, G.C.M.G., C.B., *The Palace, Malta.*
 1894 FRICKER, WILLIAM C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., *P.O. Box 1984, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 FROST, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1896 FROST, W. T. H., *P.O. Box 306, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 FRYE, MAURICE W., *care of E. R. Syfret, Esq., 39 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †FULLER, WILLIAM, *Thomas River Station, vid King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 FULTON, FRANCIS CROSSLEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1897 FURSE, FREDERICK J., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1878 †FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *Baroda, India.*
 1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1897 GARDNER, C. H., J.P., *Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1895 GARDINER, FRANCIS J., J.P., *Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GARLAND, P. J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Moghulserai Gya Railway, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad, Bengal, India.*
 1887 GARNETT, HARRY, *Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.*
 1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J.
 1893 GARRAWAY, THOMAS S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1894 GARRETT, HENRY E., M.R.C.S.E., *Australian Mutual Provident Society, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1891 GATTY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN H., *Gibraltar.*
 1897 GAU, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 GAUL, RT. REV. WILLIAM T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Mashonaland, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
 1895 †GAY, E. T., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
 1880 †GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 GEE, GEORGE F., *care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1897 GEDDES, J. H., *Dean Hollow, Mosman's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., *Hampstead, Falmouth P.O., Jamaica.*
 1886 [GEORGE, ARTHUR Kingston, Jamaica.

Year of
Election.

- 1883 GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1894 GIBSON, CHARLES, *Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon.*
 1882 GIBSON, EDWARD, 59 *Hope Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 GIBSON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
 1897 GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 GIBBS, ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, *African Lakes Corporation, Mandala House, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1896 GIDBON, HON. D. S., M.L.C., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
 1894 GIFFORD, CHARLES MILWARD, *Brown's Town, P.O., Jamaica.*
 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 GILES, THOMAS, J.P., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1898 GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *Granfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 GILL, DAVID, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GILL, HENRY H., *Woodbourne, Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1889 GILLIS, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1895 GILLES, DAVID, *Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Hong Kong.*
 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 19 *Charnwood Crescent, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
 1892 GILLOTT, SAMUEL, 9 *Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GILKEAN, HON. ALEXR. RUSSEL, M.C.P., *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Prince Alfred Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1895 GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., *P.O. Box 16, Bulawayo, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1889 GITTENS, JOSEPH A., *Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.*
 1896 GLADWYN, ARTHUR G., *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
 1897 GLOSSOP, F. G., *Lokoja, Niger Protectorate, West Africa.*
 1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, *Miramar, Leça da Palmeira, Portugal.*
 1897 †GLUYAS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 8, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 GOCH, G. H., *P.O. Box 183, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 GOCH, SAMUEL F., B.A., LL.B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 GODDARD, HARRY, *P.O. Box 418, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 418, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, *care of Messrs. Rutherfoord Bros., Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 GOLDIE, A. R., *Sebrof, Orrong Road, Armadale, Victoria, Australia.*
 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *P.O. Box 485, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 GOLDMANN, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 485, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 †GOLDNEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. TANKERVILLE, *Trinidad.*
 1885 GOLDRING, A. R. *Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 809, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 GOLDSWORTHY, SIR ROGER T., *K.C.M.G.*
 1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 GOODALL, CHARLES, M.B., *Grey Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, *P.O. Box 176, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 GOODENOUGH, LT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.B., *Commanding the Troops, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 GOODLIFF, JOHN, 328 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, *Attorney-General, Hong Kong.*
- 1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, LT.-COLONEL H. J., C.B., C.M.G., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E., *Club de Residentes Etrangères, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1889 †GORDON, GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
- 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Mayfield Cottage, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1895 GORE, HON. LT.-COLONEL J. O., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 GOULD, JOSEPH, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramacc, Queensland.*
- 1898 GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dook Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †GOWANE, LOUIS F., *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 20, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1878 GUTDER, GEORGE WOODBOFFE, C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 GRAFTON FERDINAND, *Polela, Natal.*
- 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., *C.C. and R.M., Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1889 GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., *P.O. Box 1155, Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 GRANNUM, CLIFTON, *Auditor, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 GRANT, HON. CHARLES HENRY, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 GRANT, DUNCAN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †GRANT, E. H., *Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1888 GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., *Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 GRANT, HENRY E. W., *Harbour Island, Bahamas.*
- 1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *Ashburton, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *care of Post Office, Gwanda, New Tuli Road, Rhodesia.*
 1887 †GREATHREAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., O.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., *Margherita House, Cospicua, Malta.*
 1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
 1896 GREEN, FRANK J., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1882 GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 GREEN, JOHN E., P.O. Box 340, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 †GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, *Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.*
 1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1880 †GREENACRE, BENJAMIN W., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
 1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 GREENE, EDWARD M., M.L.A., *Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 †GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, P.O. Box 474, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1894 †GREENLEES, THOMAS D., M.B., C.M., *The Asylum, Fort England, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GREENSLADE, HENRY J., *Thames, New Zealand.*
 1895 GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, *Teviotdale, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1896 GREIG, GEORGE, *Lazapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
 1894 GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1895 GREY, CAPTAIN RALEIGH, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Superintending Medical Officer, Haputale, Ceylon.*
 1895 GRIFFITH, ARTHUR G., H.B.M. Vice-Consulate, *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1884 GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1881 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1875 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR T. RISELY, C.M.G., *Administrator, St. Kitts.*
 1883 †GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNEY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
 1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1884 GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GRINLINTON, HON. SIR JOHN J., M.L.C., A.Inst.C.E., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1897 GRIINTER, REV. JOHN, *The Rectory, San Jose, Costa Rica.*
 1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 GUERIN, THOMAS A., *Barrister-at-Law, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., *Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 GUNTER, COL. HOWEL, *Commandant of Defence Force, Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 GÜNTHER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WILLIAM J., M.A., *St. John's, Parramatta, New South Wales.*
- 1889 GURDEN, R. L., *346 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., *188 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.C.M.G. (*A.D.C. to the Queen*), *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 HADDON-SMITH, G.B., *Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1893 HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 HALDER, ALBERT H., M.A.I.M.E., F.R.I.B.A., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1890 HALES, WILLIAM G., C.E., *P.O. Box 149, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1895 HALEY, ALLEN, M.P., *Windsor, Nova Scotia.*
- 1893 HALL, CARL, *P.O. Box 172, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1893 HALL, JAMES WESLEY, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HALL, JOHN, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 HALL, REV. ALFRED, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 HALL, ROBERT E., *P.O. Box 12, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 HALLENSTEIN, BENDIX, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1896 HALLIDAY, GEORGE C., M.A., *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales.*
- 1897 HAMER, J. NATHANIEL, *Christchurch Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1885 HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 HAMILTON, HON. HENRY DE COURCY, M.E.C., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
- 1897 HAMILTON, H. W. B., *care of Bank of New South Wales, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
- 1895 HAMPDEN, H.E. RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 HANBURY-WILLIAMS, MAJOR JOHN, *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HANCOCK, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 HANCOCK, H. R., *Wallaroo & Moonta Mines, South Australia.*
- 1897 †HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, *P.O. Box 77, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary)*.
- 1897 †HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*.
- 1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Ashburton, New Zealand*.
- 1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.
- 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J.
- 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia*.
- 1897 HARDING, GEORGE MAY, *Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony*.
- 1889 HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad*.
- 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony*.
- 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., *Burcote Vale, Bulwer, Natal*.
- 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania*.
- 1883 HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana*.
- 1893 HARFORD, FREDERICK, M.L.C., *St. Andrew's, Grenada*.
- 1892 HARGER, HAROLD ROBERT, *British Gold Mines of Mexico, El Oro, Tultenango, Mexico*.
- 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras*.
- 1890 HARNETT, RICHARD, *Bradley's Head Road, St. Leonard's, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia*.
- 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1891 HARRAGIN, JOHN A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad*.
- 1889 HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., *Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL D., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1891 HARRIS, FREDERIC E., *11 Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1897 HARRIS, HERBERT, *Barrister-at-Law, Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1896 HARRIS, JOHN MYER, *Sulymah, Sierra Leone*.
- 1892 HARRIS, S. ALICE, *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras*.
- 1897 HARRIS, SAUL, P.O. Box 1473, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1897 HARRISON, ERIC F., *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles*.
- 1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras*.
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P.O. Box 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1896 HARRISSON, SYDNEY T., *Lokeja, Niger Protectorate, West Africa*.
- 1889 HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand*.
- 1896 HARROWER, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1896 HART, FRANCIS, *Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., *King William Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., *31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., *63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., *St. John's, Newfoundland*.
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia*.

Year of Election.	
1898	HARVEY, JOHN, <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1882	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1897	HARWOOD, DAVID W., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1897	HARWOOD, JOSEPH J., <i>Architectural Department, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1891	HASSARD, CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1896	HASKINS, HENRY GORE, <i>P. O. Box 793, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1898	†HATHORN, FERGUS A., <i>401 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1887	HATHORN, KENNETH H., <i>Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	HAYLOCKE, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Government House, Madras.</i>
1889	HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1897	HAWKER, MICHAEL S., <i>Bungaree, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.</i>
1897	HAWKER, RICHARD M., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., <i>188 Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1897	HAWKINS, ALFRED, <i>Sette Camma, Congo, West Africa.</i>
1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., O.M.G., <i>Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1894	HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M.
1880	†HAY, HENRY, <i>Collindina, New South Wales.</i>
1885	†HAY, JAMES, <i>P.O. Box 152, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, <i>Cue, Western Australia.</i>
1897	HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, <i>Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1886	HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Barbados.</i>
1891	†HAY, JOHN, LL.D., <i>Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1878	†HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1894	HAYGARTH, GRAHAM A., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1897	HAYNE, CHARLES, <i>Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HAYNES, ROBERT, <i>Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1896	†HAYWARD, EDWARD W., <i>Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†HAZELL, CHARLES S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	HEAD, WM. BEACHY, <i>P. O. Box 1315, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	HEATH, WALTER, M.A., <i>care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1891	HEDDEN, GEORGE H., <i>Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.</i>
1886	†HEBRON, A. S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1888	HECTOR, ALEXANDER, <i>Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	*HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1889	HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1886	†HEMERY, PERCY, <i>Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1896	HEMMING, H.E. SIR AUGUSTUS W. L., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1869	HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1889	HENDERSON, J. C. A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1889	HENDERSON, SAMUEL, <i>Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.</i>
1896	HENDRIKS, A. J., <i>Black River, Jamaica.</i>
1891	†HENNESSY, DAVID V., J.P., <i>Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.

- 1897 HENNING, RUDOLF H., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1893 HENRY, JOHN MCKENZIE, *Walker Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1896 HENRY, HON. JOHN, M.H.A., *Devonport West, Tasmania.*
- 1897 HENRY L. CLEMENTS, *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 HENSMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 HERMAN, C. LAWRENCE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 42 *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club.*
- 1890 HERMAN, ISAAC.
- 1893 HEWICK, JOHN E., *Police Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 †HICKS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WALK, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bloemfontein, Bishop's Lodge, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1888 †HIDDINGH, J. M. F., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, *Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 †HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE.
- 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1887 HILL, EDWARD C. H., *First Magistrate, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1896 HILL, GEORGE, *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 HILL, HENRY T., P.O. Box 1696, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 HILL, WARDEOP M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †HILLARY, GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 HILLMAN, GEORGE F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 HILLS, T. AGG, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 HILLSON, JOHN C., *Port Darwin, South Australia.*
- 1897 HIRST, GEORGE S. S., M.B., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 HITCHINS, JOHN F., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 HODGES, FRANCIS E.
- 1884 HODGSON, H.E. FREDERIC M., C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 †HOBY, UNG BOK, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 †HOFFMEISTER, C. R., *Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.*
- 1897 HOFMEYER, HENRY J., B.A., P.O. Box 948, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 HOGG, CHARLES EDWARD, C.E., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 16 *Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1890 HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., 13 *Post Office Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 HOLDSHIP, THOMAS H., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Johore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 †HOLLIDAY, CROILL, 293 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., P.O. Box 289, *Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.*
 1896 †HOLLIS, A. CLAUD, *Mombasa, East Africa.*
 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Commissioner, Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 HOLTON, HAROLD, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., *care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., P.O. Box 178, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 HONEY, RICHARD, 12 *San Juan de Letran, Mexico.*
 1893 HOOD, AUGUSTUS W.
 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Mareitimo, Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1897 HOPE, T.C., M.D., *Geelong, Victoria, Australia.*
 1892 HOPGOOD, JOHN EDGAR, *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARE, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 HORSFORD, HON. DAVID BARNES, M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1894 HORSFORD, SAMUEL L., M.L.C., *St. Kitts.*
 1881 HORTON, ALFRED G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1897 HOSE, RT. REV. GEORGE F., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, Bishop's House, Singapore.*
 1896 HOSKEN, JOSIAH R., *La Compania Minera del Refugio, San Julian, via Parral, Mexico.*
 1896 HOSKEN, WILLIAM, P. O. Box 667, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †HOSMER, CAPTAIN EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
 1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *Montreux, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1895 HOWAT, GEORGE, 130 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 HOWATSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1896 HOWIE, JAMES, *Fort George, Bakana, New Calabar, West Africa.*
 1895 HUBBARD, H. MALCOLM, *care of Messrs. McPhillips, Wootten & Barnard, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1898 HUDSON, ARTHUR, *Solicitor-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 HUDSON, G. WREFFORD, *care of G. Hudson, Esq., Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., P.O. Box 189, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N.
 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
 1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, P.O. Box 230, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., *Verulam, Natal.*
 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1889 HUNT, WALTER R., *Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1894 HUNTER, CECIL W., *care of H. Benton, Esq., Renmark, South Australia.*
 1894 HUNTER, CHARLES H., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 HUNTER, DAVID, C.M.G., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, *Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1896 †HUNTER, THOMAS A., *27 Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1890 HUTCHINS, DAVID E., *Conservator of Forests, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 HUTCHINSON, GEORGE H., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1897 HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*
 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Goongarrie Gold Mining Co., Goongarrie, Western Australia.*
 1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM, *3 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 HYAMS, FRANK, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1898 HYMAN, SAMUEL, *959 Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 LEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 IKIN, REV. ALFRED, D.D., *Point, Natal.*
 1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G., *Pomeroon River, British Guiana.*
 1894 INGALL, WILLIAM, F.R., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1894 †INGLIS, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Dean's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 INGLIS, WM. WOOD, *P.O. Box 2056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 INNIS, THOMAS WALBOND, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
 1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *P.O. Box 1021, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
 1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.*
 1891 IRVING, ROBERT J., *Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.*
 1897 ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, *P.O. Box 75, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, *P.O. Box 1, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1883 ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., *Singapore.*
- 1883 JACK, A. HILL, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1881 JACKSON, HON. CAPT. H. M., R.A., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
 1890 JACKSON, ROBERT E., Q.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 †JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
 1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 JACOBS, MONTAGU, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1893 JACOBSEN, H. R., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 JAMES, PHILIP HAUGHTON, *Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.*
 1893 JAMESON, ADAM, M.B., C.M., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 JAMESON, GEORGE, *Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., C.B., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1896 JAMESON, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., P.O. Box 357, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, China.*
 1897 JAMIESON, JOHN H., P.O. Box 2576, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T.
 1884 JARDINE, C. K., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 JARDINE, JOHN F., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
 1894 JEFFRAY, ALAN, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1893 JELlicoe, R. VINCENT, *Buxton House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
 1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †JEFFE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 60, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 †JEFFE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †JEFFE, JULIUS, JUN., P.O. Box 60, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 JERNINGHAM, H.E. SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1896 JESSOP, WILLIAM H., *Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †JOEL, LOUIS, P.O. Box 232, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 JOHNSON, EDWARD O., *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 JOHNSON, JOSEPH C. F., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., P.O. Box 2022, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 JOHNSTON, DOUGLAS H., *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY H., K.C.B., *H.B.M. Consul-General, Tunis.*
 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *care of Hon. W. D. Stewart, M.L.C., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1886 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 JOHNSTONE, C. E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1897 JOHNSTONE, CAPTAIN GILBERT L., *Kumasi, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 JOHNSTONE, H. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
 1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, *Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1889 †JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., *St. David's, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., *Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, *Albany, Western Australia.*
 1898 JONES, JAMES, *Greenhill, Justice Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 JONES, JOHN R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, M.L.A., *Bradfield, Barbados.*
 1881 JONES, MATHEW, *Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., *16 College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1898 JONES, RICHARD EVAN, *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 JONES, RONALD M., *South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1882 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. H. HYNDMAN, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 †JONES, HIS GRACE WILLIAM WEST, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop's Court, Claremont, Cape Colony.*
 1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, *278 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE.
 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., *8 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †JONSSON, F. L., *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 JORDISON, FRANK, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1894 JOSEPH, HUGH GORE, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
 1884 JOSEPH, S. A., *Midhurst, Nelson Street, Woolahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 JUDD, ALBERT G., *care of J. G. Leeb, Esq., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1896 JUNIUS, HENRY G., *P.O. Box 426, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. OLIVE, O.M.G.
 1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., Q.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 KRAITS, HERBERT F.C., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 KREP, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1896 KELLY, HON. MR. JUSTICE H. G., *Akassa, Niger Territories, West Africa.*
 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, *Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1898 KELLY, J. CARLING, *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Albany, Western Australia.*
 1880 KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

Year of
Election.

- 1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 KENNEDY, CHARLES DUGALD, *Browning Street, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1889 KENT, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box 294, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 KERGIAROU, E. DE, *Paramaribo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana.*
- 1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
- 1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remmawaa, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KETTLE, NATHANIEL, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1895 KEWLEY, CHARLES, M.A., *St. Cyprian's Grammar School, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
- 1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1894 KIDSON, JOHN PERXALL WM., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1898 KILGOUR, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 3 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 KINCAID, JOHN, *P.O. Box 2186, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., *Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †KING, KELSO, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
- 1882 †KING, THOMAS A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 KINGSMILL, W. T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 KINSMAN, W. H., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 KIRKER, JAMES, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KIRKWOOD, JAMES C., *P.O. Box 228, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1884 KISCHE, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 668, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 KITCHEN, JOHN H., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1896 KNAPP, J. C., *P.O. Box 98, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, *2 Rue de Lozum, Brussels.*
- 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
- 1895 KNIGHT, CLAUD HOPE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Jaltipan, Estado de Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
- 1896 KNOLLYS, HON. SIR CLEMENT C., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS F., C.M.G., *Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1878 KNOX, SIR EDWARD, *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 KNOX, EDWARD B. J., M.Inst.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, *74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 †KÖNIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
- 1890 †KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 KOLL, OTTO H., *P.O. Box 1401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 KOPKÉ, HERMANN, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., *Karachi, India.*
 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T.
 1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1882 KYSHK, JAMES WM. NORTON, *Registrar of the Courts, Hong Kong.*
- 1883 †LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, K.C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
 1885 †LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1895 LAMINGTON, H.E. RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1880 LAMPREY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., F.R.G.S., *Army Medical Staff.*
 1897 LANCE, THOMAS H., *Horsley Down, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1898 LANCE, WILLIAM F., P.O. Box 744, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1885 LANDALE, R. HUNTER, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
 1884 †LANG, WILLIAM, *Green Hill, Cooma, New South Wales.*
 1894 LANGDALE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK LENOX, *Wakaya, Fiji.*
 1897 LANGDON, CHARLES P., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1895 LANGTON, HON. EDWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 †LANGTREE, CHARLES WM., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1878 †LARNACH, HON. W. J. M., C.M.G., M.H.R., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1895 LAW, CHARLES F., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Beira, East Africa.*
 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
 1892 †LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1888 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
 1896 †LEAKE, GEORGE, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1897 LECK, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 1603, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., *State Treasurer, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 LEEFE, HENRY E., *The Residency, Rotumah, Fiji.*
 1895 LEFEVER, J. M., M.D., C.M., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1894 LE HUNTE, HON. GEORGE RUTHVEN, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *The Carnac Mills, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
 1880 LE MERE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1896 †LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 †LENZ, OTTO, P.O. Box 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 LEONARD, CHARLES, P.O. Box 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 182, Durban, Natal.
 1896 LE ROUX, D. M., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., P.O. Box 894, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., M.L.A., Durban, Natal.
 1891 †LEVET, JAMES A., Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
 1897 LEVI, JOSEPH, Lulinghi, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
 1897 LEVI, HON. NATHANIEL, M.L.C., Liverpool, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, Mandeville, Jamaica.
 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.
 1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, 7 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).
 1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1880 LEWIS, HON. SIR SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, Hobart, Tasmania.
 1897 LICHTENSTEIN, MONTAGUE M., P.O. Box 1015, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, P.O. Box 1618, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1895 LIDDLE, HORACE S., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1898 †LIDDLE, JOSEPH, P.O. Box 128, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1895 LIEBMAN, HENRY B., Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1889 LIEBMAN, PROF. JAMES A., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
 1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.
 1896 LINDSAY, DAVID, F.R.G.S., Coolgardie, Western Australia.
 1895 LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, Harrismith, Orange Free State.
 1892 LINDSAY, JOHN H., Royal Survey Dept, Bangkok, Siam.
 1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.
 1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., African Banking Corporation, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1887 LISSNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland.
 1897 LITHEMAN, KARL, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1886 †LITKIE, EMIL M., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1895 LITTLE, ROBERT MCEWEN, Kudat, West Coast, British North Borneo.
 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1892 LLEWELYN, HIS HONOUR SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., Administrator, Bathurst, Gambia.
 1892 LLOYD, CHARLES WM., Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1884 LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
 1894 LLOYD, LANCELOT T., 127 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1882 LOCKE, JOHN, care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.
 1896 †LOCKWARD, HENRY, Hamilton, Bermuda.
 1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.
 1886 LOGAN, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.
 1889 LONG, EDWARD M., Havana, Mackay, Queensland.
 1897 LONG, HON. W. A., M.L.C., Sydney, New South Wales.
 1897 LONGDEN, HERBERT T., Gwelo, Rhodesia.
 1893 LONGDEN, W. H., Somerset East, Cape Colony.

Year of
Election.

- 1895 LONGLEY, HON. J. WILBERFORCE, Q.C., M.E.C., M.P.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1883 LOOS, F. C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., 21 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 † LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 LOVE, JAMES R., 99 *Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, M.V.R., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1891 LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph. D., *Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1878 LOVELL, HON. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.E.C., M.R.C.S.E., *Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 † LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 † LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1896 LOVEMORE, HARRY C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 LOW, HENRY J., 321 *Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1897 LOW, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM, *Commissioner, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1897 LOWE, FREDERICK G., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 LOWLES, JOHN I., *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1886 † LUARD, HON. EDWARD CHAUNCEY, M.C.P., *Plantation La Bonne Intention, British Guiana.*
- 1895 † LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1890 LUCAS, A. R. B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 LUCAS, CAPTAIN GOULD A., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 † LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1897 LUCAS, W. BALLARD, 7 *Wales Street Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 * LUGARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. D., C.B., D.S.O., *Nigeria, via Forcados, West Africa.*
- 1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE, *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1889 † LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 † LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
- 1898 LYNCH, GEORGE WM. A., M.B., *Ba, Fiji.*
- 1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 LYONS, HARRY S., *Post Office Buildings, Market Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 LYS, GODFREY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., 87 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, P.O. Box 499, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, *care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phoenix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
- 1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, P.O. Box 125, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1894 MACDONALD, H.E. SIR CLAUDE M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Peking, China.*
- 1891 MACDONALD, DUNCAN, P.O. Box 3051, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *Kamilaroi, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON, H.M. Bengal Chaplain, *Nowgong, Central India.*
- 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
- 1889 MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, M.V.R., *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
- 1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1890 MACFEE, K. N., 45 St. *Sacramento Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1897 †MACFIE, ROBERT A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.*
- 1896 MACGILL, WILLIAM G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1881 MACGLASHAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN C., C.M.G.
- 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *c/o Chartered Company, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 MACHATTIE, THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.B., C.M., *Bathurst, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1895 MACKAY, AENEAS D., *Hand-in-Hand Insurance Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1895 †MACKAY, A. W., *Newington College, Stanmore, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marselsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
- 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 †MACKENZIE, REV. JOHN, *Hankey, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 MACKENZIE, KENNETH, A.R.S.M., *Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1897 †MACKENZIE, MURDO S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 †MACLEAN, NORMAN, M.D., P.O. Box 68, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, 3348 G *Street, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
- 1880 McADAM, ALEX., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 McCALLUM, H.E. LT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1897 McCALLUM, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., *Solicitor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 MCCARTHY, ROBERT II., *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1886 †MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 †MCCAUGHY, SAMUEL, *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of
Election.

- 1895 †McCONNELL, JAMES, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
- 1897 McCOWAT, ROBERT L., *P.O. Box 318, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1879 McCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 McCULLOUGH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1893 McDONALD, DARENT H., *Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 McDONALD, ERNEST E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1893 McDONNELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1882 McEACHARN, MALCOLM D., *Goathland, Balaculva Road, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 McEVOY, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 McFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1893 McGIBBON, R. D., Q.C., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1895 †McGOUN, ARCHIBALD, JUN., *181 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 McGOWAN, ROBERT J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 McGRATH, HON. GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
- 1887 †McGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 McGUIRE, FELIX, M.H.R., *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
- 1883 McHARDY, ALEXANDER, *Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1888 McHARG, JAMES A., *Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, & McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 McILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 †McILWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 McILWRAITH, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 McIVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 McKILLIGAN, JOHN B., *P.O. Box 125, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1883 McKINNON, NEIL R., F.R., *Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1895 McLAREN, J. GORDON, *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1883 †McLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, M.H.R., *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 †McMILLAN, FREDERICK D., *P.O. Box 1541, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 McNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Forest Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 McNELLAN, JOHN F., *P.O. Box 2162, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 McNESS, JAMES E., *Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 McTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G., *Kalacoon, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1896 MAGAREY, WILLIAM J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
- 1890 MAJOR, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1895 MALAN, COMMANDER C. F. DE M., R.N.
- 1895 †MALCOLM, GEORGE W., *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1894 MALCOLM, JAMES, *Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 MALCOLM, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ORMOND D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1896 MALLETT, PERCY WM., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 †MAN, COLONEL ALEXANDER, C.M.G.
 1890 MANCHER, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
 1897 MANDY, FRANK, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1897 MANSFIELD, ERNEST, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1897 MANT, CHARLES F., *Grand Canary Coaling Co., Las Palmas, Grand Canary.*
 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 MARAIS, PETER H., *Highbury, Wynburg, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T., *P.O. Box 1411, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1894 MARKS, PERCY J., B.A., *80 Victoria Street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., *Oriental Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1896 †MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *Nursery Road, Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1897 MARTIN, JOHN STUART, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1892 MARTIN, COLONEL SIR RICHARD E. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 †MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Detenagalla Estate, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon.*
 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, *Chief Commissioner of Railways, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *P.O. Box 208, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, *Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., *P.O. Box 437, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
 1894 MAUNSELL, HORATIO E., M.B., *4 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, *Fourth Creek, Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., *Local Commandant of Police, Limassol Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1891 †MAXWELL, FREDERIC M., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Lower Umfolosi, Natal.*
 1893 MAXWELL, WIGRAM M., *P.O. Box 689, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1894 †MAYDON, JOHN G., *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Plantation Wales, British Guiana.*
 1889 †MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 MEESON, JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Carolina, Watawala, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.	
1882	†MELHADO, WILLIAM, <i>H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
1894	†MELVILL, E. H. V., <i>Land Surveyor, P.O. Box 719, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1880	MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1890	MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	MENENDEZ, M. R., <i>Old Calabar, West Africa.</i>
1886	MENNIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MERCEB, JOHN, <i>Otto's Kopje Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>
1886	†MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1881	MERIVALE, GEORGE M., <i>Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	MESSEB, ALLAN E., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., <i>Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1889	MEUDL, WILLIAM, <i>c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., <i>care of Messrs. L. & E. Wertheimer, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Germany.</i>
1892	†MICHAU, J. J., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., <i>District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.</i>
1890	MICHIE, ALEXANDER, <i>c/o Chartered Bank of India, Shanghai, China.</i>
1893	MICHIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1892	MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., <i>Premier Studio, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., <i>8 Rue des Capucines, Paris.</i>
1882	MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, <i>Larnaca, Cyprus.</i>
1891	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, <i>Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1883	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	MILBOURNE, CHARLES K., <i>care of Dominion Mining & Agency Co., Nelson, British Columbia.</i>
1893	MILES, ALFRED H., <i>Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	MILES, E. D., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1891	MILBY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (<i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service</i>).
1894	MILLAR, C. GIBSON, <i>80 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1896	MILLEN, HENRY, <i>Curator, Botanical Station, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1896	MILLER, ALLISTER M., <i>Umbandine Swazieland Concession, Bremersdorp, Swazieland, South Africa.</i>
1894	MILLER, WILLIAM AKERMAN, C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Jamaica.</i>
1896	MILLS, EDWARD C. E., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	MILLS, JAMES, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1891	MILNE, WILLIAM, <i>12 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1897 MILNER, H.E. SIR ALFRED, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 MINCHIN, EDWARD C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1897 MITCHELL, ARTHUR L. M., *Inspector of Constabulary, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1878 MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Etham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 MITFORD, C. BURNET.
- 1891 MIZZI, M. A. M., *Valletta, Malta.*
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1898 MOCKE, JOHAN G., J.P., *Caledon Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., P.O. Box 2636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1879 MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1889 †MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 MOON, JAMES, *African Direct Telegraph Co., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *New River Club, Red House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1897 MOORE, KENTISH, P.O. Box 7, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Stony Hill, Jamaica.*
- 1886 MOREHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1895 MOREY, EDMUND, *Maryborough, Queensland.*
- 1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCUER, *Croydon, Queensland.*
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1896 MORRIFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †MORRIS, SYDNEY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1898 MORRISON, WILLIAM, *Marionville, Wakenaam, British Guiana.*
- 1893 MORT, EDWARD MONTAGUE, c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1877 MORT, LAIDLEY, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 †MORTON, JAMES, P.O. Box 148, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 MOSES, HON. HENRY, M.I.C., *Ryde Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, *Treasurer, Lagos, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 †MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1895 MOSS, E. J., *Foochow, China.*
- 1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., *Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore.*
- 1895 MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1888 †MOYSEY, HENRY L., *Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1891 MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Corto, Buenos Ayres, South America.*
- 1897 MULL LALA KASHMIRI, *Barrister-at-Law, The Kaiser Bagh, Amritsar, India.*
- 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97 *Macleay Street, Sydney, N.S.W.*
- 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 MURDOCH, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 MURE, JOHN S., *Punjab Club, Lahore, India.*
- 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., *care of J. B. Robinson, Esq., P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 MURRAY, DAVID, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 MURRAY, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tamunua, Fiji.*
- 1894 †MURRAY, CAPTAIN R. GRANT, R.N.R.
- 1888 MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MURRAY, HON. THOMAS K., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cleoland, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, *Bothwell, Glen Murray, Auckland, N.Z.*
- 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1892 MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.*
- 1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
- 1897 MUTTIAH, CHRISTIAN RAJAH R., *Bishop's Gate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1895 MYERS, BERTIE CECIL, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *P.O. Box 2125, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 MYERS, PHILIP S., *P.O. Box 125, Durban, Natal.*
- 1891 MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, 19 *Lower Prince Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1898 NAPIER, WALTER JOHN, M.A., B.C.L., *Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.*
- 1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1886 NASH, FREDERIC W., *Oriental Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
- 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Trevannion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 1895 NATHAN, EMILE, *P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE I., *P.O. Box 221, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 NAUDI, HON. ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., *Valetta, Malta.*
- 1897 NEEDHAM, R. R., *P.O. Box 62, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 NEGUS, F. H. D., *Auditor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 NEL, PAUL, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1897 NELSON, RT. HON. SIR HUGH M., K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland; and Toowoomba.*
 1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 NEVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange Free State.*
 1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
 1897 NEWLAND, HENRY SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1897 NEWMAN, ALFRED KINGCOME, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., *Lucknow, New South Wales.*
 1885 †NEWMAN, WALTER L., *Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1888 †NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., *Selborne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1896 NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *P.O. Box 2022, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 NEWTON, ARNOLD C., C.E., *P.O. Box 107, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.L.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Demerara Railway Extensions, Mahaicony, British Guiana.*
 1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1891 NICOLL, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1893 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY ATHELSTAN, M.B., *Bangkok, Siam.*
 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 NISBET, ROBERT, *P.O. Box 201, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1879 NITCHE, GEORGE H., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 NOBLE, ROBERT D'OYLEY, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
 1897 NOLAN, HON. JAMES C., M.L.C., *Black River, Jamaica.*
 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
 1896 NORRIS, E. S., *P.O. Box 135, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †NORRIS, MAJOR R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Barbados.*
 1897 †NORRIS, SISSON C., J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1879 NORSTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
 1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, *The Mount, Bowral, New South Wales.*
 1888 †NOUBE, HENRY, *P.O. Box 126, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1887 NOYES, EDWARD, *26 Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 NUGENT, FRANK S., *Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1894 NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of
Election.

1894. OAKESHOTT, WALTER F., M.D., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 O'BRIEN, H.E. SIR GEORGE T. M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1895 †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 O'CONNOR, CHARLES Y., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1894 O'CONNOR, HON. RICHARD E., M.L.C., *Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 O'CONOR, JAMES E., C.I.E., *Director General of Statistics to the Government, India.*
- 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 O'FARRELL, MAJOR M. J., *Victorian Field Artillery, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 O'FLAHERTY, C. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, c/o Post Office, *Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1895 †OHLSSON, ANDRIES, 10 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 OLDHAM, JOHN, 51 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., *Maori Hill, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1896 OMANT, ALFRED G., *Zeehan, Tasmania.*
- 1897 ONGLEY, FRED, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1887 ORGILL, B. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. G. ALBERT, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Honduras, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1896 O'ROKE, SIR G. MAURICE, M.H.R., *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, *Surveyor-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 ORPEN, REDMOND N. M., J.P., *St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 ORR, WILLIAM, c/o *Broken Hill Co., 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 OSBORN, SIR MELMOTH, K.C.M.G., *care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1892 OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Foxlow, vid Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
- 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †OSBORNE, JAMES, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., *Bungendore, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 †OSMAND, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *Stawell, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 OUGHTON, HON. T. BANCROFT, M.L.C., *Solicitor-General, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1898 OVEREND, ACHESON, J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., P.O. Box 523, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 PAGET, EDWARD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.B., *care of Post Office, Honolulu.*
- 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., *Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Canada.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 PALACHE, HON. J. THOMSON, M.L.C., *Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.*
 1890 PALFREY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 131, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 PALMER, ERNEST G., *Inglewood, Claremont, Western Australia.*
 1889 PALMER, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 14, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1891 PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 PAPENFUS, STEPHEN, *P.O. Box 442, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 †PARIKH, JETHALAL M., *Ahmadabad, Bombay Presidency, India.*
 1890 PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1882 †PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1888 PARKER, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 2666, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †PARKER, STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1883 PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 PARKER, WALTER E., *P.O. Box 109, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 PARKES, J. C. ERNEST, *Aborigines Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL, *Mossiel Station, via Booligal, New South Wales.*
 1896 PARSONS, HON. HAROLD G., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
 1892 PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., *Vavuna, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1898 PAUL, WM. SHEFFIELD, *Johnsonian Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 185, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1895 PAULUSZ, RICHARD, F.C.S., *Madulsima, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1895 PAYN, JOHN WM., M.L.A., *Pinetown, Natal.*
 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1880 †PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritzburg, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1877 PRACOCK HON. JOHN M., M.L.C., *Addiscombe, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †PRACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1889 †PRACOCK, A.W.H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1892 PEARSE, WM. SILAS, M.L.A., *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 332, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1898 †PEARSON, WILLIAM E., *4 Rue Lesueur, Paris.*
 1892 PERL, EDMUND YATES, *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1892 PIERSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1883 PEMBERTON, HON. SHOLTO R., M.E.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.*
 1896 PENFOLD, WILLIAM C., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
 1896 PENNY, GEORGE J., *Ipo, Perak, Straits Settlements.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 PEREGRINE, L. N., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 †PERKINS, HUBERT S., *Woodlands, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 PERKS, ROBERT H., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, *care of Messrs. Mackie, Dunn & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., *P.O. Box 219, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 PERRIN, RT. REV. W. W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Columbia, Bishopsclose, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1894 PERRINS, GEORGE F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 PERSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1893 PETER, WILLIAM, *Glenloth Estate, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*
- 1889 †PETTIT, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 PHARAEYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1897 PHILIP, WILLIAM M., *P. O. Box 431, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, *H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.*
- 1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 PHILLIPS, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, *Superintendent of Police, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1878 PHILLIPS, HON. JOSEPH H., C.M.G., M.E.C., *Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1892 PIERCE, JOHN M., *Natal Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, B.A., *Sriwardhana, Walanwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1893 PIDGON, JOHN, *Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 FIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYN, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1897 †PIM, HOWARD, *P. O. Box 1831, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 PINNOCK, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vley, Richmond, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1896 PITTMAN, EDWARD F., A.R.S.M., *Government Geologist, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 2706, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., *P.O. Box 377, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 PLAYFORD, HON. THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1878 PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 PLUMMER, GEORGE T., M.L.C., *La Villa, near Castries, St. Lucia.*
- 1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 POOLE, J. G., *P.O. Box 594, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †POOLE, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.R.C.S.E., *Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*
 1897 POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., *Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.*
 1897 POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1880 POWELL, WILFRED, *H.B.M. Consul, Stettin, Germany.*
 1896 POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, *Arden, Cleveland Hill, Natal.*
 1895 PRATT, ADOLPHUS, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1886 PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1872 PRESTON, HENRY.
 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1899 PRICE, D. E., *Kyaupyin, Upper Burma.*
 1898 †PRICE, HENRY J., *P.O. Box 96, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
 1897 PRIOR, HON. LT.-COLONEL EDWARD G., M.P., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1895 PRITCHARD, ATHOL C., L.D.S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1893 PROBYN, HON. LESLIE, *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1894 PROUT, WM. THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 PROVIS, JOHN, *Western Mine, Zeehan, Tasmania.*
 1896 PUNCH, CYRIL, *Ilaro Estate, Soto, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1898 PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., *Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada.*
 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1894 PYKE, VINCENT A., *Bank of New Zealand, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1891 QUENTRALL, THOMAS, *H.M. Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1895 QUINTON, FRANCIS J., *P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1897 RALPH, FRED W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., *Solicitor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1898 RAMSAY, KEITH, J.P., *Vogel Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 RAMSAY, WALTER B., *P.O. Box 18, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 RAMSBOTTOM, ALFRED E. W., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
 1897 RANDOLPH, ROBERT FITZ, *Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
 1897 RANFURLY, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 RANKIN, FRANCIS WM.
 1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1895 RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, *P.O. Box 2075, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 RAPHAEL, HENRY J. W., *P.O. Box 424, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1885 RAWLINS, FREDERICK, F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., *c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1895 †RAYMOND, THOMAS, *care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 RAYNER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE T. CROSSLEY, *Lagos, West Africa.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of
Election.

- 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., P.O. Box 500, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., *Bulilima, via Plumtree St. v, Rhodesia.*
- 1894 REED, SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, M.D., J.P., *Herschel, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 REEHLER, JOHN WM., *National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 REES, JAMES E., P.O. Box 115, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1894 REEVES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. CONRAD, *The Eyrie, St. Michaels, Barbados.*
- 1895 REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., 20 *South African Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †REID, DAVID, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. W. Reid & Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1896 REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1897 REID, ALDERMAN MALCOLM, J.P., *Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1894 REID, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., 250 *Little Flinders St., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 †REID, ROBERT GILLESPIE, 275 *Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
- 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 RELLY, CULLIS, P.O. Box 1257, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 RENNER, PETER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Quitta, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 REUBEN, HENRY E., *Porus, Jamaica.*
- 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †REYNOLDS, FRANK, *Umzinto, Natal.*
- 1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, *New Zealand.*
- 1881 †RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1880 RHODES, RIGHT HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1892 REYS-JONES, MONTAGUE, C.E., *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1896 RIACH, WILLIAM C. A., *Bayin, Appolonia, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 RICE, LIONEL K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1895 RICH, ABRAHAM, P.O. Box 117, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 RICHARDS, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD H., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 †RICHARDS, GEORGE, P.O. Box 440, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON.
- 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
- 1898 RICHARDSON, J. ARTHUR, "Hawkes Bay Herald" Office, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1895 RICHARDSON, RT. REV. WILLIAM M., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Zanzibar, Zanzibar.*
- 1894 RICHET, HON. MATTHEW H., Q.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Public Works Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.
- 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1886 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, M.P., Glenoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.
- 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1895 RIDGEWAY, H.E., RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1896 RIDLEY, ROBERT, Salt pans Valley, Richmond, Natal.
- 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., High Street, Kyneton, Victoria, Australia.
- 1881 †RIMER, J. C., Kelvin Side, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1894 RIXON, JOHN, Charters Towers, Queensland.
- 1893 ROBERTS, W. E., Durban, Natal.
- 1893 ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A., Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1894 ROBERTS, CHARLES S., Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.
- 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1886 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., Osterley, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1896 ROBERTS, ISAAC J., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., P.O. Box 304, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1897 ROBERTS, PERCY S., Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.
- 1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., Valparaiso, Chili.
- 1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.
- 1896 ROBERTSON, GEORGE D., Alma, Browns Town, Jamaica.
- 1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, 90 Grand Street, New York.
- 1890 ROBERTSON, MATHEW W., C.M.R., St. Mark's, Tembuland, Cape Colony.
- 1897 ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN WM. JAMES, Highlanders' Drill Hall, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1896 ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., San Fernando, Trinidad.
- 1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1889 ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.
- 1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., 11 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 ROBINSON, HON. GEORGE, M.C.G., Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1869 †ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., Durban, Natal.
- 1898 ROBINSON, LIONEL G., Messrs. Clark & Robinson, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, Charters Towers, Queensland.
- 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
- 1896 ROCK, CHARLES WM., Curepipe, Mauritius.
- 1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., Palmerston North, near Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1886 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1889 RODGER, HON. J. P., British Resident, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
- 1896 †ROE, AUGUSTUS S., Roebourne, Western Australia.

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Election.

- 1896 ROE, FREDERICK W., *Stonehenge, Tasmania.*
- 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, *P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †ROHDE, M. H., *Mahe, Seychelles.*
- 1897 ROHRWEGGER, FRANK, *Police Magistrate, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1898 ROLLAND, ARTHUR E. McLELLAN, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 ROOT, JOHN, JUNR., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1894 ROOTH, EDWARD, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †ROSADO, HON. J. M., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1896 †ROSETTENSTEIN MAX, *P.O. Box 49, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1898 ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, *H.B.M. Consul, Beira, East Africa.*
- 1885 ROSS, HON. DAVID PALMER, C.M.G., M.D., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 †ROSS, FREDERICK J. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1894 ROSS, G. H. KEMP, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Alley P.O., Vere, Jamaica.*
- 1897 ROSS, HUGH, M.B., C.M., *Station Hospital, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1896 ROSS, JAMES M., *P.O. Box 2428, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M., *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 ROSS, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 151, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 ROSS, W. O., *West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.*
- 1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 ROWLAND, J. W., C.M.G., M.D.
- 1896 ROWLANDS, CHARLES E., *Attabage, Gampola, Ceylon.*
- 1891 ROYCE, G. H., *Resident Engineer, Midland Junction, Western Australia.*
- 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 2327, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 †RUCKER, WILLIAM S., *50 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1883 RUNCHMAN, M. S.
- 1871 RUSDEN, GEORGE W., *Cotmandene, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 RUSH, EDWIN, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
- 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Château de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.*
- 1898 RUSSELL, CHARLES W., *Union Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, *Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1895 RUSSELL, JOSEPH H., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †RUTHERFORD, ARTHUR F. B., *P.O. Box 277, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal, 18781*
- 1895 RUTHERFURD, J. S., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*

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Election.

- 1896 †SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1891 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.*
 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., *Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
 1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1893 ST. HILL, COLONEL W. H., *New Town, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUXE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., *231 Mercer Street, New York.*
 1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1882 †SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 SALOM, MAURICE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 SALOMON, MAX G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1888 SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1898 †SANDMAN, ALASTAIR C., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Frdell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., *c/o Chartered Company, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 SAUER HELPERIUS B., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †SAUNDERS, HON. CHARLES J. R., C.M.G., *Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshwe, Natal.*
 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tonga, Natal.*
 1893 SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., M.L.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *P.O. Box 92, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1895 SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1897 SAW, WILLIAM A., *Lands and Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1895 SAWERS, JOHN, *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 SAWYER, HAMBLE C., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1885 SCHERMERUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony; and King William's Town.*
 1888 SCHOPS, MAX, *Tete, vid Kiliman, East Africa.*
 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 SCHOLTZ, WILLIAM C., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1878 SCHOOLER, HON. HENRY R. PIFON, *Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of Election.	
1897	SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., Q.C., C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	SCHULLER, OSCAR H., <i>P.O. Box 1077, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	SCHULLER, WILHELM C., <i>P.O. Box 1077, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1895	SCOBLE, JOHN, " <i>Transvaal Advertiser</i> ," <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1895	SCOTT, CHARLES, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1894	SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1876	SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1892	SCOTT, JAMES PHILIP, <i>Messrs. William Dow & Co., Montreal, Canada.</i>
1897	SCOTT, JOHN, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Great Western of Brazil Railway, Pernambuco, Brazil.</i>
1893	†SCOTT, WILLIAM J., M.B., C.M., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1895	SEAUER, JONATHAN C. B. P., F.R.G.S., <i>Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1893	SEAVILLE, CECIL ELIOT, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
1894	*SELOUS, FREDERICK C., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1885	SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1898	SENIOR, BERNARD, <i>Local Auditor, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	†SEWELL, HENRY, <i>Trelawny, Jamaica.</i>
1891	†SHACKELL, JAMES, <i>Huntingtower Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	†SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1896	SHARP, JAMES C., <i>P.O. Box 27, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	SHARP, JOHN MASON, <i>Auckland Club, New Zealand.</i>
1889	SHAW, FREDERICK C. (<i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service</i>).
1897	SHAW, LINDSAY J., <i>Constabulary Department, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, <i>Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1883	SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.
1894	SHEILDS, EDWARD, <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	SHELFORD, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Singapore.</i>
1897	SHELLEY, JOHN, <i>Colonial Rubber Estates, Lim., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	†SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Crawley, Western Australia.</i>
1889	†SHEPHERD, JAMES, <i>P.O. Box 518, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	SHEPHERD, PERCY G., <i>P.O. Box 646, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1893	SHIELDS, R. TENNANT, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1895	SHINGLER, EDWARD P., JUN., <i>P.O. Box 144, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1897	SHOLI, ROBERT F., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	SHRIMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1886	SIM, PATRICK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., <i>The Rectory, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies</i>

Year of Election.	
1896	SIMMONS, JOSEPH B., J.P., <i>Verona Cottage, Lamb Street, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, <i>Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore.</i>
1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	†SIMPSON, JAMES, <i>Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., <i>456 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1892	†SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	SIMS, CAPTAIN C. J., <i>P.O. Box 232, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	SIMSON, R. J. P., <i>Mc'bourne Club, Australia.</i>
1897	SINCKLER, EDWARD G., J.P., <i>Melrose Villa, Collymore Rock, St. Michael's, Barbados.</i>
1890	SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, F., M.D., <i>Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	SITWELL, ORCIL F., <i>Travelling Commissioner, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1885	SIVEWRIGHT, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†SKINNER, ALLAN McLRAN, C.M.G.
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
1896	SLOLEY, H. C., <i>Government Secretary, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1894	SMALL, JOHN T., <i>Barri-ter-at-Law, 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., <i>Esrom, New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1891	SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1885	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. LUCIE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1889	SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1894	SMITH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOLLED, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Commanding the Troops, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1898	SMITH, COLIN, <i>17 Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1893	†SMITH, EDWARD ROBERTS, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Cowra, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1897	SMITH, EBB, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland; and Weribone Station.</i>
1894	SMITH, F. CALFY, <i>Yalumba, Auguston, South Australia.</i>
1882	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	†SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1895	SMITH, GEORGE DAVID, <i>Mafeking, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†SMITH, H.E. SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1888	†SMITH, H. G. SETH, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1888	†SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, <i>Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.</i>
1887	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin Club, New Zealand.</i>
1894	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, <i>Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

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- 1897 SMITH, RT. REV. JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*
- 1887 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE OLIVER, M.A., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1894 †SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Nausori, Fiji.*
- 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
- 1895 SMITH, THOMAS HECTOR, M.D., *Moredon House, Walmer Road, Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 SMITH, THOMAS HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Depart., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., P.O. Box 1007, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
- 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, P.O. Box 190, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 SMITH, HIS GRACE WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknowe, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 SMUTS, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1883 SNYD-KYNNERSLY, HON. C. W., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 SNOWDEN, HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 †SOLOMON, HARRY, P.O. Box 1590, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 SOLOMON, HARRY DOUGLAS, P.O. Box 455, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †SOMERSBT, EDMUND T., P.O. Box 43, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, *care of Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1896 †SONN, GUSTAV, P.O. Box 439, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 SONNENBERG, CHARLES, M.L.A., *Vryburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SOUTHEY, CHARLES, *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
- 1877 †SPENCE, J. BRODIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 †SPENCE, ROBERT H., P.O. Box 564, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 SPENCER, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1881 SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., *Eastern Telegraph Co. Zanzibar.*
- 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1881 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *San Paulo Railway Co., San Paulo, Brazil.*
- 1896 STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., *Fendalton Vicarage, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1888 STAIB, OTTO, 16 *Guttenburg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*

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Election.

- 1893 STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 STANFORD, WALTER J., *Tipperary Gold Mining Co., Macetown, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1892 †STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1894 STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, *Dunedin Club, New Zealand.*
 1898 STAPLES, GEORGE W., *Stock Exchange, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
 1897 STAD, GEORGE G., *Strowan, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1882 STERRE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 STEINTHAL, ANTON E., *care of Messrs. A. Goerz & Co., 9 Behren Strasse, Berlin.*
 1895 STEPHEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE MATTHEW H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 †STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., *12 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO H., *P.O. Box 1017, Montreal, Canada.*
 1890 STERN, HON. HERMAN, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
 1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1896 STEVENSON, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 393, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 STEWART, A. P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 STEWART, HON. DAVID ROSS, M.A., LL.B., *Chief Magistrate, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1898 STEWART, HON. JAMES, C.M.G., *Receiver-General, Suva, Fiji.*
 1896 STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1897 STEWART, J. C., *46 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 †STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box 88, Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 †STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, *P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 STILL, WILLIAM F., J.P., *Dundee, Natal.*
 1898 STOKER, HON. WILLIAM H., *Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 STONE, HARRY, *P.O. Box 3207, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 STONE, HENRY, *The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.*
 1897 †STONESTREET, GEORGE D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
 1895 †STREET, ALFRED R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 STREET, ANDREW KINROSS, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1890 STREET, J. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 †STRICKLAND, HON. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1892 STRINGER, CHARLES, *Messrs. Paterson, Simons, & Co., Singapore.*
 1897 †STRONG, EDGAR, M.R.C.S., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1894 †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., C.E., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
 1894 †STUART, JAMES, *Inguavuma, via Eshowe, Natal.*
 1896 STUART, THOMAS J., *Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1894 STUCKEY, MORTIMER, *Victoria Square, West Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1875 STUDDOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1883 †STUDDOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1889 STURDEE, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
 1897 STURGESS, THOMAS, *Public Works Department, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 STYMEST, WILLIAM H., *P.O. Box 2056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 SUMMERS, FRANK J., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
 1897 SUNDE, KONRAD, *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
 1898 SUTHERLAND, M. T., *Cape Town Club, Cape Colony.*
 1889 SUTTON, HON. GEORGE M., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
 1896 SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Guiana, Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1881 †SWAN, ROBERT A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.*
 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
 1883 SWETTENHAM, HON. SIR FRANK A., K.C.M.G., *Resident-General of Protected States, Singapore.*
 1895 SWIFT, WILLIAM H., M.I.M.M., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 SWINBURNE, MATTHEW, *North Toolburra, near Warwick, Queensland.*
 1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1897 †SYMON, DAVID, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TALBOT, HON. ARTHUR PHILLIP, *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
 1889 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., Q.C., M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1898 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS B., *P.O. Box 400, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 TATE, FREDERICK, 28 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, M.L.A., 7 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.L.A., J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
 1895 TATHAM, RALPH HEATHCOTE, *Advocate, Durban, Natal.*
 1896 TATTOE, CHIA, *Singapore.*
 1896 TAUNTON, CHARLES E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1895 TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., *Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1887 TAYLOR, G. W., J.P.
 1890 TAYLOR, HENRY, *Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
 1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1898 †TAYLOR, HON. J. HOWARD, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 TAYLOR, PERCYVALE, C.E., *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1891 TAYLOR, CAPTAIN RICHARD STRANGMAN, *Lloyds' Surveyor, Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of Election.	
1882	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1898	TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	TAYLOR, W. P., <i>P.O. Box 292, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	TAYLOR, HON. WILLIAM T., M.L.C., C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1893	TREECE, RICHARD, <i>Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1893	TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1897	TEMPLETON, COLONEL JOHN M., C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1896	TENCH, SAMUEL E., <i>Glentilt, Maskeliya, Ceylon.</i>
1897	TENNANT, MAJOR J. D., <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1896	TENNENT, HUGH G., <i>Abonnema, New Calabar, West Africa.</i>
1894	†TERRY, RICHARD R., J.P., <i>Blaxland Rd, Ryde, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., <i>Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.</i>
1883	TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1897	*THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	TREOPHILUS, DAVID, <i>P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	THIEL, HANS H., F.R.S.G.S., <i>Nausori, Fiji.</i>
1897	THOMAS, ARTHUR H., <i>Galleheria, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
1897	THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., <i>Ooonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
1894	THOMAS, GEORGE COLERIDGE, <i>Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1886	†THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., M.L.C., <i>Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1884	†THOMAS, J. EDWIN, <i>Somerton, Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1895	THOMAS, JOHN H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1882	THOMAS, M. H., <i>Ooonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
1883	†THOMAS, RICHARD D., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1884	THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1891	THOMPSON, FRED A. H., <i>Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.</i>
1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1890	THOMPSON, HIS HONOUR HARRY L., C.M.G., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1894	THOMPSON, HON. JOHN MALBON, <i>63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, <i>Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.</i>
1884	THOMPSON, T. A., <i>Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1894	THOMPSON, THOMAS J., B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1895	THOMPSON, WILLIAM A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	THOMSON, ALPIN F., <i>Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1885	†THOMSON, ARTHUR H., <i>Administrator-General's Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., <i>Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1896	THOMSON, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1894	THOMSON, M. CHARLES, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1897	THOMSON, ROBERT, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
1895	THOMSON, SAMUEL, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	THOMSON, THOMAS D., <i>Middelburg, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst. C.E., *Calle Imperial, No. 17 A'geciras, Spain.*
- 1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
- 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *P.O. Box 3289, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Mailland & Co., Shanghai, China.*
- 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*
- 1897 THORNLEY, HON. NATHAN, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Ballarat Victoria, Australia.*
- 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Resident Magistrate, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1891 THORP, SYDNEY H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 TOBIN, WM. ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1893 TOLL, JOHN T., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Port Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
- 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
- 1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUVE.
- 1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *Residency Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *P.O. Box 1920, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1890 TRENCARD, HENRY, *Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.*
- 1897 TRICKS, FREDERICK C., *366 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 TRIGG, E. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1880 TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1878 TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*
- 1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Singapore.*
- 1896 TROUGHTON, CAPTAIN CECIL C. W., J.P., F.R.G.S., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1897 TUCKER, G. A., *care of Chartered Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, N.S.W.*
- 1897 TUCKER, LT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
- 1883 †TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, *35 Bettelheim Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES, *P.O. Box 1643, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1898	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., <i>Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1898	TURNBULL, R. T., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1896	TURNER, ARTHUR LIONEL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1894	TURNER, JONATHAN O., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1882	†TURTON, C. D.
1896	TWOPENY, RICHARD E. N., <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	UDAL, HON. JOHN S., <i>Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1889	UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, <i>Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	UPTON, PRESCOTT, P.O. Box 1026, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, F.R.G.S., <i>District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1892	VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., P.O. Box 55, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, <i>Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	†VANDER HOVEN, H. G., <i>African Board of Executors, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	VAN NIEKERK, JOHN, M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 1050, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	VAN NOOTEN, ERNEST H., <i>Civil Service, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	VAN REESEMA, JOHN S., J.P., 101 <i>Boulevard du Nord, Brussels.</i>
1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, <i>Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	VAN RYCK DE GROOT, S.H.R., L.S.A., <i>Assistant Colonial-Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1884	VAN-SENDEN, E. W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1895	VAN ULSEN, DIRK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	VARLEY, HIRAM W., <i>Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1887	†VAUGHAN, J. D. W., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1881	†VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.</i>
1888	†VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., <i>Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
1891	VENNING, ALFRED R., <i>Secretary to Government, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
1890	VENNING, EDWARD, <i>Public Works Department, Batticaloa, Ceylon.</i>
1897	VEREY, JOSEPH C., C.E., P.O. Box 113, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1896	†VERMONT, HON. J. M., M.L.C., <i>Batu Kawan, Penang, Straits Settlements</i>
1886	†VERSFIELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G.
1894	VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., <i>Ottoman Bank, Constantinople.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1895 VIRET, A. PERCIVAL, *Customs Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 VON STÜRMER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE SPENCER W., *Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1896 VON WINCKLER, J. W., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 VREEDE, DIRK E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 VROOM, HENRY, JUN., *Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 WAGHOORN, JAMES, *Laingsburg, Cape Colony.*
 1897 WAINSCOT, HENRY, *The Bungalow, South Perth, Western Australia.*
 1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1886 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1886 WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, *Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekviks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1897 WALCOTT, R. A., *Jamaica Club, King-ton, Jamaica.*
 1888 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Quitta, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1880 WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., *Falkland Islands.*
 1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., M.L.C., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1897 WALKER, H. R., *Onslow Villa, New Brighton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1891 WALKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE J. BAYLDON, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1896 WALKER, JOHN, *Rosebank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
 1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., *Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., *Commandant of Malay States Guides, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1895 WALKER, THOMAS A., *Weston College, Highlands, Natal.*
 1897 WALKER, WILLIAM HENRY, *Tenterfield, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
 1897 WALKER, WM. HEWER, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1897 WALKLATE, JOSEPH J., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 WALL, T. A., *Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, P.O. Box 186, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 WALLIS, HENRY R., *Chinde, British Central Africa.*
 1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 WALSH, E. L., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1890 WALSHAM, WALTER E., 201 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 WALSH, ALBERT PATRICK, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of
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- 1881 †WANLISS, HON. THOMAS D., M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1879 WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 WARD, HENRY A., *Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1897 WARDROP, ALEXANDER TUCKER, F.R.G.S., *Labuan, British North Borneo.*
- 1897 WARE, HARRY, *Wareleigh, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatooon, Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, *Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.*
- 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W., *Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11 Garden Reach, Calcutta.*
- 1895 WARREN, JOHN REYNOLDS, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 WARTON, LT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, *North Charterland Exploration Co., Chinde, British Central Africa.*
- 1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 WATERS, WILLIAM.
- 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1892 WATKINS, FREDERICK H., *Inspect. of Schools, Richmond House, Montserrat.*
- 1893 †WATSON, CHARLES A. SCOTT, *Moonaree, Gawler Ranges, Port Augusta, South Australia.*
- 1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *Lettakajan P.O., Golaghat, Assam, India.*
- 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †WATT, EDWARD J., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 †WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 †WAY, THE RT. HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SAMUEL J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *West Hill, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., *P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 WAYLAND, WALTER H., *Belmont Station, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *The Bracken, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
- 1889 WEBB, ALFRED, *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D.
- 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *Roseland, British Columbia.*
- 1893 WEBBER, THE RIGHT REV. W. T. THORNHILL D.D., *Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*

Year of
Election

- 1897 WEBSTER, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, M.L.A., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †WELLS, EDWARD R., *Kent Villa, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
 1897 WELLS, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1895 WENDT, HON. HENRY L., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 WENYON, WILLIAM F., *Hong Kong.*
 1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop and Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*
 1887 †WESTGARTHE, GEORGE C., 2 O'Connell Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 WESTON, JOHN J., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 WHITAKER, F. S., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
 1895 WHITAKER, J. J., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 WHITE, JOHN A., *care of Dr. Magin, New African Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1894 WHITEHEAD, HON. T. H., M.L.C., *Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1881 WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1895 WHITHAM, FRED., C.C., R.M., *Wodehouse, Cape Colony.*
 1875 WHITMORE, HON. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARTLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*
 1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 WHYTE, HON. J. B., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, via Samarai, British New Guinea.*
 1895 †WIENAND, C. F., P.O. Box 1352, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 WIGAN, HERBERT WM., *Foxbury Brewery, Boston, U.S.A.*
 1897 WILBRAHAM, DONALD F., *Master of the Supreme Court, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1895 WILD, JOSEPH H., A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, *care of African Association, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 WILKINSON, THOMAS, *Poste Restante, Mexico City, Mexico.*
 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 WILCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1898 WILLIAMS, A. J., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1897 WILLIAMS, BRIGARS R., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1888	WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, <i>Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1890	†WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., <i>Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	WILLIAMS, ERNEST G. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Medical Dept., Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1897	†WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, HON. SIR HARTLEY, <i>Judge of the Supreme Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1896	†WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, <i>Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.</i>
1890	WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, <i>Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1896	WILLIAMS, JOHN J., <i>Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	WILLIAMS, JOSIAH, L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., <i>c/o Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., Port Said, Egypt.</i>
1893	WILLIAMS, REV. MONTAGUE, <i>The Parsonage, Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1891	WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., <i>3 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., <i>Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1882	WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, C.M.G., M.E.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1886	WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1896	WILLS, GEORGE F., <i>P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1880	WILMAN, HERBERT, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	†WILSON, ALBERT J., <i>89 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.</i>
1890	WILSON, ALEXANDER, <i>7 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1897	WILSON, ALEXANDER J., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1898	WILSON, AIDEN D., <i>c/o H. Lindsay, Esq., Solicitor, Green's Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	WILSON, BENJAMIN, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1886	WILSON, H. E. COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1896	WILSON, EDWARD L., <i>Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1883	WILSON, FREDERICK H., <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1891	†WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1897	WILSON, JAMES G., <i>Rangitiki, New Zealand.</i>
1896	WILSON, JOHN, J.P., <i>Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.</i>
1883	WILSON, JOHN, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1889	WILSON, ROBERT F.
1881	†WILSON, HON. W. HORATIO, M.L.C., <i>Selborne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1894	WILSON, WM. ALEXANDER, <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1889	†WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, <i>31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1896	WILSON, WM. STREET, F.R.I.B.A., <i>P.O. Box 100, Durban, Natal.</i>
1897	†WINCOMBE, F. E., <i>Messrs. Wincombe, Castle & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	WINDSOR, PETER F., <i>Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	WINGATE, REV. FREDERIC W., <i>St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	WINKFIELD, JOHN, <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1893	WINTER, JAMES, <i>Hadfield Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of
Election.

- 1886 †WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 WIRGMAN, REV. A. THEODORE, B.D., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 WIRSING, H. FRANK, *Maribogo, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 WIRSING, WALTER M., *Maribogo, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 WISE, HENRY G., *Petersham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 WISE, PRECY F., *Gaya, British North Borneo.*
- 1895 †WITHERFORD, J. H., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 WITHERFORD, ROBERT, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 WOLFF, VICTOR, *Fairseat, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COL. CHARLTON F. B., P.O. Box 590, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †WOLSELEY, FREDERICK Y., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 WOOD, ANDREW T., M.P., *Hamilton, Canada.*
- 1890 WOOD, BENONI HORACE, J.P., *Clairmont, Natal.*
- 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*
- 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 WOOD, PETER, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 WOOD, W. D., *Riccarton, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 1303, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., P.O. Box 759, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
- 1896 WOODROFFE, WILLIAM H., *c/o Colonial Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1885 †WOODS, SIDNEY GOWER, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1892 WOODS, THOMAS LOXTON, *Bank of New Zealand, Levuka, Fiji.*
- 1898 WOOLLS-SAMPSON, AUBREY, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1890 WRIGHT, A. E., *Brunswick Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79 *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 †WRIGHT, G. H. CORY, *Bergslief, Laurvig, Norway.*
- 1890 WRIXON, HON. SIR HENRY J., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., 40 *St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1882 WYLIE, JOHN C., *Adjah Bippo, Tarkwa, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 WYLIE, SAMUEL, 49 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 WYLLIE, BEYCE J., *Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consulate, Chicago, U.S.A.*
- 1883 WYNN, HON. AGAR, M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1887 †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.A., *Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1891 YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1896 †YOUNG, HON. CAPTAIN ARTHUR H., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1888 †YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., *District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*

Year of
Election.

- 1894 †YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
 1883 †YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
 1882 †YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1888 YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., *256 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 YOUNG, WALTER J., *care of Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 YOUNG, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Cue, Western Australia.*
 1883 YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1894 YOUNGHUSBAND, CAPTAIN FRANK E., C.I.E.
 1887 †ZEAL, HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., *Attorney-at-Law, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1881 ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH COPIES
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL
INSTITUTE ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 „ Anthropological Institute, London.
 „ Athenæum Club, London.
 „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 „ British Museum, London.
 „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
 „ Cambridge University Library.
 „ Carlton Club, London.
 „ Castle Mail Packets Co., London.
 „ Ceylon Association.
 „ City Liberal Club, London.
 „ Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
 „ Colonial Office, London.
 „ Crystal Palace Library.
 „ East India Association, London.
 „ Free Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
 „ „ Birmingham.
 „ „ Bradford.
 „ „ Bristol.
 „ „ Cardiff.
 „ „ Chelsea.
 „ „ Clerkenwell.
 „ „ Darlington.
 „ „ Derby.
 „ „ Dumbarton.
 „ „ Dundee.
 „ „ Hull.
 „ „ Kensington.
 „ „ Kilburn.
 „ „ Leeds.
 „ „ Lewisham.
 „ „ Manchester.
 „ „ Newington.
 „ „ Norwich.
 „ „ Nottingham.
 „ „ Oldham.
 „ „ Plymouth.
 „ „ Putney.
 „ „ St. George, Hanover Square.
 „ „ St. Margaret and St. John, West-
 „ „ St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.]

Royal Colonial Institute.

- The Free Public Library, Sheffield.
 " " Stoke Newington.
 " " Swansea.
 " " Wigan.
 " Guildhall Library, London.
 " House of Commons, London.
 " House of Lords, London.
 " Imperial Institute, London.
 " India Office Library, London.
 " Institute of Bankers, London.
 " Institution of Civil Engineers.
 " Intelligence Department, War Office.
 " Japan Society.
 " Liverpool Geographical Society.
 " London Chamber of Commerce.
 " London Institution.
 " London Library.
 " Manchester Geographical Society.
 " Minet Public Library, Camberwell.
 " Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 " National Club, London.
 " Orient Steam Navigation Co., London.
 " Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
 " People's Palace Library, London.
 " Reform Club, London.
 " Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 " Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
 " Royal Gardens, Kew.
 " Royal Geographical Society, London.
 " Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
 " Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
 " Royal Society of Literature, London.
 " Royal Statistical Society, London.
 " Royal United Service Institution, London.
 " Science and Education Library, South Kensington.
 " Society of Arts, London.
 " Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
 " Tate Central Library, Brixton.
 " Tate Public Library, Streatham.
 " Trinity College, Dublin.
 " Tyneside Geographical Society.
 " Union Steam Ship Co., London.
 " Victoria Institute, London.

COLONIES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
 " Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 " Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
 " " " New Brunswick.
 " " " Newfoundland.
 " " " Ontario.
 " " " Prince Edward Island.
 " " " Quebec.
 " Bureau of Mines, Quebec.
 " Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

- The Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.
" Canadian Institute, Toronto.
" Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
" Fraser Institute, Montreal.
" General Mining Association, Quebec.
" Geographical Society, Quebec.
" Geological Survey of Canada.
" Hamilton Association.
" Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
" King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
" Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
" Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
" McGill University, Montreal.
" MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.
" Natural History Society of New Brunswick.
" New Brunswick Historical Society.
" Nova Scotia Historical Society.
" Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.
" Public Library, Hamilton.
" Public Library, Toronto.
" Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
" Public Library, Windsor.
" Queen's University, Kingston.
" University Library, Winnipeg.
" University of Toronto.
" Victoria University, Toronto.

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AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

- The Australian Museum, Sydney.
" Department of Mines, Geological Survey.
" Engineering Association of New South Wales.
" Free Public Library, Bathurst.
" " Newcastle.
" " Sydney.
" Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
" Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
" Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.
" Royal Society of New South Wales.
" School of Art, Grafton.
" " Maitland West.
" " Wollongong.
" Sydney University.
" United Service Institution, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
" Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland
" Royal Society of Queensland. [Branch).
" School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
" " Brisbane.
" " Ipswich.
" " Rockhampton.

Royal Colonial Institute.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
 „ Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
 „ Public Library, Adelaide.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australia Branch).
 „ Royal Society, Adelaide.
 „ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

TASMANIA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
 „ Public Library, Hobart.
 „ „ Launceston.
 „ Royal Society of Tasmania.
 „ Statistical Department, Hobart.

VICTORIA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
 „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
 „ Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
 „ „ Sandhurst.
 „ „ Stawell.
 „ Melbourne University.
 „ Public Library, Ballarat.
 „ „ Castlemaine.
 „ „ Geelong.
 „ „ Melbourne.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch).
 „ Royal Society of Victoria.
 „ United Service Institution, Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- The Geological Survey Office, Perth.
 „ Houses of Parliament, Perth.
 „ Registrar-General, Perth.
 „ Victoria Public Library, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
 „ Auckland Institute.
 „ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
 „ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
 „ Polynesian Society, Wellington.
 „ Public Library, Auckland.
 „ „ Dunedin.
 „ „ Wellington.
 „ University of Otago, Dunedin.

CAPE COLONY.

- The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.
- „ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
- „ „ Port Elizabeth.
- „ Public Library, Cape Town.
- „ „ Grahamstown.
- „ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
- „ „ Port Elizabeth.

RHODESIA.

- Public Library, Bulawayo.

NATAL.

- The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg
- „ Public Library, Durban.
- „ „ Pietermaritzburg.

WEST INDIES.

- The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.
- „ Agriculture Office, Antigua.
- „ Free Public Library, Antigua.
- „ Free Library, Barbados.
- „ Court of Policy, British Guiana.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
- „ Institute of Jamaica.
- „ Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.
- „ Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British [Guiana.
- „ Victoria Institute, Trinidad.

MAURITIUS.

- The Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

- The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

CEYLON.

- The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.
- „ Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

- The Geographical Society, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

- The Institute Colonial.
- „ Institute International.
- „ Société d'Etudes Coloniales.

EGYPT.

The Public Library, Alexandria.

GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.

HOLLAND.

Colonial Museum, Haarlem.
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
van Nederlandsch-Indië.
State Archives Department, The Hague.

ITALY.

Società Africana d' Italia.
Società d' esplorazione Commerciale in Africa.

JAVA.

La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

UNITED STATES.

American Colonisation Society, Washington.
" Geographical Society, New York.
" Museum of Natural History, New York.
" Department of Agriculture, Washington.
The Department of State, Washington.
" National Geographic Society, Washington.
" Smithsonian Institution, "

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